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Part - I

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Part - I : General Studies
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CHAPTER 01
Social and Cultural History of India

1. The Painted Grey Ware (PGW) site of Atranjikhera, which yielded early archaeological evidence of iron usage in Northern India, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Meerut
(B) Etah
(C) Basti
(D) Fatehpur

2. The famous Gupta-period seated Buddha image in 'Bhumisparsha Mudra' (earth-touching gesture) was discovered during excavations at which ancient site in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kaushambi
(B) Shravasti
(C) Ahichchhatra
(D) Sarnath

3. Which of the following pairs regarding Jain Tirthankaras and their traditional birthplaces in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) Mahavira - Mathura
(B) Rishabhanatha - Ayodhya
(C) Parshvanatha - Varanasi
(D) Sambhavanatha - Shravasti

4. The samadhi and burial shrine of the 15th-century saint Kabir, symbolizing Hindu-Muslim syncretism, is situated at Maghar in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi district
(B) Gorakhpur district
(C) Sant Kabir Nagar
(D) Basti district

5. The white marble mausoleum of Chishti Sufi saint Sheikh Salim Chishti is located within the complex of which historical city in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Fatehpur Sikri
(B) Agra
(C) Jaunpur
(D) Badaun

6. Consider the following statements regarding Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and the Aligarh Movement:
I. He established the Scientific Society in Ghazipur in 1864 to translate Western scientific works into Urdu.
II. He founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental (MAO) College at Aligarh in 1875.
III. The primary objective of the movement was to promote modern secular education among Indian Muslims.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

7. Central Hindu College at Varanasi, which later formed the nucleus of Banaras Hindu University (BHU), was established in 1898 by which social reformer?
(A) Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
(B) Annie Besant
(C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(D) Swami Vivekananda

8. Consider the following statements regarding Swami Dayanand Saraswati's activities in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: Swami Dayanand Saraswati organized a historic public debate (Shastrartha) on idol worship at Kashi (Varanasi) in November 1869.
Statement II: Kashi was selected as the venue because it was recognized as the principal seat of traditional Vedic scholarship in Northern India.
Which one of the following is correct with respect to the statements above?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

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9. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Lucknow developed as a major national center for Kathak classical dance during the 19th century.
Reason (R): Nawab Wajid Ali Shah provided extensive royal patronage to musicians and dancers at the Awadh court.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

10. Which pioneer of modern Hindi literature published the famous journal 'Kavi Vachan Sudha' from Varanasi starting in 1868?
(A) Bharatendu Harishchandra
(B) Pratap Narain Mishra
(C) Balkrishna Bhatt
(D) Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi

11. Consider the following statements regarding the Sharqi architecture of Jaunpur:
I. Atala Masjid was built by Sultan Ibrahim Shah Sharqi on the foundation laid by Malik Sarwar.
II. Sharqi monuments are characterized by sloping walls, towering pylons, and absence of minarets.
III. The Lal Darwaza Masjid was built during the reign of Sultan Mahmud Sharqi.
IV. Jaunpur came to be known as 'Shiraz-e-Hind' owing to its magnificent Sharqi patronage of arts and learning.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

12. The Dashavatara Temple of Deogarh, one of the earliest surviving Panchayatan-style stone temples of Northern India, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Lalitpur
(C) Banda
(D) Mahoba

13. The traditional 'Charkula' folk dance, where women balance multi-tiered wooden pyramids with burning lamps on their heads, belongs to which cultural region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Braj
(B) Bundelkhand
(C) Purvanchal
(D) Awadh

14. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Folk Musical / Poetic Genre
P. Kajari
Q. Alha
R. Rasia
S. Birha
List II: Associated Cultural Region of UP
1. Braj
2. Purvanchal
3. Mirzapur / Awadh
4. Bundelkhand
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

15. Which of the following monuments located in Uttar Pradesh is NOT inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage Site (Cultural) list?
(A) Taj Mahal
(B) Fatehpur Sikri
(C) Agra Fort
(D) Bada Imambara

16. What is the correct chronological sequence of the following Bhakti and Sufi figures who lived or operated in the region of modern Uttar Pradesh?
1. Ramananda
2. Kabir
3. Tulsidas
4. Sant Malukdas
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(B) 2 - 1 - 4 - 3
(C) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4
(D) 2 - 3 - 1 - 4

17. The famous Chishti Sufi saint Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya was born in which historical town of Uttar Pradesh around 1238 CE?
(A) Kannauj
(B) Badaun
(C) Sambhal

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(D) Amroha

18. Consider the following statements regarding the ancient site of Piprahwa in Siddharthnagar district of Uttar Pradesh:
I. Excavations at Piprahwa yielded bone relics contained in a soapstone casket bearing Brahmi inscriptions.
II. Scholars widely identify Piprahwa with the ancient city of Kapilavastu, the childhood home of Gautama Buddha.
III. The site contains a large stupa complex built during the Mauryan and Kushana periods.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

19. The nationalist Hindi newspaper 'Abhyudaya' was launched in 1907 from Prayagraj by which eminent leader?
(A) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(B) Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
(C) Shiv Prasad Gupta
(D) Purushottam Das Tandon

20. Which of the following pairs of Geographical Indication (GI) tagged crafts and their primary craft centers in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) Chikankari Craft - Lucknow
(B) Metal Brassware - Moradabad
(C) Black Pottery - Kannauj
(D) Terracotta Craft - Gorakhpur

21. The agrarian Eka (Unity) Movement of 1921–1922, which originated in the northern districts of Awadh (Hardoi, Bahraich, Sitapur), was led by which leader?
(A) Madari Pasi
(B) Baba Ramchandra
(C) Sahajanand Saraswati
(D) Sahadev Singh

22. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Gautama Buddha spent twenty-four rainy seasons (Varshavasa) at Shravasti, more than at any other location.
Reason (R): Shravasti was the capital of the Kosala kingdom, where wealthy patrons like Anathapindika built monastic residences for the Sangha.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

23. Which of the following folk dances is NOT traditional to the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Rai folk dance
(B) Dhobiya Dance
(C) Khyal folk dance
(D) Dimrai folk dance

24. The famous annual Deva Sharif Fair, held to commemorate the Sufi saint Haji Waris Ali Shah, takes place in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bahraich district
(B) Sitapur district
(C) Barabanki
(D) Ayodhya district

25. Consider the following statements regarding leaders of the 1857 Revolt in Uttar Pradesh and their respective primary operating centers:
I. Begum Hazrat Mahal led the revolt in Lucknow.
II. Khan Bahadur Khan organized the uprising in Bareilly.
III. Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah actively resisted the British in Faizabad.
IV. Kadam Singh led the insurgent forces in Meerut.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

26. Ustad Bismillah Khan, the world-renowned Shehnai maestro who was awarded the Bharat Ratna, was intimately associated with which musical Gharana of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Banaras Gharana
(B) Lucknow Gharana
(C) Agra Gharana
(D) Kirana Gharana

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27. Consider the following statements regarding 19th-century educational reforms in the North-Western Provinces (modern UP):
Statement I: Lieutenant-Governor James Thomason introduced a system of village vernacular schools (Hulqabandi system) to provide basic education to local agricultural communities.
Statement II: Wood's Despatch of 1854 endorsed and commended the vernacular education framework established in the North-Western Provinces.
Which one of the following is correct with respect to the statements above?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

28. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Ancient Mahajanapada
P. Kashi
Q. Vatsa
R. Kosala
S. Surasena
List II: Capital City located in modern UP
1. Mathura
2. Shravasti
3. Kaushambi
4. Varanasi
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

29. Dayanand Saraswati completed his advanced studies in Sanskrit grammar and Vedic literature at Mathura under the guidance of which blind Vedic scholar?
(A) Swami Virjanand
(B) Swami Shradhanand
(C) Pandit Guru Dutt
(D) Ramakrishna Paramahamsa

30. The magnificent Bada Imambara complex at Lucknow, noted for its central vaulted hall constructed without external pillar supports, was built by which Nawab of Awadh?
(A) Saadat Ali Khan I
(B) Safdar Jung
(C) Asaf-ud-Daula
(D) Shuja-ud-Daula

31. Consider the following statements regarding the ancient brick temple at Bhitargaon:
I. It is situated in the Kanpur district of Uttar Pradesh.
II. It is one of the oldest surviving terracotta brick temples dating back to the Gupta period.
III. It features a high stepped shikhara and decorative terracotta panels illustrating Vaishnava themes.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

32. The revolutionary nationalist newspaper 'Pratap', which raised the grievances of peasants during the Bijolia and Awadh peasant movements, was founded and edited from Kanpur by:
(A) Maulana Hasrat Mohani
(B) Pandit Ram Prasad Bismil
(C) Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
(D) Babu Shiv Prasad Gupta

33. The annual Bateshwar Fair, famous for its grand livestock trading market and historic row of 101 Shiva temples along the Yamuna, is organized in which district?
(A) Mathura
(B) Agra
(C) Etawah
(D) Firozabad

34. Arrange the following historical monuments of Uttar Pradesh in chronological order of their original construction (earliest to latest):
1. Dhamek Stupa, Sarnath
2. Dashavatara Temple, Deogarh
3. Atala Masjid, Jaunpur
4. Rumi Darwaza, Lucknow
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(B) 2 - 1 - 3 - 4
(C) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4
(D) 3 - 1 - 2 - 4

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35. Which of the following pairs matching the Classical Music Gharana of UP with its prominent exponent is INCORRECT?
(A) Lucknow Gharana - Pandit Ravi Shankar
(B) Kirana Gharana - Ustad Abdul Karim Khan
(C) Agra Gharana - Ustad Faiyaz Khan
(D) Banaras Gharana - Vidushi Girija Devi

36. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The architectural design of Fatehpur Sikri exhibits a synthesis of Persian, Central Asian, and indigenous Indian (Gujarati and Rajasthani) styles.
Reason (R): Akbar intentionally employed craftsmen and stonemasons from different regions of India to foster cultural integration in his imperial architecture.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

37. The ancient city of Kaushambi, situated near modern Prayagraj, served as the capital of which Mahajanapada ruled by King Udayana?
(A) Vatsa
(B) Chedi
(C) Malla
(D) Surasena

38. The influential monthly Hindi literary journal 'Hindi Pradeep', which championed social reform and national consciousness, was started from Allahabad in 1877 by:
(A) Pratap Narain Mishra
(B) Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi
(C) Badrinath Chaudhary 'Premghan'
(D) Balkrishna Bhatt

39. Consider the following statements regarding Kushinagar:
I. It is the sacred site where Gautama Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana.
II. The Mahaparinirvana Temple houses a 6.1-meter-long reclining statue of the Buddha carved from red sandstone.
III. The Ramabhar Stupa at Kushinagar marks the location of Buddha's cremation.
IV. The site was extensively excavated and restored under Alexander Cunningham and AC L Carlleyle.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

40. Which of the following pairs of folk drama forms and their principal traditional centers in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) Hathrasi Nautanki - Hathras
(B) Kanpur Nautanki - Kanpur
(C) Swang Theatre - Lalitpur
(D) Ramnagar Ramlila - Varanasi

41. The revered Bhakti saint Ravidas (Raidas), whose devotional hymns were incorporated into the Guru Granth Sahib, was born in which locality of Varanasi?
(A) Manikarnika Ghat area
(B) Sarnath locality
(C) Maruadih region
(D) Sir Govardhanpur

42. The historic Shakumbhari Devi Fair, held twice a year during Navratri, takes place in which district of Western Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Saharanpur
(B) Muzaffarnagar
(C) Shamli
(D) Baghpat

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43. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Ancient Archaeological City in UP
P. Ahichchhatra
Q. Kampilya
R. Shravasti
S. Hastinapur
List II: Modern District Location
1. Meerut
2. Bareilly
3. Farrukhabad
4. Shravasti / Gonda
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2

44. Mahadevi Varma, one of the four main pillars of the Chhayavadi school of Hindi poetry and

recipient of the Jnanpith Award, spent most of her literary career at:
(A) Varanasi city
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Lucknow city
(D) Kanpur city

45. Consider the following statements regarding the growth of modern Hindi literature in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: Bharatendu Harishchandra wrote 'Andher Nagari' as a satirical drama targeting maladministration and social hypocrisy.
Statement II: The Nagari Pracharini Sabha was established at Varanasi in 1893 to promote the Devanagari script and Hindi language.
Which one of the following is correct with respect to the statements above?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

46. The grand 60-foot tall 'Rumi Darwaza' in Lucknow, modeled after the Sublime Porte in Istanbul, was built in 1784 under the reign of which Awadh ruler?
(A) Nawab Saadat Ali Khan II
(B) Nawab Ghazi-ud-Din Haidar
(C) Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula
(D) Nawab Wajid Ali Shah

47. Consider the following statements regarding the Tharu tribal community residing in the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh:
I. Traditionally, Tharu society exhibited strong matriarchal influences and women enjoyed elevated status in household governance.
II. The Tharu people traditionally observe the festival of Diwali as a day of mourning (Soka Parva).
III. They primarily inhabit the northern border districts such as Lakhimpur Kheri, Balrampur, and Shravasti.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

48. The historic shrine of Ghazi Sayyid Salar Masud, where an annual 'Jeth Mela' (Urs) is held drawing thousands of devotees, is situated in which district?
(A) Gonda district
(B) Basti district
(C) Bahraich
(D) Sitapur district

49. What is the correct geographical order of the following ancient Mahajanapadas of Uttar Pradesh when arranged from West to East?
(A) Surasena - Panchala - Vatsa - Kashi
(B) Panchala - Surasena - Kashi - Vatsa
(C) Surasena - Vatsa - Panchala - Kashi
(D) Kashi - Vatsa - Panchala - Surasena

50. Which of the following pairs of GI-tagged handicrafts and their primary center in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) Horn and Bone Crafts - Sambhal
(B) Wooden Toys and Lacquerware - Varanasi
(C) Handmade Carpet Industry - Bhadohi
(D) Zardozi Embroidery - Jhansi

51. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Jaunpur was widely acclaimed as the 'Shiraz-e-Hind' during the 15th century.
Reason (R): Under the patronage of the Sharqi rulers, Jaunpur emerged as a premier center of Islamic learning, Persian literature, and artistic culture.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

52. Sant Malukdas, famous for his popular devotional verse "Ajgar kare na chakri, panchhi kare na kam", was born at Kada in which modern district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Pratapgarh
(C) Kaushambi
(D) Fatehpur

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53. Lamhi village, the birthplace of Munshi Premchand, the emperor of modern Hindi-Urdu fiction, is situated near which city in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Ayodhya
(D) Lucknow

54. Consider the following statements regarding the Mathura School of Art:
I. It developed flourishingly under the royal patronage of the Kushana rulers during the 1st to 3rd centuries CE.
II. Sculptures were primarily executed using spotted red sandstone quarried from Sikri and Rupbas.
III. It produced the earliest indigenous stone images of Gautama Buddha and Tirthankaras alongside Hindu deities.
IV. The Buddha figures of Mathura are characterized by broad shoulders, fleshy body contour, and smiling facial expression.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

55. The tomb of Akbar, known for its unique tiered open pavilion design without a overarching dome, is located at which site near Agra?
(A) Fatehpur Sikri
(B) Sikandra
(C) Rambagh
(D) Itmadpur

56. Which of the following pairs matching the tribal folk dance of Uttar Pradesh with its primary associated region/district is INCORRECT?
(A) Karma Dance - Sonbhadra / Mirzapur
(B) Dhobiya Dance - Purvanchal
(C) Pai-Danda Dance - Rohilkhand
(D) Rai Dance - Bundelkhand

57. The Scientific Society, founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to translate Western scholarly works into vernacular Urdu, was initially established in 1864 at which district before moving to Aligarh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Moradabad
(C) Meerut
(D) Ghazipur

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58. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Bhakti / Medieval Poet of UP
P. Tulsidas
Q. Kabir
R. Surdas
S. Malik Muhammad Jayasi
List II: Major Literary Creation
1. Padmavat
2. Sursagar
3. Bijak
4. Ramcharitmanas
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

59. The annual Nauchandi Mela, celebrated for its unique tradition of inter-faith harmony around the shrines of Nauchandi Devi and Bale Mian, takes place in which city?
(A) Moradabad
(B) Meerut
(C) Bareilly
(D) Aligarh

60. The Deer Park at Sarnath is venerated in Buddhist heritage primarily because it was the location where Gautama Buddha:
(A) Attained Enlightenment under the Bodhi tree
(B) Delivered his first sermon (Dharmachakra Pravartana)
(C) Attained Mahaparinirvana
(D) Spent his first Varshavasa rainy season after enlightenment

61. Consider the following statements regarding the Awadh Kisan Sabha formed in 1920:
Statement I: The Awadh Kisan Sabha was formally established at Pratapgarh under the leadership of Baba Ramchandra, Jawaharlal Nehru, and local peasant leaders.
Statement II: The movement sought protection against illegal cesses (abwabs), arbitrary bedakhli (ejection) from land, and forced labor (begar).
Which one of the following is correct with respect to the statements above?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.

(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

62. Consider the following statements regarding the Harappan site of Alamgirpur:
I. It is situated on the banks of the Hindon River in the Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh.
II. It represents the easternmost boundary of the Indus Valley Civilization.
III. Excavations revealed Harappan pottery, cloth impressions on baked clay, and terracotta beads.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

63. The 'Chini ka Rauza' in Agra, famous for its elaborate glazed tile work (Kashi), is the mausoleum of Shukrullah Shirazi (Afzal Khan), who served as the Prime Minister of which Mughal Emperor?
(A) Emperor Jahangir
(B) Emperor Aurangzeb
(C) Emperor Akbar
(D) Shah Jahan

64. Which of the following pairs of cultural fairs in Uttar Pradesh and their location is INCORRECT?
(A) Lathmar Holi - Barsana (Mathura)
(B) Soron Mela - Kasganj
(C) Govardhan Mela - Chitrakoot
(D) Kampil Mela - Farrukhabad

65. 'Sanjhi', a delicate traditional art form involving intricate paper stenciling to depict Radha-Krishna motifs and floral patterns, is predominantly practiced in which cultural region of UP?
(A) Bundelkhand
(B) Braj (Mathura)
(C) Awadh (Lucknow)
(D) Purvanchal (Varanasi)

66. The Tomb of Itmad-ud-Daulah at Agra, widely considered the precursor to the Taj Mahal due to its extensive use of Pietra Dura inlay work on white marble, was commissioned by:
(A) Mumtaz Mahal
(B) Jahanara Begum
(C) Gauhar Ara Begum
(D) Nur Jahan

67. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Kumbh Mela at Prayagraj was inscribed on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in December 2017.
Reason (R): It represents the largest peaceful congregation of pilgrims on Earth, embodying spiritual syncretism, oral traditions, and traditional knowledge systems.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

68. Ustad Abdul Karim Khan and Ustad Abdul Wahid Khan, who laid the foundation of the Kirana Gharana of Hindustani classical music, belonged to Kirana village situated in which modern district of UP?
(A) Muzaffarnagar
(B) Saharanpur
(C) Shamli
(D) Baghpat

69. Which of the following pairs matching the Islamic seminary / institution in UP with its place of origin is INCORRECT?
(A) Mazahir Uloom - Aligarh
(B) Darul Uloom - Deoband (Saharanpur)
(C) Nadwatul Ulama - Lucknow
(D) Madrasa-e-Aliya - Rampur

70. Consider the following statements regarding the Kumbh Mela at Prayagraj:
I. It is held at the Triveni Sangam, the sacred confluence of the Ganga, Yamuna, and mythical Saraswati rivers.
II. The Maha Kumbh is celebrated at Prayagraj every twelve years based on astrological alignments of Jupiter and the Sun.
III. Chinese traveler Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang) left a historical account of an assembly organized by King Harsha at Prayaga in the 7th century CE.

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IV. Prayagraj is one of four sacred sites in India where the Kumbh Mela rotates, the others being Haridwar, Ujjain, and Nashik.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

71. The historic Treaty of Allahabad (1765), which granted the Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa to the British East India Company, was concluded by Robert Clive with Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula and Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II following which battle?
(A) Battle of Plassey
(B) Battle of Buxar
(C) Third Battle of Panipat
(D) Battle of Wandiwash

72. The annual Kampil Mela held in Farrukhabad district is a significant cultural gathering dedicated to which religious tradition?
(A) Buddhism
(B) Sikhism
(C) Jainism
(D) Islam

73. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Pioneering UP Newspaper
P. Aaj
Q. Leader
R. Pratap
S. Kavi Vachan Sudha
List II: Founder / Key Figure
1. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
2. Bharatendu Harishchandra
3. Shiv Prasad Gupta
4. Madan Mohan Malaviya
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

74. According to Jain tradition, how many of the 24 Tirthankaras, including the first Tirthankara Rishabhanatha, were born in the holy city of Ayodhya?
(A) Three
(B) Five
(C) Seven
(D) Nine

75. The Chauri Chaura incident of February 1922, which prompted Mahatma Gandhi to withdraw the national Non-Cooperation Movement, occurred in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Deoria district
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Azamgarh district
(D) Ballia district

76. Which of the following pairs matching the landmark event of the Freedom Struggle in UP with its year of occurrence is INCORRECT?
(A) Chauri Chaura Incident - 1922
(B) Ballia Parallel Government - 1930
(C) Kakori Train Action - 1925
(D) Establishment of Awadh Kisan Sabha - 1920

77. The Basilica of Our Lady of Graces, a magnificent 19th-century Roman Catholic Church built by Begum Samru, is located at which site in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sardhana (Meerut)
(B) Sikandra (Agra)
(C) Chunar (Mirzapur)
(D) Jhansi

78. Which district of Uttar Pradesh is globally recognized for its hand-knotted carpet weaving industry and holds GI protection for 'Bhadohi Carpets'?
(A) Mirzapur
(B) Jaunpur
(C) Bhadohi
(D) Ghazipur

79. Consider the following statements regarding the Deoband Movement:
Statement I: The Deoband Islamic seminary (Darul Uloom) was established in 1866 at Deoband in Saharanpur district by Muhammad Qasim Nanautavi and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi.
Statement II: The Deoband Movement aimed to revive traditional Islamic learning, rejected Western education, and supported the Indian National Congress against British rule.
Which one of the following is correct with respect to the statements above?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is

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incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

80. The ancient archaeological site of Atranjikhera, celebrated for its stratified cultural sequence from the Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP) to the Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW) phases, is situated along the banks of which river?
(A) Hindon River
(B) Sai River
(C) Kali Nadi
(D) Gomti River

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Etah
Atranjikhera is an important prehistoric and historic archaeological site located on the banks of the Kali Nadi in the Etah district of Uttar Pradesh. Extensive excavations conducted at the mound revealed continuous human settlement spanning from the Ochre Coloured Pottery culture to the medieval period, offering early evidence of iron smelting in Northern India.

2. (D) Sarnath
Sarnath is a major Buddhist pilgrimage destination where excavations uncovered a famous Gupta-period Buddha sculpture depicted in the Bhumisparsha Mudra. Executed in polished Chunar sandstone, this classical image represents Gautama Buddha touching the earth to witness his enlightenment, symbolizing supreme spiritual victory and reflecting the artistic perfection achieved during the Gupta era.

3. (A) Mahavira - Mathura
According to Jain tradition, Lord Mahavira, the twenty-fourth Tirthankara, was born at Kundagrama near Vaishali in modern Bihar, rather than in Mathura. In contrast, Rishabhanatha was born at Ayodhya, Parshvanatha at Varanasi, and Sambhavanatha at Shravasti, making Mathura an incorrect birth site association while remaining a prominent historical Jain art center.

4. (C) Sant Kabir Nagar
Maghar, where the revered fifteenth-century mystic poet and saint Kabir passed away and was memorialized with adjoining Hindu and Muslim shrines, is situated in the Sant Kabir Nagar district of eastern Uttar Pradesh. The site serves as a lasting symbol of communal harmony, spiritual syncretism, and rejection of sectarian religious dogma.

5. (A) Fatehpur Sikri
The tomb of Sheikh Salim Chishti is a masterwork of Mughal architecture situated within the courtyard of the Jamia Masjid at Fatehpur Sikri. Emperor Akbar constructed this elegant white marble mausoleum between 1580 and 1581 to honor the Sufi saint who famously predicted the birth of his son Prince Salim.

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6. (D) I, II and III
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan pioneered modern educational reform among Indian Muslims in the nineteenth century. He established the Scientific Society at Ghazipur in 1864 to translate Western intellectual works into Urdu and founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh in 1875 to promote scientific temper, rationalist philosophy, and modern secular learning.

7. (B) Annie Besant
Central Hindu College at Varanasi was founded in July 1898 by the prominent Theosophist and social reformer Annie Besant with support from local scholars and royal patrons. Designed to integrate Western scientific education with traditional Hindu philosophical instruction, the institution served as the foundational campus for Banaras Hindu University in 1916.

8. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I.
Swami Dayanand Saraswati organized a historic public debate known as the Shastrartha at Kashi in November 1869 to challenge orthodoxy and idol worship. He deliberately selected Varanasi because the ancient city was universally acknowledged as the principal seat of orthodox Vedic scholarship, making it the primary battleground for Vedic reformism.

9. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
During the nineteenth century, Lucknow developed into a major national hub for Kathak dance under the generous royal patronage of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah. The Awadh ruler heavily encouraged music, drama, and dance at his court, enabling maestro Thakur Prasad and his descendants to refine and popularize the graceful Lucknow Kathak gharana.

10. (A) Bharatendu Harishchandra
Bharatendu Harishchandra launched the groundbreaking monthly literary journal Kavi Vachan Sudha from Varanasi in 1868. Regarded as the father of modern Hindi literature, he used this publication alongside his plays and essays to foster national consciousness, promote social reforms, and standardize Hindi prose composition during the late nineteenth century.

11. (D) I, II, III and IV
The Sharqi kingdom of Jaunpur fostered a distinct architectural style characterized by massive sloped propylons, grand arched pylons, and absence of minarets. Key monuments include the Atala Masjid and Lal Darwaza Masjid built under Sharqi sultans. Due to its flourishing artistic, literary, and educational patronage, Jaunpur earned the historic epithet Shiraz-e-Hind.

12. (B) Lalitpur
The sixth-century Dashavatara Temple is located at Deogarh in the Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh. Representing one of the earliest surviving Panchayatan stone temples in Northern India, the Gupta-era structure features a towering shikhara and beautifully carved stone reliefs depicting Lord Vishnu resting on Ananta and performing other divine acts.

13. (A) Braj
Charkula is a famous traditional folk dance performed in the Braj region of western Uttar Pradesh, particularly around Mathura and Vrindavan. Female dancers balance a heavy multi-tiered wooden pyramid containing fifty-one or more lit oil lamps on their heads while gracefully dancing to devotional songs dedicated to Lord Krishna and Radha.

14. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Uttar Pradesh features diverse regional folk musical traditions rooted in local cultural heritage. Kajari is traditionally sung during the monsoon season in Mirzapur and Awadh, Alha is a heroic ballad genre popular across Bundelkhand, Rasia represents devotional music performed in Braj, and Birha is a narrative song form widely practiced in Purvanchal.

15. (D) Bada Imambara
The UNESCO World Heritage List includes three cultural sites in Uttar Pradesh: the Taj Mahal, the Agra Fort, and the historical city of Fatehpur Sikri, all inscribed during the 1980s. Although the Bada Imambara in Lucknow is a protected national monument of high architectural significance, it is not listed as a World Heritage Site.

16. (A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
The Bhakti and Sufi traditions in Northern India evolved across successive centuries. Swami Ramananda preached during the fourteenth century, inspiring his disciple Kabir in the fifteenth century. Goswami Tulsidas authored the Ramcharitmanas during the late sixteenth century, whereas Sant Malukdas composed his devotional verses later during the seventeenth century under the Mughals.

17. (B) Badaun
Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya, one of the most venerated Sufi saints of the Chishti order, was born in Badaun, Uttar Pradesh, around 1238 CE. Badaun was a major center of Islamic learning and spiritual activity during the Delhi Sultanate period before the saint eventually migrated to Delhi to spread messages of love and tolerance.

18. (D) I, II and III
Archaeological discoveries at Piprahwa in Siddharthnagar district revealed a massive stupa complex containing ancient relic caskets with Brahmi inscriptions. Historical and archaeological evaluations firmly identify Piprahwa and adjoining sites with ancient Kapilavastu, where Gautama Buddha spent his early life before renouncing worldly comforts, confirming its deep significance in Buddhist history.

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19. (A) Madan Mohan Malaviya
The influential nationalist Hindi weekly newspaper Abhyudaya was established in 1907 at Prayagraj by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The periodical played an instrumental role in advocating political freedom, awakening social consciousness, critiquing British colonial policies, and uniting freedom fighters across Northern India during the early decades of the national movement.

20. (C) Black Pottery - Kannauj
Nizamabad in the Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh is globally renowned for its distinctive shiny black pottery craft, which holds a registered Geographical Indication tag. In contrast,

Kannauj is celebrated as the perfume capital of India, famous for its traditional attar distillation industry rather than black pottery production.

21. (A) Madari Pasi
The Eka or Unity Movement arose between late 1921 and early 1922 across Northern Awadh districts including Hardoi, Bahraich, and Sitapur. Led primarily by Madari Pasi, this radical agrarian struggle united tenant farmers and small landholders against oppressive landlords, demanding fixed rents, elimination of extra cesses, and end to forced labor practices.

22. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Gautama Buddha spent twenty-four rainy season retreats at Shravasti, the largest number spent at any single location during his ministry. Shravasti served as the prosperous capital of Kosala, where wealthy disciples like merchant Anathapindika constructed Jetavana monastery, providing peaceful accommodation and logistical support for the Buddha and his monastic order.

23. (B) Dhobiya Dance
Dhobiya dance is a prominent traditional folk art form originating from the Purvanchal region of eastern Uttar Pradesh, typically performed by the washerman community during festive occasions and marriages. By contrast, Rai dance, Khyal folk dance, and Dimrai dance are indigenous performing art traditions deeply rooted in the cultural history of Bundelkhand.

24. (C) Barabanki
The famous annual Deva Sharif Fair takes place at Deva in the Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh. Held in memory of nineteenth-century Sufi saint Haji Waris Ali Shah, the event attracts millions of pilgrims regardless of faith, serving as a shining exemplar of universal brotherhood, spiritual harmony, and secular cultural heritage.

25. (D) I, II, III and IV
During the Indian Revolt of 1857, major urban centers across Uttar Pradesh served as vital battlegrounds against British colonial power. Begum Hazrat Mahal directed resistance in Lucknow, Khan Bahadur Khan led the rebel government in Bareilly, Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah fought courageously in Faizabad, and Kadam Singh organized local insurgents around Meerut.

26. (A) Banaras Gharana
Ustad Bismillah Khan, the iconic Shehnai virtuoso who was honored with India's highest civilian award Bharat Ratna in 2001, was deeply connected with the Banaras Gharana. He refined his musical craft performing at the Kashi Vishwanath Temple and along the river ghats of Varanasi, elevating Shehnai to classical status worldwide.

27. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.
Lieutenant-Governor James Thomason established a network of village vernacular schools called the Hulqabandi system in the North-Western Provinces to provide basic instruction to farming communities. Recognized for its structural effectiveness, Wood's Despatch of 1854 commended this indigenous vernacular framework, though the despatch itself was a comprehensive educational policy reform blueprint.

28. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Ancient Northern India contained sixteen Mahajanapadas, several of which were located within modern Uttar Pradesh. The kingdom of Kashi had its capital at Varanasi, Vatsa was centered around Kaushambi, Kosala was governed from Shravasti, and Surasena was centered in Mathura, reflecting the dense urban and political landscape of the sixth century BCE.

29. (A) Swami Virjanand
Dayanand Saraswati spent two intensive years at Mathura studying classical Sanskrit grammar and ancient Vedic literature under the guidance of Swami Virjanand Dandeesha, a blind Vedic scholar. Virjanand inspired Dayanand to pledge his life toward removing superstitious practices and restoring the original purity of the Vedas across the Indian subcontinent.

30. (C) Asaf-ud-Daula
The monumental Bada Imambara in Lucknow was commissioned by Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula in 1784 as part of a famine relief project for his subjects. Renowned for its central arched hall constructed without supporting pillars or wooden beams, the architectural masterpiece highlights

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the sophisticated engineering skills and cultural patronage of Awadh rulers.

31. (D) I, II and III
The Bhitargaon Temple located in Kanpur district is one of the earliest surviving brick temples from the Gupta era. Built during the fifth century, this structurally unique monument features a high terraced shikhara, arched doorways, and detailed terracotta relief panels illustrating various Hindu deities, scenes from epics, and Vaishnava iconographic traditions.

32. (C) Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
The revolutionary Hindi newspaper Pratap was founded in Kanpur in 1913 by fearless journalist and freedom fighter Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi. The periodical served as a powerful voice against social injustice and British exploitation, highlighting agrarian grievances during the Bijolia movement in Rajasthan and peasant agitations across Awadh.

33. (B) Agra
The annual Bateshwar Fair takes place at Bateshwar in the Agra district along the banks of the Yamuna River. Famous for hosting one of India's largest traditional cattle and livestock markets, the historic site is also renowned for a scenic complex of 101 dedicated Shiva temples constructed along the riverbank curve.

34. (A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
Archaeological monuments in Uttar Pradesh showcase distinct chronological styles. The Buddhist Dhamek Stupa at Sarnath originated during Ashokan times and expanded in the Gupta era. The stone Dashavatara Temple at Deogarh dates to the sixth century CE, Jaunpur's Atala Masjid was built around 1408 CE, and Lucknow's Rumi Darwaza was erected in 1784.

35. (A) Lucknow Gharana - Pandit Ravi Shankar
Sitar virtuoso Pandit Ravi Shankar was a key exponent of the Maihar Gharana under his guru Ustad Allauddin Khan, not the Lucknow Gharana. In contrast, Ustad Abdul Karim Khan founded the Kirana Gharana, Ustad Faiyaz Khan mastered the Agra Gharana, and Vidushi Girija Devi was a legendary exponent of the Banaras Gharana.

36. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Fatehpur Sikri exhibits an architectural blend combining Persian, Central Asian, Gujarati, and Rajasthani construction elements. Mughal Emperor Akbar intentionally brought master artisans and stonemasons from various regional Indian kingdoms to work alongside imperial architects, reflecting his deliberate political and cultural policy of imperial synthesis and religious integration.

37. (A) Vatsa
The ancient city of Kaushambi served as the capital of the Vatsa Mahajanapada, situated near the confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna rivers in modern Uttar Pradesh. During the sixth century BCE, Vatsa was ruled by King Udayana, a famous contemporary of Gautama Buddha featured prominently in ancient Indian literature.

38. (D) Balkrishna Bhatt
The Monthly Hindi literary magazine Hindi Pradeep was launched at Allahabad in 1877 by Balkrishna Bhatt, a prominent essayist and associate of Bharatendu Harishchandra. Published continuously for over three decades, the journal played a vital role in awakening political consciousness, promoting social reform, and nurturing modern Hindi prose writing.

39. (D) I, II, III and IV
Kushinagar is a world-renowned Buddhist pilgrimage destination where Gautama Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana. The main temple contains a monolith reclining Buddha image, while the nearby Ramabhar Stupa marks his cremation ground. Nineteenth-century excavations led by Alexander Cunningham and AC L Carlleyle scientifically verified and restored these significant historical Buddhist monuments.

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40. (C) Swang Theatre - Lalitpur
Swang is a traditional folk drama form popular across Western Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, and the Malwa region, rather than being concentrated in Lalitpur district. Conversely, Hathras and Kanpur are recognized as the primary centers for distinct styles of Nautanki theatre, while Ramnagar in Varanasi is celebrated globally for its annual Ramlila.

41. (D) Sir Govardhanpur
Sant Ravidas, the celebrated fifteenth-century Bhakti poet-saint and social reformer, was born at Sir Govardhanpur near Varanasi. He preached social equality, human dignity, and devotion beyond caste boundaries. Forty-one of his spiritual hymns were later compiled into the Guru Granth Sahib, making his birthplace an important center of pilgrimage today.

42. (A) Saharanpur
The historic Shakumbhari Devi Fair takes place twice annually during the Chaitra and Ashwin Navratri festivals in the Saharanpur district of Western Uttar Pradesh. Located near the foothills of the Shivalik range, the ancient shrine attracts hundreds of thousands of devotees from neighboring states seeking the blessings of Goddess Shakumbhari.

43. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Ancient historical cities in Uttar Pradesh align with modern administrative boundaries. Ahichchhatra was the capital of Northern Panchala near Bareilly, Kampilya was Southern Panchala's capital in Farrukhabad district, Shravasti was Kosala's capital located near Gonda-Shravasti, and Hastinapur was the ancient Kuru capital located within the Meerut district.

44. (B) Prayagraj
Mahadevi Varma was an eminent Hindi poet, educationist, and central figure of the Chhayavadi literary movement. Honored with the prestigious Jnanpith Award for her poetic work Yama, she spent the majority of her professional and creative life in Prayagraj, serving as the principal and chancellor of the Prayag Mahila Vidyapeeth.

45. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.
Bharatendu Harishchandra wrote the satirical play Andher Nagari in 1881 to criticize administrative corruption, irrational governance, and societal apathy. Separately, the Nagari Pracharini Sabha was established at Varanasi in 1893 by Shyam Sundar Das and colleagues to promote Devanagari script usage and systematically publish classical Hindi literature.

46. (C) Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula
The majestic sixty-foot tall Rumi Darwaza in Lucknow was constructed in 1784 during the reign of Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula. Built as part of a massive public relief project during a severe drought, this grandiose arched gateway exhibits refined Awadhi architectural style and was inspired by historical gateways in Istanbul.

47. (D) I, II and III
The Tharu indigenous community primarily inhabits the Terai border districts of Northern Uttar Pradesh, including Lakhimpur Kheri, Balrampur, and Shravasti. Traditionally, Tharu social structure retained prominent matriarchal features with significant female household authority. Uniquely among regional groups, they traditionally observe Diwali as Soka Parva to remember departed ancestors.

48. (C) Bahraich
The historic shrine of eleventh-century Sufi warrior saint Ghazi Sayyid Salar Masud is situated at Bahraich in Uttar Pradesh. The famous annual Jeth Mela or Urs held at the Dargah draws thousands of devotees across religious lines, serving as a prominent center of popular pilgrimage and syncretic cultural traditions.

49. (A) Surasena - Panchala - Vatsa - Kashi
Arranged geographically from west to east across modern Uttar Pradesh, Surasena was situated around Mathura in the far west, Panchala occupied the central Rohilkhand region, Vatsa was located southeast around Kaushambi near Prayagraj, and Kashi was situated furthest east in the Middle Ganga Plain around the city of Varanasi.

50. (D) Zardozi Embroidery - Jhansi
Lucknow is world-famous for its traditional Zardozi gold embroidery craft, which holds an official Geographical Indication tag along with regional clusters like Agra and Bareilly, not Jhansi. Conversely, Sambhal is known for horn craft, Varanasi for lacquerware and wooden toys, and Bhadohi for its hand-knotted carpets.

51. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Jaunpur earned the title Shiraz-e-Hind during the fifteenth century under the patronage of the

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Sharqi dynasty. The Sharqi rulers transformed their capital into a premier center of Islamic scholarship, Persian literature, and distinct architectural design, attracting eminent intellectuals, theologians, and artists from across Asia to rival Shiraz in Persia.

52. (C) Kaushambi
Sant Malukdas, a celebrated seventeenth-century Bhakti saint known for preaching contentment and divine reliance through popular couplets, was born at Kada in the modern Kaushambi district of Uttar Pradesh. Kada was an ancient administrative center along the Ganga, where Malukdas established his spiritual monastery and composed devotional poetry.

53. (A) Varanasi
Lamhi village, the birthplace of legendary writer Dhanpat Rai Srivastava, popularly known as Munshi Premchand, is situated near Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. Known as the emperor of modern Hindi and Urdu fiction, Premchand depicted realistic rural life, social inequalities, and peasant struggles through celebrated novels like Godan and Gaban.

54. (D) I, II, III and IV
The Mathura School of Art flourished under Kushana patronage between the first and third centuries CE using local spotted red sandstone. It carved the earliest indigenous images of the Buddha, Hindu deities, and Jain Tirthankaras. The Buddha sculptures are noted for broad shoulders, robust posture, and cheerful facial expressions.

55. (B) Sikandra
The mausoleum of Mughal Emperor Akbar is located at Sikandra, near Agra in Uttar Pradesh. Commissioned by Akbar and completed by Prince Jahangir in 1613, the architectural complex features a unique multi-tiered open pavilion design built using red sandstone and marble inlay, distinctly lacking a traditional overarching central dome.

56. (C) Pai-Danda Dance - Rohilkhand
Pai-Danda is a traditional stick dance performed by the Ahir community in the Bundelkhand region during Diwali, similar to the stick dances of Central India, rather than originating from Rohilkhand. Meanwhile, Karma dance belongs to Sonbhadra, Dhobiya dance to Purvanchal, and Rai dance is native to the Bundelkhand region.

57. (D) Ghazipur
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded the Scientific Society in January 1864 at Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh, before relocating its headquarters to Aligarh in 1867. The society aimed to promote modern education among Indians by translating prominent Western scientific, historical, and philosophical texts into Urdu to encourage scientific thinking and rational analysis.

58. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Medieval poets from Uttar Pradesh composed masterpieces of Indian literature. Goswami Tulsidas authored the epic Ramcharitmanas in Awadhi, Kabir's verses were compiled into the Bijak, Surdas created devotional lyrics dedicated to Lord Krishna in the Sursagar, and Malik Muhammad Jayasi wrote the Sufi epic Padmavat in the Awadhi dialect.

59. (B) Meerut
The famous Nauchandi Mela is an annual fair held at Meerut in Western Uttar Pradesh shortly after the festival of Holi. Symbolizing communal harmony, the event centers around the adjacent shrines of Goddess Nauchandi and Sufi saint Bale Mian, attracting thousands of visitors across communities to celebrate cultural unity.

60. (B) Delivered his first sermon (Dharmachakra Pravartana)
The Deer Park at Sarnath near Varanasi holds immense sacred importance in Buddhism because it was the precise location where Gautama Buddha delivered his first sermon to his five former companions after attaining enlightenment. This foundational event, known as the Turning of the Wheel of Law, established the Buddhist Sangha.

61. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.
The Awadh Kisan Sabha was established in October 1920 at Pratapgarh through efforts by Baba Ramchandra, Jawaharlal Nehru, and local peasant leaders. The organization mobilized rural cultivators against oppressive agrarian grievances, including arbitrary land ejectments, forced unpaid labor, and illegal financial

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exactions imposed by taluqdars under British colonial rule.

62. (D) I, II and III
Alamgirpur is a crucial Harappan archaeological site located along the Hindon River in Meerut district, Uttar Pradesh. Excavated by Y.D. Sharma in 1958, it marks the easternmost boundary of the Indus Valley Civilization. Finds included characteristic late Harappan painted pottery, terracotta beads, animal figurines, and woven cloth impressions.

63. (D) Shah Jahan
Chini ka Rauza in Agra is the Persian-style mausoleum of Afzal Khan Shirazi, a distinguished scholar and poet who served as the Prime Minister during the reign of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan. Built around 1635, the monument is famous for its colorful glazed tile decoration known as Kashi work.

64. (C) Govardhan Mela - Chitrakoot
The traditional Govardhan Mela and Parikrama take place at Govardhan in the Mathura district of the Braj region, connected with Lord Krishna legends, rather than at Chitrakoot. In contrast, Lathmar Holi is celebrated at Barsana, Soron Mela occurs in Kasganj district, and Kampil Mela is held in Farrukhabad district.

65. (B) Braj (Mathura)
Sanjhi is a delicate traditional art form rooted in the Braj region around Mathura and Vrindavan. Originating as a devotional practice, it involves creating intricate paper stencils to depict scenes from Radha and Krishna's life, floral motifs, and geometric patterns using colored powders, flower petals, or water suspensions.

66. (D) Nur Jahan
The Tomb of Itmad-ud-Daulah at Agra was commissioned by Empress Nur Jahan between 1622 and 1628 for her father Mirza Ghiyas Beg. Frequently described as a jewel box and a precursor to the Taj Mahal, it was the first Mughal structure built entirely of white marble with delicate Pietra Dura inlay.

67. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
The Kumbh Mela at Prayagraj was inscribed on the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage list in December 2017. UNESCO recognized this ancient festival because it represents the largest peaceful gathering of humanity, serving as a living repository of spiritual traditions, oral knowledge transmission, tolerance, and shared cultural heritage across India.

68. (C) Shamli
Kirana, the historic town that gave its name to the famous Kirana Gharana of Hindustani classical music, is located in the Shamli district of Western Uttar Pradesh. Founded by musical stalwarts Ustad Abdul Karim Khan and Ustad Abdul Wahid Khan, the gharana is known for emotional expression and pitch precision.

69. (A) Mazahir Uloom - Aligarh
Mazahir Uloom is a world-famous Islamic seminary established in 1866 at Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, not in Aligarh. In contrast, Darul Uloom was founded at Deoband in Saharanpur district, Nadwatul Ulama was established at Lucknow, and Madrasa-e-Aliya (Rampur Raza Library complex) developed under the patronage of the Rampur state.

70. (D) I, II, III and IV
The Kumbh Mela at Prayagraj takes place at Triveni Sangam, the confluence of the Ganga, Yamuna, and mythical Saraswati rivers. Celebrated every twelve years based on astrological configurations, the gathering was documented historically by Chinese traveler Xuanzang during Emperor Harsha's reign and rotates among Prayagraj, Haridwar, Ujjain, and Nashik.

71. (B) Battle of Buxar
The historic Treaty of Allahabad was signed in August 1765 following the decisive victory of the British East India Company in the Battle of Buxar in 1764. Negotiated by Robert Clive with Awadh Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula and Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, the agreement granted the British Diwani rights over Bengal.

72. (C) Jainism
The annual Kampil Mela held at Kampil in Farrukhabad district is a significant cultural gathering dedicated to Jainism. Ancient Kampilya is venerated as the birthplace of Vimalanatha, the thirteenth Jain Tirthankara, attracting Jain devotees from across India to visit its ancient temples and commemorate its rich religious history.

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73. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Pioneering journalism in Uttar Pradesh played a pivotal role in the national freedom struggle. Shiv Prasad Gupta founded the influential daily newspaper Aaj at Varanasi, Madan Mohan Malaviya started Leader from Prayagraj, Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi published Pratap from Kanpur, and Bharatendu Harishchandra edited Kavi Vachan Sudha at Varanasi.

74. (B) Five
According to Jain sacred tradition, five out of the twenty-four Tirthankaras were born in the holy city of Ayodhya. These include the first Tirthankara Rishabhanatha (Adinatha), Ajitanatha, Abhinandanatha, Sumatinatha, and Anantanatha, making Ayodhya one of the most sacred pilgrimage destinations in Jain religious geography.

75. (B) Gorakhpur
The Chauri Chaura incident took place on February 4, 1922, at Chauri Chaura in the Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh. After a peasant procession clashed with police, protesters set fire to a police station, killing twenty-two policemen. Distressed by the violence, Mahatma Gandhi suspended the nationwide Non-Cooperation Movement.

76. (B) Ballia Parallel Government - 1930
Chittu Pandey established a parallel independent government at Ballia during the Quit India Movement in August 1942, not in 1930. The other historical dates are accurate: the Chauri Chaura incident occurred in 1922, the Kakori Train Action took place in 1925, and the Awadh Kisan Sabha was founded in 1920.

77. (A) Sardhana (Meerut)
The Basilica of Our Lady of Graces is a magnificent nineteenth-century Roman Catholic church built by Begum Samru at Sardhana in the Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh. Designed by Italian architect Antonio Reghellini and completed in 1822, the grand church displays an exquisite blend of Neo-Classical and Indian architectural elements.

78. (C) Bhadohi
Bhadohi district in Uttar Pradesh, also known as Sant Ravidas Nagar, is internationally recognized as a major manufacturing center for hand-knotted carpets. Renowned for intricate craftsmanship and historical weaving traditions dating back to the Mughal period, carpets produced in this region hold a protected Geographical Indication tag.

79. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.
The Deoband Islamic seminary, Darul Uloom, was founded in 1866 at Deoband in Saharanpur district by scholars Muhammad Qasim Nanautavi and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi. The movement focused on religious revivalism through traditional Islamic education, explicitly opposed British imperial rule, and actively supported the political objectives of the Indian National Congress.

80. (C) Kali Nadi
The ancient archaeological site of Atranjikhera is situated along the banks of the Kali Nadi, a tributary of the Ganga River, in Etah district, Uttar Pradesh. Excavations at the site revealed a continuous occupational sequence ranging from Ochre Coloured Pottery to Northern Black Polished Ware and later historical periods.

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CHAPTER 02
Economic and Political History of India

1. The Sohgaura copper plate inscription, discovered in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh, provides crucial epigraphic evidence regarding granaries established for famine relief during the administrative rule of which empire?
(A) Nanda Empire
(B) Mauryan Empire
(C) Gupta Empire
(D) Kushan Empire

2. Raja Todar Mal, who served as Akbar's chief finance minister and formulated the Dahsala system of land revenue assessment, hailed from which district of modern Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Jaunpur
(C) Agra
(D) Sitapur

3. Which of the following pairs regarding Gupta period monuments and inscriptions in Uttar Pradesh and their location is correctly matched?
(A) Bhitari Pillar Inscription - Ghazipur district
(B) Dashavatara Temple - Kanpur district
(C) Bhitargaon Brick Temple - Lalitpur district
(D) Prayag Prasasti - Jhansi district

4. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Mahalwari land revenue system was implemented extensively across the North-Western Provinces (comprising major parts of present-day Uttar Pradesh).
Reason (R): Under the Mahalwari system, land revenue assessment and collection were settled collectively with the village community (Mahal) rather than individual peasant proprietors.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

5. In March 1859, the first railway line in Uttar Pradesh was officially opened for traffic between which two cities?
(A) Allahabad and Kanpur
(B) Agra and Aligarh
(C) Lucknow and Kanpur
(D) Varanasi and Prayagraj

6. Which statement accurately describes the financial terms imposed on Awadh under the Treaty of Allahabad (1765) signed after the Battle of Buxar?
(A) The East India Company annexed Awadh completely and placed its administrative and revenue machinery directly under Bengal Presidency.
(B) The Nawab of Awadh was exempted from paying any war indemnity in exchange for establishing a duty-free commercial zone in Lucknow.
(C) Emperor Shah Alam II granted the Diwani rights of Awadh directly to the British East India Company without demanding any monetary payment.
(D) Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula ceded Kora and Allahabad to Emperor Shah Alam II and agreed to pay fifty lakh rupees as war indemnity to the Company.

7. The Permanent Settlement of land revenue was introduced in 1795 in the Banaras Division of Uttar Pradesh by which British official?
(A) Holt Mackenzie
(B) Jonathan Duncan
(C) R. Merttins Bird
(D) Thomas Munro

8. Consider the following statements regarding the 1937 Provincial Legislative Assembly elections held in the United Provinces under the Government of India Act 1935:
I. The Indian National Congress secured an absolute majority by winning 134 out of 228 seats in the United Provinces Assembly.
II. Govind Ballabh Pant formed the first Congress ministry as Chief Minister

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(Premier) of the United Provinces.
III. The United Provinces legislature established under the Government of India Act 1935 consisted of a single house (unicameral legislature).
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

9. Founded in 1865 at Allahabad, which joint-stock bank was one of the earliest modern commercial banking institutions established in Uttar Pradesh during British rule?
(A) Oudh Commercial Bank
(B) Imperial Bank of India
(C) Banaras State Bank
(D) Allahabad Bank

10. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Sultan Firoz Shah Tughlaq founded the city of Jaunpur in Uttar Pradesh to commemorate his cousin Jauna Khan (Muhammad bin Tughlaq).
Statement II: Under the Sharqi dynasty, Jaunpur emerged as a renowned centre of Islamic learning, trade, and architecture, earning the title 'Shiraz of the East'.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

11. Which British revenue administrator is widely regarded as the principal architect of the reformed Mahalwari Settlement in the North-Western Provinces under Regulation IX of 1833?
(A) Sir James Thomason
(B) R. Merttins Bird
(C) Sir Holt Mackenzie
(D) Sir John Shore

12. Consider the following statements regarding the Mughal Subah of Awadh and its subsequent political transition:
I. Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk was appointed governor of Awadh in 1722 and laid the foundation of an autonomous regional state.
II. Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula shifted the official capital of the Awadh state from Faizabad to Lucknow in 1775.
III. Awadh was one of the most fertile and revenue-rich agricultural provinces in the Gangetic plain during Mughal rule.
IV. Lord Dalhousie annexed Awadh in 1856 under the explicit application of the Doctrine of Lapse policy.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

13. In ancient Uttar Pradesh, the city of Mathura derived its primary commercial importance from being located at the strategic intersection of which two major trade routes?
(A) Uttarapatha and Dakshinapatha
(B) Silk Route and Spice Route
(C) Rajpath and Grand Trunk Road
(D) Kalinga Route and Royal Sea Route

14. Which of the following pairs of craft centres in Uttar Pradesh and their traditional commercial products is incorrectly matched?
(A) Varanasi - Silk weaving and brocades
(B) Firozabad - Glassware and bangles
(C) Moradabad - Terracotta sculptures
(D) Kannauj - Perfumes and essential oils

15. The Minor Pillar Edict of Ashoka containing the Schism Edict, which warned monks against creating divisions in the Sangha, was erected at which major Buddhist site in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Piprahwa
(B) Kaushambi
(C) Sankissa
(D) Sarnath

16. Match List I with List II:
List I: (1857 Revolt Leader in Uttar Pradesh)
P. Begum Hazrat Mahal
Q. Maulvi Ahmadullah
R. Nana Saheb
S. Khan Bahadur Khan
List II: (Primary Centre of Resistance)
1. Bareilly
2. Kanpur
3. Lucknow
4. Faizabad
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

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(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

17. In which year did Mughal Emperor Akbar organize the empire into twelve original administrative provinces (Subahs), including the Subahs of Agra, Allahabad, and Awadh?
(A) 1575
(B) 1580
(C) 1585
(D) 1590

18. Which of the following options presents the correct chronological order of the British territorial acquisitions and administrative reorganization in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Cession of Banaras Division → Acquisition of Ceded and Conquered Provinces → Creation of North-Western Provinces → Transfer of administrative headquarters to Allahabad
(B) Creation of North-Western Provinces → Cession of Banaras Division → Acquisition of Ceded and Conquered Provinces → Transfer of administrative headquarters to Allahabad
(C) Acquisition of Ceded and Conquered Provinces → Cession of Banaras Division → Transfer of administrative headquarters to Allahabad → Creation of North-Western Provinces
(D) Transfer of administrative headquarters to Allahabad → Cession of Banaras Division → Creation of North-Western Provinces → Acquisition of Ceded and Conquered Provinces

19. Which land revenue system was NOT officially operational in any district of modern Uttar Pradesh during the British colonial period?
(A) Ryotwari System
(B) Mahalwari System
(C) Permanent Settlement
(D) Taluqdari Settlement

20. Established in 1881 as the first commercial bank in India with limited liability managed by an Indian board of directors, the Oudh Commercial Bank had its main headquarters in which town of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) City of Lucknow
(B) City of Kanpur
(C) Faizabad
(D) City of Banaras

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21. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The opening of the Upper Ganges Canal in 1854 brought about a major economic transformation in Western Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): The canal system provided perennial artificial irrigation to the fertile Ganga-Yamuna Doab, encouraging the expansion of commercial cash crops such as sugarcane and wheat.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

22. Mughal Emperor Akbar built the Ibadat Khana (House of Worship) for theological discussions and administrative deliberation at which imperial city in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) City of Agra
(B) Imperial Jaunpur
(C) City of Allahabad
(D) Fatehpur Sikri

23. Among the ancient Mahajanapadas located within the territory of present-day Uttar Pradesh, which state functioned as an oligarchic republic (Gana-Sangha) rather than a hereditary monarchy?
(A) Kashi
(B) Malla
(C) Vatsa
(D) Kosala

24. In 1801, Nawab Saadat Ali Khan II was forced to cede nearly half of Awadh's territorial possessions, including Rohilkhand and the lower Doab, to the British East India Company under which arrangement?
(A) Treaty of Amritsar
(B) Treaty of Purandar
(C) Subsidiary Alliance
(D) The Doctrine of Lapse

25. Consider the following statements regarding the Gupta period in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Prayag Prasasti engraved on the Allahabad Pillar was composed in Sanskrit by Harishena to detail Samudragupta's conquests and statecraft.
II. The Dashavatara Temple at Deogarh in Lalitpur district represents an early stone-

built temple featuring Panchayatana architectural layout.

III. In Gupta inscriptions found in UP, gold coins were officially termed Dinara while silver coins were termed Rupaka.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

26. Which British civil servant formulated the influential Minute of 1819 that laid down the foundational framework for the Mahalwari land revenue system in the North-Western Provinces?
(A) Holt Mackenzie
(B) Robert Merttins Bird
(C) James Thomason
(D) Charles Metcalfe

27. An artisan trading in medieval Jaunpur under the Sharqi dynasty was subject to market monitoring and price regulations. Which official in the Sultanate administrative system directly supervised municipal markets and verified weights and measures?
(A) Muqti or Iqradar
(B) Shahna-i-Mandi
(C) Amil or Malguzar
(D) Barid-i-Mumalik

28. Under the provisions of the Government of India Act 1935, how many total elected constituencies were established for the Legislative Assembly of the United Provinces in the 1937 elections?
(A) 150
(B) 210
(C) 228
(D) 250

29. Consider the following statements regarding urban trade and political centres in ancient Uttar Pradesh:

I. Sravasti served as the capital of Kosala Mahajanapada and was a prominent commercial hub on the northern trade route.

II. Kaushambi functioned as a vital riverine trading port on the banks of the Yamuna River.

III. Ahichchhatra was the ancient capital of Northern Panchala located in modern Bareilly district.

IV. Taxila was an urban craft centre situated in the central Gangetic plain between Banaras and Prayagraj.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

30. Which treaty signed in 1775 between Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula of Awadh and the British East India Company formally transferred the sovereignty and revenue rights of Banaras to the British?
(A) Treaty of Banaras
(B) Treaty of Allahabad
(C) Treaty of Faizabad
(D) Treaty of Lucknow

31. Which of the following statements regarding the economic consequence of railway expansion in colonial Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) Railways accelerated the transport of bulky raw materials like cotton and sugarcane from rural districts to urban market centers.
(B) Imports of cheap Lancashire machine-made textiles via railways disrupted traditional handloom weaving clusters in Banaras and Tanda.
(C) Railway networks linked major administrative, religious, and commercial centres including Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad, and Lucknow.
(D) Railways completely eliminated agrarian indebtedness and rural money-lending across the Ganga-Yamuna Doab.

32. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Mughal-era Economic and Administrative Term in Uttar Pradesh)
P. Zabti
Q. Taqavi
R. Dastak
S. Madad-i-Maash
List II: (Description)
1. Agricultural trade permit issued to European trading companies
2. Land revenue assessment system based on land measurement and crop yield
3. Revenue-free land grant awarded to scholars and religious institutions
4. State-sponsored agricultural loan extended directly to cultivators
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

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33. Sultan Sikandar Lodi founded the city of Agra in 1504 and officially transferred the administrative capital of the Delhi Sultanate there in which year?
(A) 1504
(B) 1506
(C) 1510
(D) 1517

34. The 1905 annual session of the Indian National Congress, which formally endorsed the Boycott movement against British goods, was held at Banaras under the presidency of which leader?
(A) Sir Dadabhai Naoroji
(B) Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(C) Sir Rash Behari Ghosh
(D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

35. Arrange the following administrative and political events in the history of colonial Uttar Pradesh in chronological order (from earliest to latest):
1. Cession of Banaras revenue rights under the Treaty of Faizabad
2. Formation of the North-Western Provinces with capital at Agra
3. Annexation of Awadh on grounds of misgovernment
4. Relocation of the headquarters of the North-Western Provinces from Agra to Allahabad

Select the correct sequence using the codes given below:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 3, 1, 4, 2

36. Consider the following statements regarding the Great Famine of 1860–61 in the North-Western Provinces (Uttar Pradesh):
I. The famine severely impacted the Upper Doab and Rohilkhand regions of Uttar Pradesh.
II. Colonel Baird Smith was appointed by the government to investigate the causes and economic impact of the famine.
III. The inquiry report emphasized that canal irrigation networks significantly reduced crop failure severity in irrigated Doab tracts.
IV. The colonial government implemented a complete ban on the export of foodgrains from Uttar Pradesh during the entire famine period.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

37. Written in early Brahmi script, the Sohgaura copper plate inscription in Gorakhpur district contains specific imperial instructions concerning:
(A) The distribution of stored grain from state granaries during times of famine
(B) The construction of stone temples in honor of Lord Shiva
(C) The collection of transit customs duties on goods passing along the Rapti River
(D) The recruitment of soldiers into the royal standing army

38. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Traditional handloom cotton textile production in Banaras, Lucknow, and Tanda suffered significant decline during the 19th century under British rule.
Reason (R): The duty-free inflow of cheap Lancashire factory textiles flooded local UP markets, while heavy tariff barriers restricted the export of Indian handloom goods to Britain.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

39. Under the Government of India Act 1919, Dyarchy was introduced in provincial administration. Who served as the Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh when this reform came into operation in 1921?
(A) Sir William Marris
(B) Sir Harcourt Butler
(C) Lord Antony MacDonnell
(D) Sir Malcolm Hailey

40. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Bengal Regulation I of 1795 extended the Permanent Settlement system to the Banaras Province, covering parts of present-day Varanasi, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, and Mirzapur districts.
Statement II: Jonathan Duncan, who served as the British Resident at Banaras, organized the settlement operations in the Banaras region.

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(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

41. Constructed during the British colonial period and commissioned in 1928, which major canal system irrigates large agrarian tracts across central and eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Upper Ganges Canal
(B) Lower Ganges Canal
(C) Agra Canal
(D) Sarda Canal

42. Consider the following statements regarding the governance of the United Provinces under the Government of India Act 1935:
I. Provincial Autonomy replaced the executive system of Dyarchy in the United Provinces.
II. A bicameral provincial legislature was created, comprising a Legislative Assembly and a Legislative Council.
III. The Governor retained discretionary veto powers and emergency powers over provincial legislation.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I and III only

43. In 1878, a local branch of the Indian Association was established at Allahabad to mobilize public opinion against colonial administrative policies. Which nationalist figure from Uttar Pradesh was instrumental in organizing it?
(A) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan Bahadur
(B) Pandit Ayodhya Nath
(C) Babu Ganga Prasad Varma
(D) Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar

44. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The commercialization of agriculture in late 19th-century Uttar Pradesh resulted in an increased allocation of cultivated land to commercial crops like sugarcane and indigo.
Reason (R): Under the Mahalwari land revenue system, revenue demands were required to be paid strictly in cash on fixed dates, forcing peasants to grow marketable cash crops.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

45. In ancient Uttar Pradesh, which city served as the capital of the Surasena Mahajanapada and was noted in ancient texts for its specialized production of fine cotton cloth called Shataka?
(A) Mathura
(B) Kausambi
(C) Varanasi
(D) Ahichchhatra

46. Consider the following statements regarding Akbar's administrative and economic reforms in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Fatehpur Sikri near Agra served as the imperial administrative seat of the Mughal Empire from 1571 to 1585.
II. Todar Mal implemented the Zabti land revenue system across the subahs of Agra and Awadh.
III. The Dahsala system fixed state revenue demand based on average crop productivity and price trends over the preceding ten years.
IV. Imperial mansabdars stationed in Uttar Pradesh held absolute hereditary proprietary ownership rights over assigned Jagir lands.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

47. Which of the following pairs regarding British administrative developments in Uttar Pradesh is correctly matched?
(A) Amalgamation of Oudh with North-Western Provinces - 1858
(B) Renaming of the region as United Provinces of Agra and Oudh - 1801
(C) Complete shift of provincial capital from Allahabad to Lucknow - 1836
(D) Creation of the North-Western Provinces - 1836

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48. Consider the following statements regarding merchant guilds (Shrenis) in ancient Uttar Pradesh:
I. Shrenis operated as self-governing economic bodies of artisans and traders with authority to frame internal regulations.
II. Archaeological excavations at ancient UP sites like Kaushambi and Varanasi yielded terracotta seals belonging to merchant guilds.
III. Ancient Shrenis also functioned as financial intermediaries, accepting public deposits and advancing loans at interest.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I and III only

49. During the Quit India Movement in August 1942, a parallel independent national government (Prati Sarkar) was established under the leadership of Chitu Pandey in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ghazipur
(B) Ballia
(C) Azamgarh
(D) Gorakhpur

50. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Ancient Mahajanapada situated in Uttar Pradesh)
P. Vatsa
Q. Kuru
R. Panchala
S. Surasena
List II: (Capital City)
1. Mathura
2. Ahichchhatra
3. Hastinapur
4. Kaushambi
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

51. In November 1858, Queen Victoria's Proclamation, which transferred the governance of India from the East India Company to the British Crown, was formally read out by Lord Canning at a grand Durbar in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Allahabad
(B) Imperial Agra
(C) City of Lucknow
(D) City of Kanpur

52. Which of the following gives the correct chronological order of the operationalization of major irrigation and transport infrastructure projects built in Uttar Pradesh during British rule?
(A) Upper Ganges Canal → Yamuna Railway Bridge at Allahabad → Sarda Canal
(B) Sarda Canal → Upper Ganges Canal → Yamuna Railway Bridge at Allahabad
(C) Yamuna Railway Bridge at Allahabad → Sarda Canal → Upper Ganges Canal
(D) Upper Ganges Canal → Sarda Canal → Yamuna Railway Bridge at Allahabad

53. The UP Kisan Sabha was founded in February 1918 to protect peasants against excessive land revenue demands and arbitrary cesses with the active support of Gauri Shankar Mishra, Indra Narain Dwivedi, and which senior leader?
(A) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(B) Kisan Leader Baba Ramchandra
(C) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Rajarshi Purushottam Das Tandon

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54. Which of the following statements regarding the agrarian condition of Awadh prior to its annexation in 1856 is INCORRECT?
(A) Heavy subsidy demands under the Subsidiary Alliance Treaty drained Awadh state revenues into East India Company coffers.
(B) Taluqdars frequently levied arbitrary cesses (abwabs) and rent increases on local peasant cultivators.
(C) Wealth was drained from Awadh through payments to foreign military officers and European traders.
(D) Domestic handloom industries flourished without any financial or commercial pressures from British agents.

55. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Treaty of Banaras (1773) signed between Governor-General Warren Hastings and Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula strengthened the British military footprint in Awadh.
Reason (R): Under the treaty terms, British troops were permanently stationed in Awadh to guard its frontiers, with the Nawab bearing the financial expenses of their maintenance.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

56. Consider the following statements regarding land revenue policy under Sultan Alauddin Khalji in the Ganga-Yamuna Doab region of Uttar Pradesh:
I. Alauddin Khalji introduced the system of direct land measurement (Masahat) to assess agrarian taxation in the Doab.
II. The state revenue demand in the fertile Doab tract was fixed at fifty percent (half) of the total agricultural produce.
III. Kharaj was the principal land tax levied on agrarian produce in the Doab region.
IV. Sultan Firoz Shah Tughlaq abolished all land revenue taxes and retained only illegal extractions (Abwabs).
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

57. In 1903, the first modern vacuum-pan sugar factory in Uttar Pradesh was established at which place in Deoria district?
(A) Baheri town
(B) Khadda town
(C) Modinagar
(D) Pratappur

58. The famous Ashokan pillar edicts originally located at Topra and Meerut were transported to Delhi during the 14th century by which Delhi Sultan?
(A) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
(B) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
(C) Alauddin Khalji
(D) Sikandar Lodi

59. Consider the following statements regarding the economic causes behind the active participation of rural society in the 1857 Revolt in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Summary Settlement of 1856 in Awadh displaced numerous traditional Taluqdars from their proprietary land rights.
II. High land revenue assessments under the Mahalwari system in Western UP caused widespread debt and land mortgages to money-lenders.
III. British administrators in Awadh completely abolished all revenue collection from rural peasants in 1856.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

60. The Oudh Rent Act of 1886 was enacted by the British administration primarily to achieve which legislative objective in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Abolish all traditional Taluqdari landholdings and transfer proprietary rights directly to cultivators
(B) Grant limited occupancy rights and check arbitrary evictions by Taluqdars
(C) Replace all existing cash rent payments with compulsory grain-sharing arrangements across Awadh
(D) Nationalize all state commercial forests and local common grazing lands across Awadh

61. In the provincial administrative setup of the Gupta Empire in Uttar Pradesh, a province (Bhukti) was directly governed by which designated official?
(A) Uparika
(B) Vishayapati
(C) Gramika
(D) Samaharta

62. Governor-General Lord Cornwallis, who introduced the Permanent Settlement in Bengal and Banaras, died in 1805 at which location in Uttar Pradesh where his tomb stands today?
(A) Banaras
(B) Jaunpur
(C) Ghazipur
(D) Gorakhpur

63. Which of the following pairs regarding European trading establishments in Uttar Pradesh during the 17th century is correctly matched?
(A) French Trading Headquarter - Kanpur
(B) Portuguese Main Base - Lucknow
(C) Danish Factory - Varanasi
(D) Dutch Factory - Agra

64. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The Central Hindu College was established at Banaras in 1898 by Annie Besant

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to impart modern scientific education alongside Indian cultural traditions.
Statement II: In 1916, the Central Hindu College formed the nucleus for the establishment of the Banaras Hindu University founded by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

65. During the reign of Emperor Harsha (606–647 CE), which city in Uttar Pradesh emerged as the imperial administrative metropolis of Northern India, taking over the strategic role held previously by Pataliputra?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Kannauj
(C) Mathura
(D) Kaushambi

66. During the Delhi Sultanate period, wholesale transactions and revenue payments across the Ganga-Yamuna Doab were conducted primarily using which silver coin unit?
(A) Jital
(B) Dam
(C) Mohur
(D) Tanka

67. Match List I with List II:
List I: (British Land Revenue Policy / Act in UP)
P. Introduction of Mahalwari Concept (Minute of 1819)
Q. Permanent Settlement in Banaras Division (1795)
R. Reorganization of Mahalwari System (Regulation IX of 1833)
S. Annexation of Awadh State (1856)
List II: (Key Administrator / Official associated)
1. Lord Dalhousie
2. R. Merttins Bird
3. Holt Mackenzie
4. Jonathan Duncan
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

68. Which statement regarding the economic impact of the Drain of Wealth from Uttar Pradesh during the colonial period is correct?
(A) The British East India Company consistently re-invested all land revenue collected in Awadh back into public village irrigation works.
(B) Awadh remained completely free from paying financial subsidies or military maintenance costs to the British government between 1765 and 1856.
(C) Revenue remittances, subsidies, and charges transferred wealth out of UP without direct economic returns.
(D) Agrarian exports from Western UP consistently generated a massive influx of gold bullion directly to small tenant farmers across the region.

69. Which ancient city in Uttar Pradesh served as the capital of the Vatsa Mahajanapada and was an influential commercial centre on the Yamuna river route?
(A) Kaushambi
(B) Sravasti
(C) Ahichchhatra
(D) Mathura

70. When the British East India Company created the North-Western Provinces in 1836 by grouping together the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, where was its administrative capital established?
(A) Allahabad
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kanpur
(D) Agra

71. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The 1916 Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress proved historically significant for constitutional and political unity in British India.
Reason (R): At Lucknow, the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League signed the Lucknow Pact, agreeing on common political demands and separate electorates.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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72. Which of the following pairs of ancient archaeological sites in Uttar Pradesh and their historic significance is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Atranjikhera - Early evidence of iron artifacts in the Gangetic valley
(B) Piprahwa - Relic casket inscriptions associated with Kapilavastu
(C) Sravasti - Birthplace and imperial capital of Emperor Samudragupta
(D) Sarnath - Site of Gautama Buddha's first sermon

73. Modern small-scale metal manufacturing industries in Moradabad (brassware) and Aligarh (lock manufacture) expanded in early 20th-century Uttar Pradesh primarily due to:
(A) Direct financial cash subsidies provided continuously by the British imperial parliament to native workshop owners
(B) Complete exemption granted by colonial authorities from all local municipal taxation and railway freight charges
(C) Total absence of competing imported factory hardware and manufactured goods from overseas British markets
(D) Expansion of domestic urban demand combined with integration into the regional railway transport network

74. Consider the following statements regarding administrative officials in Mughal Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Kotwal served as the chief police officer responsible for urban law enforcement and municipal market regulation in cities like Agra and Banaras.
II. The Amil (or Amalguzar) was the chief revenue officer responsible for land revenue assessment and collection at the Sarkar level.
III. The Shiqdar functioned as an executive officer supervising administrative law and order at the Pargana level.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I and III only

75. In April 1936, the All India Kisan Sabha was founded at its inaugural session in Lucknow under the presidency of which peasant leader?
(A) Kisan Leader Baba Ramchandra
(B) Swami Sahajanand
(C) Professor N.G. Ranga
(D) Leader Indulal Yagnik

76. Which of the following statements accurately describes the provisions of the Bengal Rent Act of 1859 (Act X) as applied to tenancy security in parts of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) It completely abolished private landlordism and converted all agricultural tenants directly into direct state land proprietors.
(B) It granted occupancy rights to tenants holding the same land for twelve continuous years.
(C) It strictly prohibited landlords from demanding any form of agricultural rent payments in cash currency across the province.
(D) It explicitly banned the cultivation of commercial cash crops like sugarcane and indigo by occupancy ryots in all districts.

77. Consider the following statements regarding the revolt of 1857 in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The uprising began at the military cantonment of Meerut on May 10, 1857, when sepoys refused to use grease-coated cartridges.
II. In Kanpur, Nana Saheb led the rebellion and proclaimed himself Peshwa.
III. In Jhansi, Rani Lakshmibai assumed military leadership after the British refused to recognize her adopted son under the Doctrine of Lapse.
IV. The British forces encountered no local military or agrarian resistance in Rohilkhand throughout 1857.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

78. Under the Mahalwari land revenue system implemented in Uttar Pradesh, what was the primary administrative role of the designated 'Lumberdar'?
(A) A British judicial officer specifically appointed to adjudicate and settle disputed land titles at district headquarters
(B) An itinerant licensed trader who purchased all surplus agricultural produce from local farmers at fixed government rates
(C) A village headman who collected land revenue from co-sharers to deposit in the treasury

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(D) A state revenue surveyor responsible for laying out canal channels and assessing water duties across village lands

79. In January 1923, the Swaraj Party was formally organized at Allahabad by Chittaranjan Das and which prominent nationalist leader from Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Purushottam Das Tandon
(D) Pandit Motilal Nehru

80. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Mughal Administrative Unit in Uttar Pradesh)
P. Subah
Q. Sarkar
R. Pargana
S. Gram (Village)
List II: (Designated Head Officer)
1. Muqaddam / Gram Pradhan
2. Shiqdar
3. Subahdar
4. Faujdar
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Mauryan Empire
The Sohgaura copper plate inscription, located in the Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh, is an ancient Brahmi inscription dating back to the Mauryan period. It contains official state administrative instructions regarding the establishment and maintenance of public granaries during droughts and severe famine conditions to ensure food supply to distress-affected relief centers.

2. (D) Sitapur
Raja Todar Mal was born in Laharpur, situated in the Sitapur district of Uttar Pradesh. As Akbar's chief finance administrator, he reformed the revenue infrastructure by introducing the Dahsala land measurement system. This framework calculated agricultural tax assessments based on a ten-year survey of crop yields, prevailing market prices, and cultivated area.

3. (A) Bhitari Pillar Inscription - Ghazipur district
The Bhitari Pillar Inscription is situated in Saidpur tahsil of Ghazipur district, Uttar Pradesh. Created during the reign of Gupta ruler Skandagupta, this Sanskrit epigraph records his military conflicts, historical achievements, and successful defense of the empire against Huna invasions. The other mentioned Gupta monuments are located in different regional districts across Uttar Pradesh.

4. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Mahalwari system was implemented across the North-Western Provinces, covering major parts of Uttar Pradesh. Under this arrangement, revenue assessments were made at the village community or estate level, known as a Mahal. The village body collectively shared administrative responsibility for land revenue payments, making collective assessment the foundational basis of the system.

5. (A) Allahabad and Kanpur
The first railway line in Uttar Pradesh commenced operations in March 1859, connecting Allahabad and Kanpur over a distance of approximately 119 miles. Constructed under the East Indian Railway Company, this line served as a crucial transport network for commercial trade, movement of bulk agricultural output, and colonial administrative and military mobilization.

6. (D) Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula ceded Kora and Allahabad to Emperor Shah Alam II and agreed to pay fifty lakh rupees as war indemnity to the Company.
Following the victory of the British East India Company at the Battle of Buxar, the Treaty of Allahabad was concluded in 1765. Under its provisions, Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula of Awadh agreed to pay fifty lakh rupees as war indemnity to the British and surrendered the territories of Kora and Allahabad to Emperor Shah Alam II.

7. (B) Jonathan Duncan
Jonathan Duncan, serving as the British Resident at Banaras, introduced the Permanent Settlement of land revenue across the Banaras Division in 1795. This system fixed annual land revenue assessments permanently for zemindars in districts such as Varanasi, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, and Mirzapur, adapting the Bengal land governance framework to eastern Uttar Pradesh.

8. (A) I and II only
In the 1937 provincial assembly elections, the Indian National Congress won 134 out of 228 seats in the United Provinces, securing an absolute majority and leading to Govind Ballabh Pant forming the first Congress ministry as Premier. However, under the Government of India Act 1935, the legislature was bicameral rather than unicameral.

9. (D) Allahabad Bank
Founded in Allahabad in 1865, Allahabad Bank was one of the earliest joint-stock commercial banking institutions established in Uttar Pradesh during British rule. It played a significant role in providing institutional credit, facilitating merchant trade, managing corporate deposits, and supporting commercial financial activities across Northern India during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

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10. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Sultan Firoz Shah Tughlaq established the city of Jaunpur in memory of his cousin Prince Jauna Khan, who ruled as Muhammad bin Tughlaq. Later, under the independent patronage of the Sharqi dynasty, Jaunpur blossomed into an eminent regional capital celebrated for Islamic scholarly learning, art, architecture, and commerce, earning the designation Shiraz of the East.

11. (B) R. Merttins Bird
Robert Merttins Bird served as the administrative head of the Revenue Board in the North-Western Provinces and is regarded as the primary architect of the reformed Mahalwari Settlement under Regulation IX of 1833. He introduced detailed field measurements, soil surveys, land classification, and long-term assessment leases across rural districts of Uttar Pradesh.

12. (A) I, II and III only
Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk laid the foundations of autonomous Awadh in 1722, and Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula transferred the state capital from Faizabad to Lucknow in 1775. Awadh was renowned for its fertile agricultural land. However, Lord Dalhousie annexed Awadh in 1856 based on alleged misgovernment rather than applying the Doctrine of Lapse policy.

13. (A) Uttarapatha and Dakshinapatha
Mathura gained immense strategic and commercial significance in ancient India because it was situated at the primary junction of Uttarapatha, the northern trans-regional trade route, and Dakshinapatha, the southern trade highway. This geographical location enabled Mathura to develop as a thriving center for interstate commerce, textile craft production, and cultural exchanges.

14. (C) Moradabad - Terracotta sculptures
Moradabad is internationally recognized for its traditional brassware manufacturing and metal craftsmanship, earning it the popular title of Brass City. In contrast, terracotta craft and pottery sculptures in Uttar Pradesh are traditionally associated with Gorakhpur and Khurja. The remaining pairs accurately represent the traditional craft products of their respective industrial manufacturing districts.

15. (D) Sarnath
The Schism Edict of Emperor Ashoka was engraved on the Minor Pillar at Sarnath near Varanasi. In this epigraph, Ashoka issued strict administrative orders to monastic authorities, warning Buddhist monks and nuns against creating divisions within the Sangha and prescribing expulsion for anyone attempting to cause schisms among the monastic community members.

16. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Begum Hazrat Mahal directed the anti-British resistance movement from Lucknow, while Maulvi Ahmadullah organized freedom fighters in Faizabad. Nana Saheb assumed command of the revolutionary forces at Kanpur, and Khan Bahadur Khan proclaimed leadership of the rebellion in Bareilly. Each leader mobilized local military forces and civilian populations within their respective regional strongholds.

17. (B) 1580
In 1580, Mughal Emperor Akbar reorganized the territorial administration of his empire by establishing twelve original Subahs or provinces. This administrative division included the Subahs of Agra, Allahabad, and Awadh, covering the geographic area of present-day Uttar Pradesh. Each Subah was governed by a Subahdar appointed to maintain law, order, and revenue collection.

18. (A) Cession of Banaras Division → Acquisition of Ceded and Conquered Provinces → Creation of North-Western Provinces → Transfer of administrative headquarters to Allahabad
The British acquired revenue control over the Banaras Division in 1775, followed by the acquisition of Ceded and Conquered Provinces between 1801 and 1803. In 1836, these regions were consolidated into the North-Western Provinces with Agra as the capital, until the administrative headquarters was relocated to Allahabad following the events of 1857.

19. (A) Ryotwari System
The Ryotwari land revenue system, characterized by direct state settlements with individual peasant cultivators, was implemented predominantly in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Colonial Uttar Pradesh utilized the Mahalwari system across most northern and western districts, the Permanent Settlement in the Banaras Division,

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and the Taluqdari system within the historic region of Awadh.

20. (C) Faizabad
Established in 1881, Oudh Commercial Bank was the first commercial bank in India operating with limited liability and managed by an Indian board of directors. Its primary headquarters was established at Faizabad in Uttar Pradesh, providing commercial credit facilities and managing financial deposits until its operations ceased in the middle of the twentieth century.

21. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The opening of the Upper Ganges Canal in 1854 transformed the agrarian economy of Western Uttar Pradesh by diverting water from the Ganga River at Haridwar. It delivered perennial artificial irrigation to the fertile Doab region, mitigating agricultural risks during dry seasons and encouraging farmers to expand the cultivation of cash crops like sugarcane.

22. (D) Fatehpur Sikri
Mughal Emperor Akbar constructed the Ibadat Khana, or House of Worship, at his capital city of Fatehpur Sikri in 1575. Originally designed as a assembly hall for theological debates among Islamic scholars, it was later opened to representatives of various religions to encourage philosophical dialogue and inform his broader state administration principles.

23. (B) Malla
Among the ancient Mahajanapadas situated in northern India, Malla functioned as an oligarchic republic governed by a general assembly of clan chiefs rather than a hereditary monarch. Divided into two principal branches centered at Kushinagar and Pava, Malla played a significant historical role during the era of Gautama Buddha and Vardhamana Mahavira.

24. (C) Subsidiary Alliance
In 1801, Nawab Saadat Ali Khan II signed a Subsidiary Alliance treaty with Governor-General Lord Wellesley. Under this agreement, the Nawab was forced to cede nearly half of Awadh's territory, including Rohilkhand and the lower Ganga-Yamuna Doab, to the British East India Company to meet ongoing financial subsidies for British troop maintenance.

25. (D) I, II and III
The Prayag Prasasti was written in Sanskrit by Harishena on the Allahabad Pillar to record Samudragupta's military achievements. The Dashavatara Temple at Deogarh is an early stone Panchayatana temple. Furthermore, Gupta administrative and economic records explicitly designate gold currency coins as Dinara and silver currency coins as Rupaka throughout the empire.

26. (A) Holt Mackenzie
Holt Mackenzie, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, drafted the influential Minute of 1819, which established the basic legal and administrative framework for the Mahalwari land revenue system. His proposals led directly to the enactment of Regulation VII of 1822, institutionalizing systematic village survey records and collective village assessments across Uttar Pradesh.

27. (B) Shahna-i-Mandi
During the Delhi Sultanate and Sharqi dynasty rules, the Shahna-i-Mandi was the chief market superintendent appointed to maintain market order, supervise commercial transactions, enforce price controls, verify standard weights and measures, and prevent hoarding or fraudulent practices by local merchants and artisans within municipal marketplaces across regional administrative centers.

28. (C) 228
Under the provisions of the Government of India Act 1935, the United Provinces Legislative Assembly was constituted with a total of 228 elected seats. These constituencies were organized into general, territorial, and specialized interest seats, forming the electoral framework for the historic 1937 provincial assembly elections won by the Indian National Congress.

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29. (A) I, II and III only
Sravasti served as the capital of Kosala, Kaushambi operated as a major riverine trade port on the Yamuna, and Ahichchhatra was the fortified capital of Northern Panchala in Bareilly district. However, Taxila was situated in the far northwestern region of ancient India, near modern Rawalpindi, far outside the central Gangetic plain.

30. (C) Treaty of Faizabad
Under the Treaty of Faizabad signed in 1775 between Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula of Awadh and the British East India Company, the territorial sovereignty and revenue rights over the Banaras region were transferred to the British. This treaty marked a key phase in expanding British political influence and revenue extraction across eastern Uttar Pradesh.

31. (D) Railways completely eliminated agrarian indebtedness and rural money-lending across the Ganga-Yamuna Doab.
Railways facilitated raw material transportation, opened local markets to cheap foreign factory textiles, and connected principal urban hubs across Uttar Pradesh. However, they did not eliminate rural indebtedness. Farmers remained dependent on local money-lenders and market intermediaries due to high land revenue demands, periodic crop failures, and volatile agricultural commodity prices.

32. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Zabti was a Mughal revenue system based on land measurement and yield data, while Taqavi represented state agricultural loans extended directly to farmers. A Dastak served as a duty-free trade permit granted to European commercial enterprises, and Madad-i-Maash referred to tax-free land grants assigned to scholars, religious leaders, and charitable institutions.

33. (B) 1506
Sultan Sikandar Lodi founded Agra in 1504 to establish administrative control over the strategic trade routes of the Doab and check regional rulers. In 1506, he officially shifted the capital of the Delhi Sultanate from Delhi to Agra, making it a prominent political, military, and administrative center of Northern India.

34. (D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
The 1905 annual session of the Indian National Congress took place at Banaras under the presidency of Gopal Krishna Gokhale. This historic session formally registered national protest against the Partition of Bengal and passed resolutions supporting the Swadeshi and Boycott movements against British manufactured goods across the Indian subcontinent.

35. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The Cession of Banaras revenue rights occurred in 1775 under the Treaty of Faizabad. The North-Western Provinces were constituted with their capital at Agra in 1836. The British annexed Awadh in 1856 on grounds of misgovernment, and the provincial headquarters were officially transferred from Agra to Allahabad in 1858 following the rebellion.

36. (A) I, II and III only
The Great Famine of 1860–61 hit the Upper Doab and Rohilkhand hard, leading to Colonel Baird Smith's appointment to investigate its impact. His report highlighted that canal irrigation mitigated crop failures. However, the colonial government did not ban foodgrain exports, maintaining free-market trade policies throughout the severe agrarian crisis.

37. (A) The distribution of stored grain from state granaries during times of famine
The Sohgaura copper plate inscription, recorded in early Brahmi script in Gorakhpur district, provides clear historical instructions regarding state emergency administration. It directs local officials to reserve stored foodgrains in state granaries and systematically distribute them to relieve distress among the general public during times of famine and severe agricultural drought.

38. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Traditional handloom textile weaving centers in Banaras, Lucknow, and Tanda declined rapidly during the nineteenth century. This industrial decay was caused by the duty-free import of cheap machine-manufactured British cotton goods into domestic markets, combined with high protective tariffs imposed by Great Britain against the import of handcrafted Indian textiles into European markets.

39. (B) Sir Harcourt Butler
Sir Harcourt Butler was serving as the Governor of the United Provinces when the Dyarchy system, introduced under the Government of India Act 1919, was officially operationalized in 1921. Dyarchy divided provincial administrative subjects into reserved portfolios managed by the Governor and transferred portfolios overseen by elected Indian provincial ministers.

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40. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Bengal Regulation I of 1795 formally extended the Permanent Settlement system to the Banaras Province, encompassing districts like Varanasi, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, and Mirzapur. Jonathan Duncan, serving as the British Resident at Banaras, conducted the initial revenue settlements, structuring tax liabilities on a permanent basis for zemindars across the eastern region.

41. (D) Sarda Canal
Commissioned in 1928 during the British colonial administration, the Sarda Canal system is one of the largest irrigation projects in Uttar Pradesh. Drawing water from the Sarda River at Banbasa on the Indo-Nepal border, it provides extensive canal irrigation across central and eastern agrarian districts, significantly enhancing agricultural productivity.

42. (A) I, II and III
Under the Government of India Act 1935, Provincial Autonomy replaced Dyarchy in the United Provinces. The administrative framework established a bicameral legislature consisting of a Legislative Assembly and a Legislative Council. However, ultimate executive control remained with the Governor, who retained discretionary emergency powers and absolute veto authority over provincial legislation.

43. (B) Pandit Ayodhya Nath
Pandit Ayodhya Nath, a prominent lawyer and early nationalist leader from Uttar Pradesh, was instrumental in establishing a local branch of the Indian Association at Allahabad in 1878. This political initiative helped organize public opinion, mobilize educated citizens, and articulate regional civil and administrative grievances against British colonial policies across the province.

44. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Agricultural commercialization expanded significantly across late nineteenth-century Uttar Pradesh, leading to increased cultivation of cash crops like sugarcane, indigo, and opium. Under the Mahalwari land revenue system, rigid cash revenue demands due on precise dates forced cultivators to grow and sell commercial crops to meet their state tax obligations promptly.

45. (A) Mathura
Mathura was the historic capital of the Surasena Mahajanapada in ancient India. Beyond its administrative and strategic significance along major trade highways, Mathura was widely celebrated in classical Indian literature for its flourishing textile craft, particularly the manufacturing of Shataka, a specialized type of high-quality fine cotton cloth traded across subcontinental markets.

46. (A) I, II and III only
Fatehpur Sikri served as Akbar's capital from 1571 to 1585, where Todar Mal implemented the Zabti and Dahsala land revenue systems across Agra and Awadh based on ten-year crop averages. However, Mughal mansabdars were state officers who held transferable revenue assignments called Jagirs, rather than permanent or hereditary proprietary landownership rights.

47. (D) Creation of the North-Western Provinces - 1836
The North-Western Provinces were created in 1836 with Agra as the administrative capital. The amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces occurred in 1877, and the territory was renamed the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in 1902. The administrative capital was partially shifted to Lucknow in 1921, becoming fully established in 1935.

48. (A) I, II and III
In ancient Uttar Pradesh, merchant guilds or Shrenis operated as autonomous craft associations with authority to frame internal regulations, set prices, and enforce quality standards. Excavations at sites like Kaushambi and Varanasi yielded guild seals, proving their economic presence. Shrenis also acted as financial institutions, accepting public deposits and extending business loans.

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49. (B) Ballia
During the Quit India Movement in August 1942, Ballia became one of the first districts in India to overthrow British authority. Under the leadership of Chitu Pandey, national activists established a parallel government, took control of local administrative offices, released political prisoners, and maintained temporary public governance before colonial forces reoccupied the town.

50. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Kaushambi served as the capital of the Vatsa Mahajanapada, while Hastinapur was the traditional capital of Kuru. Ahichchhatra functioned as the capital of Northern Panchala, and Mathura was the capital of Surasena. These urban centers played central political, economic, and cultural roles across the ancient Gangetic plain of Uttar Pradesh.

51. (A) Allahabad
On November 1, 1858, Lord Canning held a grand ceremonial Durbar at Allahabad, where he publicly read out Queen Victoria's Proclamation. This landmark historic declaration announced the direct assumption of Indian governance by the British Crown, officially ending the administrative rule of the East India Company following the uprising of 1857.

52. (A) Upper Ganges Canal → Yamuna Railway Bridge at Allahabad → Sarda Canal
The Upper Ganges Canal began operations in 1854 to provide Doab irrigation. The Yamuna Railway Bridge at Allahabad was completed in 1865, connecting key rail networks across Northern India. The Sarda Canal system was commissioned much later in 1928, making this sequence the accurate chronological order of infrastructure construction in colonial Uttar Pradesh.

53. (A) Madan Mohan Malaviya
The UP Kisan Sabha was established in February 1918 through the joint efforts of Gauri Shankar Mishra, Indra Narain Dwivedi, and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The organization sought to organize tenant farmers, campaign against illegal landlord cesses, protest arbitrary tenant evictions, and resist exorbitant land revenue demands levied by colonial authorities.

54. (D) Domestic handloom industries flourished without any financial or commercial pressures from British agents.
Prior to its 1856 annexation, Awadh faced severe economic distress due to subsidiary military drain, heavy official debts, and arbitrary cesses levied by Taluqdars. Traditional handloom industries did not flourish undisturbed; instead, they suffered steady decline under rising competition from British factory textiles and the dislocation of local royal court patronage across Awadh.

55. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Treaty of Banaras (1773), negotiated between Warren Hastings and Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula, reinforced British military influence in Awadh. Under the treaty terms, British troops were stationed in Awadh to safeguard its frontiers against external threats, with the financial burden of maintaining these British military detachments borne directly by the Awadh state treasury.

56. (A) I, II and III only
Sultan Alauddin Khalji introduced direct land measurement called Masahat in the Ganga-Yamuna Doab and fixed the state revenue demand at fifty percent of agricultural produce, collected as Kharaj. However, Firoz Shah Tughlaq abolished arbitrary cesses and illegal exactions called Abwabs, retaining only four Quranic taxes alongside regular land revenue assessments.

57. (D) Pratappur
In 1903, the first modern vacuum-pan sugar factory in Uttar Pradesh was established at Pratappur in Deoria district. This technological innovation marked the beginning of the modern commercial sugar industry in Northern India, replacing traditional open-pan processing methods and transforming Eastern UP into a major sugarcane processing hub in subsequent decades.

58. (A) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
Sultan Firoz Shah Tughlaq ordered the transport of two ancient Ashokan pillar edicts from Topra in Haryana and Meerut in Uttar Pradesh to his capital at Delhi during the fourteenth century. The relocation was achieved using elaborate wooden structures, multi-wheeled carriages, and large teams of workers, re-erecting them at Firozabad and Ridge.

59. (A) I and II only
The Summary Settlement of 1856 displaced many Awadh Taluqdars, while high Mahalwari revenue demands in Western UP caused debt and mortgages, prompting rural participation in the 1857 Revolt. However, British administrators never abolished revenue collection; in fact, heavy and unyielding revenue collection continued unabated, fueling widespread peasant discontent across the region.

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60. (B) Grant limited occupancy rights and check arbitrary evictions by Taluqdars
The Oudh Rent Act of 1886 was enacted by the British administration to address agrarian unrest across Awadh. It aimed to provide tenant farmers with limited statutory tenure, regulate excessive rent increases, and check arbitrary evictions by Taluqdars, while preserving the overall socio-political dominance of big landlords within the colonial agrarian hierarchy.

61. (A) Uparika
In the administrative hierarchy of the Gupta Empire, a province was designated as a Bhukti and was directly governed by an official styled Uparika or Uparika Maharaja. The Uparika was appointed by the central monarch to maintain provincial administrative order, supervise revenue collection, oversee local justice, and direct district administration within his jurisdiction.

62. (C) Ghazipur
Governor-General Lord Cornwallis, known for introducing administrative reforms and the Permanent Settlement in Bengal and Banaras, passed away in October 1805 at Ghazipur in Uttar Pradesh. His large neoclassical tomb monument, constructed from white marble and stone, is maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India on the banks of the Ganga.

63. (D) Dutch Factory - Agra
During the seventeenth century, the Dutch East India Company established a prominent trading factory at Agra in Uttar Pradesh. Agra served as an essential inland commercial hub for purchasing indigo, saltpetre, and fine cotton textiles. The other European powers listed did not establish their primary trading factories in the corresponding UP cities mentioned.

64. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Annie Besant founded the Central Hindu College at Banaras in 1898 to integrate modern scientific disciplines with Indian cultural values. In 1916, this institution was handed over to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, serving as the core nucleus around which the Banaras Hindu University was established as a premier national university in Uttar Pradesh.

65. (B) Kannauj
During the seventh-century reign of Emperor Harsha, Kannauj emerged as the political and administrative capital of Northern India. Replacing Pataliputra's historic supremacy, Kannauj became a fortified imperial metropolis known as Mahodaya, controlling major riverine trade routes along the Ganga and serving as a flourishing seat of culture, diplomacy, and religious assemblies.

66. (D) Tanka
Introduced by Sultan Iltutmish, the silver Tanka served as the standard high-value currency unit during the Delhi Sultanate period across Northern India. It was used for large-scale wholesale transactions, state treasury operations, and official land revenue collections, while the copper Jital was used primarily for smaller everyday retail marketplace purchases and payments.

67. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Holt Mackenzie formulated the Mahalwari concept in 1819, Jonathan Duncan implemented the Permanent Settlement in Banaras in 1795, R. Merttins Bird reorganized the Mahalwari system under Regulation IX of 1833, and Lord Dalhousie carried out the annexation of Awadh in 1856 on grounds of misgovernment, shaping colonial administrative history in Uttar Pradesh.

68. (C) Revenue remittances, subsidies, and charges transferred wealth out of UP without direct economic returns.
Under British rule, wealth was systematically drained from Uttar Pradesh through heavy land revenue collections, military subsidies paid by Awadh, official home charges, and profit remittances by foreign merchants. These financial transfers resulted in capital flight without generating proportional public investment or economic returns for local agriculture and indigenous manufacturing industries within the province.

69. (A) Kaushambi
Kaushambi, located near modern Prayagraj on the banks of the Yamuna River, served as the capital of the ancient Vatsa Mahajanapada. Positioned at a strategic junction of inland river and overland trade networks, Kaushambi developed into a prosperous commercial center, famous for its urban fortifications, Buddhist

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monastic complexes, and extensive artisan production.

70. (D) Agra
In 1836, the British East India Company created the North-Western Provinces by uniting the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, establishing its administrative headquarters at Agra. Agra served as the provincial capital and administrative center until 1858, when the government relocated the capital to Allahabad following the administrative restructuring after the revolt of 1857.

71. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 1916 Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress was a major landmark in Indian nationalist history. At this session, the Congress and the All-India Muslim League signed the Lucknow Pact, establishing political unity, presenting joint constitutional demands to the British government, and accepting separate electorates for Muslim representation in provincial legislative bodies.

72. (C) Sravasti - Birthplace and imperial capital of Emperor Samudragupta
Sravasti was the ancient capital of the Kosala Mahajanapada and a major Buddhist monastic center, but it was not the birthplace or capital of Emperor Samudragupta, who ruled from Pataliputra. Atranjikhera provided early iron artifacts, Piprahwa yielded relic caskets associated with Kapilavastu, and Sarnath was where Gautama Buddha delivered his first sermon.

73. (D) Expansion of domestic urban demand combined with integration into the regional railway transport network
Small-scale metal manufacturing industries in Moradabad and Aligarh grew during the early twentieth century due to rising domestic urban demand and integration into the expanding regional railway network. Railways enabled raw metal transport and efficient distribution of finished goods like brassware and lock hardware across subcontinental markets, facilitating industrial growth despite colonial economic pressures.

74. (A) I, II and III
In Mughal Uttar Pradesh, the Kotwal maintained urban public order and supervised marketplace regulations in cities like Agra and Banaras. The Amil assessed and collected land revenue at the district or Sarkar level, while the Shiqdar operated as the chief executive officer in charge of maintaining law and general administration at the local Pargana level.

75. (B) Swami Sahajanand
In April 1936, the All India Kisan Sabha was formally established at its inaugural conference held in Lucknow. Radical peasant leader Swami Sahajanand Saraswati was elected as its first President, while Professor N.G. Ranga served as General Secretary, creating a unified national platform to champion agrarian reforms and protect peasant rights against landlord oppression.

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76. (B) It granted occupancy rights to tenants holding the same land for twelve continuous years.
The Bengal Rent Act of 1859, also known as Act X, introduced significant tenancy protections in parts of Northern India. Under its provisions, any agricultural tenant who continuously cultivated the same plot of land for twelve years was granted permanent occupancy rights, protecting them against arbitrary rent hikes and landlord evictions without due judicial process.

77. (A) I, II and III only
The 1857 Revolt broke out at Meerut on May 10, led by sepoys over greased cartridges. Nana Saheb led the rebellion in Kanpur, while Rani Lakshmibai commanded forces at Jhansi after annexation under the Doctrine of Lapse. However, Rohilkhand witnessed intense anti-British resistance, where Khan Bahadur Khan organized local military and civilian forces.

78. (C) A village headman who collected land revenue from co-sharers to deposit in the treasury
Under the Mahalwari land revenue system implemented in Uttar Pradesh, the Lumberdar was the designated village headman or representative co-sharer of a Mahal. His primary administrative duty was to collect land revenue assessments from individual landholding cultivators within the village community and deposit the consolidated amount into the colonial government treasury.

79. (D) Pandit Motilal Nehru
In January 1923, the Swaraj Party was organized at Allahabad following the Gaya session of the Indian National Congress. Founded by Chittaranjan Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru, the party sought to contest elections under the Government of India Act 1919 and enter legislative councils to disrupt colonial administration from within government institutions.

80. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
In Mughal Uttar Pradesh, a Subah was headed by a Subahdar, while a Sarkar was governed by a Faujdar for police and military administration. A Pargana was administered by a Shiqdar as executive head, and a Gram, or village, was managed by the Muqaddam or Gram Pradhan, establishing a structured hierarchical administrative framework.

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CHAPTER 03

Indian National Movement, Nationalism and Independence

1. Which city in Uttar Pradesh hosted the 1916 session of the Indian National Congress where the historic pact between the Congress and the Muslim League was signed?
(A) Allahabad
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kanpur
(D) Banaras

2. Who among the following nationalist leaders founded the influential Hindi newspaper 'Pratap' from Kanpur in 1913?
(A) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(B) Shiv Prasad Gupta
(C) Purushottam Das Tandon
(D) Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi

3. In the context of the Kakori Train Action of 1925, which pair of revolutionary freedom fighter and their place of execution in Uttar Pradesh is correctly matched?
(A) Ram Prasad Bismil – Gorakhpur Jail
(B) Ashfaqulla Khan – Naini Central Jail
(C) Roshan Singh – Faizabad Jail
(D) Rajendra Lahiri – Kanpur Jail

4. Consider the following statements regarding peasant organizations in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: The UP Kisan Sabha was established in February 1918 through the efforts of Gauri Shankar Mishra, Indra Narain Dwivedi, and Madan Mohan Malaviya.
Statement II: Baba Ramchandra organized the peasants of Awadh and led the Oudh Kisan Sabha in Pratapgarh in 1920.
Which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

5. Regarding the first Congress Ministry formed in the United Provinces under the Government of India Act 1935 in July 1937, which statement is incorrect?
(A) Acharya Narendra Deva served as the Finance Minister.
(B) Govind Ballabh Pant served as the Premier of the ministry.
(C) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai held the portfolio of Revenue.
(D) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit became a cabinet minister in this ministry.

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6. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Mahatma Gandhi abruptly suspended the nationwide Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922.
Reason (R): A violent incident occurred at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh where protesters burnt down a police station.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

7. Who among the following freedom fighters from Uttar Pradesh was NOT directly involved in the foundation of the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) at Kanpur in October 1924?
(A) Sachindra Nath Sanyal
(B) Acharya Narendra Deva
(C) Ram Prasad Bismil
(D) Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee

8. In which district of Uttar Pradesh was a short-lived parallel government established during the Quit India Movement of 1942 under the leadership of Chittu Pandey?
(A) Ghazipur
(B) Azamgarh

(C) Ballia
(D) Deoria

9. Consider the following statements regarding the Banaras Session (1905) of the Indian National Congress:
I. It was presided over by Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
II. It formally protested against the Partition of Bengal and the reactionary policies of Lord Curzon.
III. It was the first INC session presided over by Sarojini Naidu.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) II and III only
(B) I and III only
(C) I, II and III
(D) I and II only

10. Identify the odd one out among the following cities based on their host status for Indian National Congress sessions held within Uttar Pradesh:
(A) Nagpur
(B) Allahabad
(C) Lucknow
(D) Kanpur

11. In June 1920, an historic all-party conference was held in which city of Uttar Pradesh to approve the program of Non-Cooperation and request Mahatma Gandhi to assume its leadership?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Allahabad
(C) Banaras
(D) Kanpur

12. Match List-I with List-II:
List I: (1857 Revolt Leader in UP)
P. Begum Hazrat Mahal
Q. Maulvi Ahmadullah
R. Khan Bahadur Khan
S. Nana Saheb
List II: (Primary Center of Revolt)
1. Bareilly
2. Kanpur
3. Lucknow
4. Faizabad
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

13. Kashi Vidyapith at Banaras was founded during the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1921 by Shiv Prasad Gupta along with which eminent philosopher and freedom fighter?
(A) Bhagwan Das
(B) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(C) Sampurnanand
(D) Purushottam Das Tandon

14. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the formation of the Swaraj Party in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) It was formed at Kanpur in 1925 with Jawaharlal Nehru serving as its first President.
(B) It was established at Lucknow in 1920 to actively support the Khilafat Movement.
(C) It was formed at Allahabad in 1923 with Motilal Nehru as General Secretary.
(D) It was founded at Banaras in 1905 during the presidency of Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

15. Consider the following statements regarding the Kakori Train Action (1925):
I. It occurred near Kakori railway station near Lucknow on August 9, 1925.
II. It was planned and executed by members of the Hindustan Republican Association.
III. Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, and Roshan Singh were sentenced to death in this case.
IV. Mahatma Gandhi officially appeared as the defense counsel for the accused revolutionaries in court.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II and III only

16. Who served as the Minister of Local Self-Government and Public Health in the first UP Congress Ministry formed in 1937, becoming the first woman cabinet minister in India?
(A) Sucheta Kripalani
(B) Begum Aizaz Rasul
(C) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
(D) Sarojini Naidu

17. In the agrarian context of Awadh during 1921-1922, what did the 'Eka Movement' primarily represent?
(A) An armed agrarian rebellion organized by big zamindars against British land revenue

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policies.
(B) A peasant oath-taking movement to pay recorded rents and refuse forced labor.
(C) A religious reform movement aimed at abolishing caste discrimination among landless laborers.
(D) A trade union strike of textile workers operating in major Kanpur industrial mills.

18. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Simon Commission was greeted with black flags and widespread protests upon its arrival in Lucknow in 1928.
Reason (R): Leaders including Jawaharlal Nehru and Govind Ballabh Pant were lathi-charged during the anti-Simon demonstrations in Lucknow.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

19. Select the correct chronological order of the establishment of the following revolutionary organizations/branches active in Uttar Pradesh:
(A) Anushilan Samiti (Banaras branch) → Hindustan Republican Association → Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
(B) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association → Hindustan Republican Association → Anushilan Samiti (Banaras branch)
(C) Hindustan Republican Association → Anushilan Samiti (Banaras branch) → Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
(D) Anushilan Samiti (Banaras branch) → Hindustan Socialist Republican Association → Hindustan Republican Association

20. Which pair of national journal/newspaper published from Uttar Pradesh and its founder/editor is incorrectly matched?
(A) Abhyudaya – Madan Mohan Malaviya
(B) Independent – Motilal Nehru
(C) Leader – Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
(D) Aaj – Shiv Prasad Gupta

21. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental (MAO) College at Aligarh in which year?
(A) 1864
(B) 1875
(C) 1885
(D) 1898

22. Consider the following statements regarding the Lucknow Session of the INC held in 1916:
I. It was presided over by Ambica Charan Majumdar.
II. The Moderates and the Extremists were reunited in this session after the 1907 Surat split.
III. The Muslim League rejected the joint constitutional scheme proposed by the Congress.
Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) III only

23. Which prominent leader from Uttar Pradesh launched the English daily 'The Independent' from Allahabad in 1919 to advocate nationalist views?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Motilal Nehru
(C) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(D) Purushottam Das Tandon

24. During the Civil Disobedience Movement in landlocked Uttar Pradesh, how did freedom fighters in districts such as Agra and Allahabad symbolically manufacture salt?
(A) By importing seawater from Bombay in sealed barrels.
(B) By boiling rock salt obtained from local markets.
(C) By extracting salt from saline soil known as reh or khari.
(D) By synthesizing salt using chemical fertilizers in laboratories.

25. Match List-I with List-II:
List I: (INC Session in UP)
P. Allahabad Session (1888)
Q. Banaras Session (1905)
R. Allahabad Session (1910)
S. Kanpur Session (1925)
List II: (Presiding President)
1. Sir William Wedderburn
2. Sarojini Naidu
3. George Yule

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4. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

26. Who was chosen by Mahatma Gandhi as the second Individual Satyagrahi in 1940, leading to his arrest in Uttar Pradesh and detention at Naini Jail?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Vinoba Bhave
(C) Brahma Datt
(D) Govind Ballabh Pant

27. Which of the following statements regarding the Central Hindu College at Banaras is correct?
(A) It was established in 1875 by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to promote modern Western education across northern India.
(B) It was founded by Annie Besant in 1898 and became the nucleus of Banaras Hindu University.
(C) It was set up by Swami Dayananda Saraswati in 1882 as a prominent Vedic research seminary.
(D) It was created by Madan Mohan Malaviya in 1921 during the peak of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

28. Consider the following statements regarding the Awadh peasant movement of 1920-1921:
I. Baba Ramchandra organized peasants using recitations from the Ramayana to build social solidarity.
II. The Oudh Kisan Sabha was formally established in October 1920 at Pratapgarh.
III. Jawaharlal Nehru actively toured Awadh villages to support peasant grievances.
IV. The movement was entirely financed and guided by British taluqdars.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

29. In which city of Uttar Pradesh was Chandrashekhar Azad martyred at Alfred Park while fighting the British police in February 1931?
(A) Allahabad
(B) Kanpur
(C) Lucknow
(D) Varanasi

30. Consider the following statements regarding political developments in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: The central office of the All India Khilafat Committee was set up at Allahabad in 1920.
Statement II: Hasrat Mohani, a leader from Unnao district, was among the first to demand complete independence ('Poorna Swaraj') at the Ahmedabad INC session in 1921.
Which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

31. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Congress Ministry in the United Provinces resigned from office in November 1939.
Reason (R): The British government involved India in World War II without consulting Indian leaders and provincial legislative assemblies.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

32. Who among the following nationalist leaders presided over the UP Political Conference held at Jhansi in 1928, urging the youth of the state to adopt complete independence as their objective?
(A) Motilal Nehru
(B) Purushottam Das Tandon
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Govind Ballabh Pant

33. Which of the following revolutionary leaders was NOT sentenced to death or executed in connection with the Kakori Train Action?
(A) Ram Prasad Bismil
(B) Chandrashekhar Azad
(C) Ashfaqulla Khan
(D) Rajendra Lahiri

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34. Which journal founded in Kanpur by Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi was renowned for championing the cause of oppressed peasants and workers during the freedom struggle?
(A) Abhyudaya
(B) Sainik
(C) Swadesh
(D) Pratap

35. Consider the following statements regarding the Home Rule League movement in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Annie Besant established active branches of her Home Rule League in major UP cities including Allahabad and Kanpur.
II. Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru joined the Home Rule League in Allahabad.
III. The movement was entirely restricted to coastal presidency towns and had zero presence in UP.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

36. In 1936, the All India Kisan Sabha was established during the INC session held in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Allahabad
(C) Lucknow
(D) Banaras

37. Which pair of freedom struggle event in Uttar Pradesh and its associated district is correctly matched?
(A) Chauri Chaura Incident – Gorakhpur
(B) Eka Movement origin – Varanasi
(C) Oudh Kisan Sabha formation – Jhansi
(D) Parallel Government (1942) – Meerut

38. Arrange the following historical events related to the freedom movement in Uttar Pradesh in chronological order:
1. Formation of the UP Kisan Sabha
2. Chauri Chaura Incident
3. Kakori Train Action
4. Establishment of the Parallel Government in Ballia
Choose the correct order from the options given below:
(A) 1-2-3-4
(B) 2-1-3-4
(C) 1-3-2-4
(D) 3-1-2-4

39. Who among the following from Uttar Pradesh presided over the Indian National Congress session at Kanpur in 1925, becoming the first Indian woman president of the INC?
(A) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
(B) Sarojini Naidu
(C) Sucheta Kripalani
(D) Annie Besant

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40. What was the core operational feature of the 'No-Rent and No-Tax Campaign' conducted in Uttar Pradesh during the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930-1931?
(A) Urban industrialists were instructed not to pay municipal corporate taxes to local British authorities.
(B) Wholesale traders were instructed not to pay sales duty or import taxes on foreign cotton textiles.
(C) Zamindars refused land revenue to the government and tenants refused rent to zamindars.
(D) Agrarian peasants were organized to occupy district administrative offices and declare total tax independence.

41. Match List-I with List-II:
List I: (Leader from UP)
P. Baba Ramchandra
Q. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
R. Madari Pasi
S. Chittu Pandey
List II: (Movement / Role)
1. Eka Movement
2. Ballia Parallel Government
3. Awadh Peasant Agitation
4. Revenue Minister in 1937 UP Ministry
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

42. In which city of Uttar Pradesh was the primary judicial trial of the Kakori Conspiracy case conducted by the Special Magistrate's court between 1925 and 1927?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Allahabad
(C) Kanpur
(D) Gorakhpur

43. Which of the following statements about the Non-Cooperation Movement in Uttar Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) Peasants in Awadh actively linked their anti-taluqdari grievances with the movement.
(B) Baba Ramchandra publicly denounced Mahatma Gandhi and supported the British police.
(C) Students of Kashi Vidyapith strongly participated in boycott activities.
(D) Allahabad served as a key organizational base for the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation programs.

44. Consider the following statements regarding the Revolt of 1857 in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Begum Hazrat Mahal led the resistance in Lucknow.
II. Maulvi Ahmadullah spearheaded the uprising in Faizabad.
III. Khan Bahadur Khan established an independent administration in Bareilly.
IV. Rani Laxmibai led the revolt directly from Meerut.
Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) IV only
(C) III and IV only
(D) II only

45. The Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) was formally established in October 1924 following a meeting of revolutionaries in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Allahabad
(C) Varanasi
(D) Meerut

46. Who among the following presided over the historic 1936 Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress, where he urged Congress to adopt socialism as its goal?
(A) Motilal Nehru
(B) Subhas Chandra Bose
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Acharya Narendra Deva

47. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Ballia in eastern Uttar Pradesh is celebrated in freedom struggle history as 'Chittu Pandey's Ballia'.
Reason (R): Chittu Pandey successfully established a parallel government and took administrative control of Ballia town in August 1942.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

48. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established the 'Scientific Society' in 1864 to translate Western scientific works into Urdu in which district of Uttar Pradesh before moving it to Aligarh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Azamgarh
(C) Ghazipur
(D) Jaunpur

49. Consider the following statements regarding Constituent Assembly members from Uttar Pradesh (then United Provinces):
I. Purushottam Das Tandon and Govind Ballabh Pant were prominent representatives from the province.
II. Begum Aizaz Rasul served as the only Muslim woman member in the Constituent Assembly, representing UP.
III. No member from the United Provinces was included in any drafting or advisory sub-committees.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

50. Which of the following national educational institutions was NOT established in Uttar Pradesh as part of the boycott movement during the Non-Cooperation era?
(A) Kashi Vidyapith, Banaras
(B) Jamia Millia Islamia (originally established at Aligarh)
(C) Shia College, Lucknow
(D) Gujarat Vidyapith

51. Which revered freedom fighter from Uttar Pradesh was conferred the title 'Rajarshi' and strongly championed Hindi in Devanagari script

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as the official language in the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Purushottam Das Tandon
(B) Sampurnanand
(C) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(D) Govind Ballabh Pant

52. Select the correct chronological sequence of the following Indian National Congress sessions held in Uttar Pradesh:
(A) Banaras Session (1905) → Lucknow Session (1916) → Kanpur Session (1925) → Lucknow Session (1936)
(B) Lucknow Session (1916) → Banaras Session (1905) → Lucknow Session (1936) → Kanpur Session (1925)
(C) Kanpur Session (1925) → Banaras Session (1905) → Lucknow Session (1916) → Lucknow Session (1936)
(D) Banaras Session (1905) → Kanpur Session (1925) → Lucknow Session (1916) → Lucknow Session (1936)

53. The historic site of Chauri Chaura, where a crowd clashed with the police in February 1922, is situated in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Deoria
(C) Basti
(D) Maharajganj

54. Consider the following statements regarding revolutionary literature and leaders in UP:
Statement I: Maulana Hasrat Mohani coined the famous revolutionary slogan 'Inquilab Zindabad' in 1921.
Statement II: Ram Prasad Bismil was executed in Gorakhpur Jail in December 1927 following the Kakori trial.
Which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

55. Match List-I with List-II:
List I: (Nationalist Periodical in UP)
P. Pratap
Q. Abhyudaya
R. Aaj
S. Sainik
List II: (Place of Publication)
1. Banaras
2. Agra
3. Kanpur
4. Allahabad
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

56. Who assumed office as Premier (Chief Minister) of the United Provinces when the Congress formed its first provincial government in July 1937?
(A) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
(B) Kailash Nath Katju
(C) Govind Ballabh Pant
(D) Acharya Narendra Deva

57. In the Kakori Conspiracy trial, which pair of revolutionary freedom fighter and their site of execution in UP is correctly matched?
(A) Ram Prasad Bismil – Naini Central Jail
(B) Roshan Singh – Gorakhpur District Jail
(C) Rajendra Lahiri – Lucknow Central Jail
(D) Ashfaqulla Khan – Faizabad Jail

58. Who presided over the 4th session of the Indian National Congress held at Allahabad in 1888, becoming the first non-Indian to serve as INC President?
(A) George Yule
(B) Sir William Wedderburn
(C) Alfred Webb
(D) Sir Henry Cotton

59. Consider the following statements regarding the Civil Disobedience Movement in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Jawaharlal Nehru played a prominent role in mobilizing peasants across UP.
II. A combined no-tax and no-rent campaign was organized in Awadh and Agra regions.
III. Women actively participated in picketing shops selling foreign cloth and liquor in UP towns.
IV. The rural population of eastern UP remained completely indifferent to the movement.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

60. Who constructed the 'Bharat Mata Mandir' at Banaras, inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi in

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1936, to promote national unity and patriotism through cultural symbols?
(A) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(B) Shiv Prasad Gupta
(C) Bhagwan Das
(D) Sampurnanand

61. At the time of independence, the princely state of Rampur in Uttar Pradesh was merged into the Indian Union. Who was the ruler of Rampur during this integration process in 1949?
(A) Nawab Raza Ali Khan
(B) Nawab Hamid Ali Khan
(C) Nawab Kalb Ali Khan
(D) Nawab Yusuf Ali Khan

62. Which of the following statements regarding the participation of Uttar Pradesh during the 1942 Quit India Movement is incorrect?
(A) Students of Banaras Hindu University played an active role in spreading national consciousness.
(B) Ballia witnessed the establishment of a short-lived parallel government under Chittu Pandey.
(C) The British administration made no arrests across Uttar Pradesh during the entire movement.
(D) Communication lines and railway tracks were damaged in eastern UP districts.

63. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Kanpur emerged as a major center for revolutionary and labor movement activities in the 1920s.
Reason (R): Kanpur had developed into a major industrial textile hub, attracting both revolutionary thinkers and organized labor movements.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

64. The organizational base of the 'United Provinces Kisan Sabha', founded in 1918 by Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narain Dwivedi, was primarily centered in which city?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Allahabad
(D) Gorakhpur

65. Who among the following was the founder-editor of the Hindi nationalist newspaper 'Sainik', published from Agra during the freedom movement?
(A) Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
(B) Krishna Dutt Paliwal
(C) Sampurnanand
(D) Purushottam Das Tandon

66. Consider the following statements regarding Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's educational initiatives in Uttar Pradesh:
I. He founded the Scientific Society at Ghazipur in 1864.
II. He established the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh in 1875.
III. He advised Muslims to join the Indian National Congress at its very first session in 1885.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) II and III only
(B) I and III only
(C) I, II and III
(D) I and II only

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67. During 1927-1928, Chandrashekhar Azad maintained a secret hideout and operational base while living under the pseudonym 'Pandit Harishankar Brahmachari' in which region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Kanpur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Meerut

68. Who among the following freedom fighters from UP authored the manifesto 'The Revolutionary' distributed across northern India in January 1925 on behalf of HRA?
(A) Ram Prasad Bismil
(B) Chandrashekhar Azad
(C) Sachindra Nath Sanyal
(D) Bhagwati Charan Vohra

69. Which statement regarding Khan Bahadur Khan's role in the 1857 Revolt in Uttar Pradesh is correct?
(A) He led the uprising and established an independent administration at Bareilly.
(B) He supported the British East India

Company forces against Nana Saheb at Kanpur.
(C) He led the rebel forces during the siege of Residency at Lucknow.
(D) He organized the naval blockade on the Ganga at Banaras.

70. Match List-I with List-II:
List I: (INC Session held in UP)
P. 4th Session (Allahabad)
Q. 21st Session (Banaras)
R. 31st Session (Lucknow)
S. 40th Session (Kanpur)
List II: (Year of Session)
1. 1916
2. 1925
3. 1888
4. 1905
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

71. Which revolutionary leader associated with the Kakori Conspiracy was executed by the British authorities in Gonda Jail in December 1927?
(A) Ram Prasad Bismil
(B) Rajendra Lahiri
(C) Ashfaqulla Khan
(D) Roshan Singh

72. Who was the prominent leader of the Eka (Unity) Movement organized by peasants in Hardoi, Bahraich, and Sitapur districts during 1921-1922?
(A) Baba Ramchandra
(B) Sahajanand Saraswati
(C) Madari Pasi
(D) Chittu Pandey

73. Consider the following statements regarding the Kakori Train Action:
Statement I: The Kakori Train Action was executed on August 9, 1925 near Lucknow.
Statement II: The revolutionaries targeted the official government treasury cash being conveyed on the 8 Down train.
Which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

74. Consider the following statements regarding Jawaharlal Nehru's political activities in Uttar Pradesh:
I. He participated in peasant organizational work in Awadh alongside Baba Ramchandra in 1920.
II. He was injured during anti-Simon Commission demonstrations in Lucknow in 1928.
III. He presided over the 1936 Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress.
IV. He served as the Chief Minister of United Provinces in 1937.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

75. Which of the following sessions of the Indian National Congress was NOT held in any city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 1888 Session (Allahabad)
(B) 1920 Session (Nagpur)
(C) 1899 Session (Lucknow)
(D) 1905 Session (Banaras)

76. Who among the following women freedom fighters from Uttar Pradesh took part in the Quit India Movement and later became the first woman Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in 1963?
(A) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
(B) Sucheta Kripalani
(C) Sarojini Naidu
(D) Aruna Asaf Ali

77. In which year did the Chauri Chaura incident take place in Gorakhpur district, prompting Mahatma Gandhi to call off the Non-Cooperation Movement?
(A) 1920
(B) 1921
(C) 1922
(D) 1924

78. Which historic building in Prayagraj (Allahabad) served as the ancestral home of the Nehru family and functioned as the organizational headquarters of the Indian National Congress during the 1930s?
(A) Swaraj Ashram
(B) Mayo Hall
(C) Anand Bhawan
(D) Alfred Hall

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79. Who among the following prominent freedom fighters from Uttar Pradesh established the weekly publication 'Abhyudaya' in 1907 to disseminate nationalist thought?
(A) Motilal Nehru
(B) Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
(C) Shiv Prasad Gupta
(D) Madan Mohan Malaviya

80. Shah Mal, who mobilized local farmers and revolted against British rule during the Uprising of 1857, belonged to which area of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bijnor district
(B) Meerut district
(C) Baraut
(D) Muzaffarnagar district

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Lucknow
The 1916 session of the Indian National Congress took place in Lucknow under the presidency of Ambica Charan Majumdar. During this historic gathering, the Congress and the All-India Muslim League signed the Lucknow Pact to present common political demands to the British administration. This session also marked the reunion of Moderates and Extremists.

2. (D) Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi was a prominent nationalist journalist and freedom fighter who launched the Hindi weekly newspaper Pratap from Kanpur in 1913. Through Pratap, he consistently highlighted the plight of oppressed peasants, laborers, and factory workers. The journal served as a major vehicle for political awakening and social reform throughout northern India.

3. (A) Ram Prasad Bismil – Gorakhpur Jail
Following the Kakori Train Action of August 1925, prominent revolutionaries of the Hindustan Republican Association were tried and sentenced. Ram Prasad Bismil was executed in Gorakhpur Jail in December 1927. Meanwhile, Ashfaqulla Khan was hanged in Faizabad Jail, Roshan Singh in Naini Central Jail near Allahabad, and Rajendra Lahiri in Gonda Jail.

4. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The UP Kisan Sabha was formed in February 1918 by Gauri Shankar Mishra, Indra Narain Dwivedi, and Madan Mohan Malaviya to mobilize peasants against agrarian oppression. Later, Baba Ramchandra organized the peasantry in Awadh, leading to the establishment of the Oudh Kisan Sabha at Pratapgarh in October 1920 to address high rents and illegal cesses.

5. (A) Acharya Narendra Deva served as the Finance Minister.
In the first Congress Ministry formed in the United Provinces in July 1937 under the Government of India Act 1935, Govind Ballabh Pant served as Premier. Finance was held by Pant himself alongside Kailash Nath Katju, while Rafi Ahmed Kidwai was Revenue Minister and Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit handled Local Self-Government and Public Health.

6. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Mahatma Gandhi abruptly suspended the nationwide Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922 following the violent incident at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur district. On February 4, 1922, a violent clash between peaceful demonstrators and police led to protesters burning down a police station, killing twenty-two policemen. Gandhi called off the movement to preserve his commitment to non-violence.

7. (B) Acharya Narendra Deva
The Hindustan Republican Association was founded in October 1924 at Kanpur by prominent revolutionaries including Sachindra Nath Sanyal, Ram Prasad Bismil, and Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee to organize armed struggle against British rule. Acharya Narendra Deva was a prominent socialist leader within the Congress and was not involved in founding this underground revolutionary organisation.

8. (C) Ballia
During the Quit India Movement in August 1942, Ballia district in eastern Uttar Pradesh witnessed a major popular uprising. Local freedom fighters led by Chittu Pandey overthrew colonial authority and established a short-lived parallel government. Chittu Pandey briefly took charge of district administration and released political prisoners from jail before British forces regained control.

9. (D) I and II only
The 1905 session of the Indian National Congress in Banaras was presided over by Gopal Krishna Gokhale. The assembly passed resolutions protesting the Partition of Bengal and criticized the repressive administration of Lord Curzon. Sarojini Naidu presided over the Kanpur session in 1925, becoming the first Indian woman to head the organisation.

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10. (A) Nagpur
Cities like Allahabad, Lucknow, Banaras, and Kanpur hosted multiple sessions of the Indian National Congress within the United Provinces region of northern India. Nagpur is located in the Central Provinces region of western-central India, far outside the boundary of present-day Uttar Pradesh, and hosted sessions such as the landmark December 1920 gathering.

11. (B) Allahabad
In June 1920, a crucial conference of all political parties was held at Allahabad to formulate a joint strategy against colonial rule regarding the Khilafat grievance and Punjab wrongs. The delegates formally approved the program of Non-Cooperation and requested Mahatma Gandhi to take leadership of the nationwide campaign against British authority.

12. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
During the Uprising of 1857, prominent leaders spearheaded resistance across strategic centers in northern India. Begum Hazrat Mahal led forces in Lucknow, Maulvi Ahmadullah mobilized rebels in Faizabad, Khan Bahadur Khan established independent control in Bareilly, and Nana Saheb organized military resistance alongside Tatya Tope in Kanpur against British control.

13. (A) Bhagwan Das
Kashi Vidyapith was formally established at Banaras in February 1921 during the Non-Cooperation Movement as a national educational institution independent of British government support. The university was co-founded by nationalist philanthropist Shiv Prasad Gupta alongside eminent scholar Bhagwan Das, who went on to serve as its very first vice chancellor for many years.

14. (C) It was formed at Allahabad in 1923 with Motilal Nehru as General Secretary.
The Swaraj Party was formally organized in January 1923 at Allahabad following the Gaya session of the Indian National Congress. Formed by leaders seeking council entry to oppose government policies from within, Chittaranjan Das served as its President while Motilal Nehru assumed the post of General Secretary to direct political strategy.

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15. (D) I, II and III only
On August 9, 1925, revolutionaries of the Hindustan Republican Association carried out the Kakori Train Action on the 8 Down train near Lucknow to procure funds for their revolutionary activities. Leaders including Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, and Roshan Singh were later executed, while Mahatma Gandhi was not defense counsel.

16. (C) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit was appointed as Minister of Local Self-Government and Public Health in the first United Provinces Congress Ministry formed in July 1937 under Premier Govind Ballabh Pant. Her appointment made her the first Indian woman to hold a cabinet-level ministerial post in a provincial government under colonial rule.

17. (B) A peasant oath-taking movement to pay recorded rents and refuse forced labor.
The Eka (Unity) Movement emerged in late 1921 across northern districts of Awadh like Hardoi, Bahraich, and Sitapur under Madari Pasi. Peasants took symbolic oaths by sacred waters to pay only recorded statutory rents, demand official receipts, refuse forced labor, and resist unlawful eviction efforts by local landlords and colonial officials.

18. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
When the all-British Simon Commission arrived in Lucknow in November 1928, it faced massive public demonstrations with black flags and anti-commission slogans. During these protest marches, colonial police conducted a severe lathi charge, resulting in injuries to major political leaders including Jawaharlal Nehru and Govind Ballabh Pant who led the protest.

19. (A) Anushilan Samiti (Banaras branch) → Hindustan Republican Association → Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
The Banaras branch of the Anushilan Samiti was established around 1913 by Sachindra Nath Sanyal. Later, the Hindustan Republican Association was founded at Kanpur in October 1924. In September 1928, revolutionaries reorganized the group at Feroz Shah Kotla in Delhi, renaming it the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association to emphasize socialist goals.

20. (C) Leader – Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
The English language daily Leader was founded at Allahabad in 1909 by Madan Mohan Malaviya and served as an influential liberal nationalist newspaper. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi was the founder, owner, and chief editor of the famous Hindi weekly Pratap published from Kanpur, rather than being associated with founding the newspaper Leader.

21. (B) 1875
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh in May 1875 to promote modern scientific education among Indian Muslims alongside Islamic studies. The institution played a pivotal role in the Aligarh Movement for social and educational reform, eventually developing into Aligarh Muslim University under a central act in 1920.

22. (D) III only
During the 1916 Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress presided over by Ambica Charan Majumdar, Moderates and Extremists reunited after nine years. Furthermore, the Congress and the Muslim League jointly endorsed the historic Lucknow Pact to demand self-government reforms, making statement III incorrect as the League fully accepted the joint scheme.

23. (B) Motilal Nehru
Motilal Nehru launched the English language daily newspaper The Independent from Allahabad in February 1919. The journal was established to express uncompromising nationalist views, advocate self-determination, and support political activities leading up to the Non-Cooperation Movement, challenging the moderate editorial stances maintained by existing contemporary news publications of that era.

24. (C) By extracting salt from saline soil known as reh or khari.
During the Civil Disobedience Movement in landlocked regions like Uttar Pradesh, salt laws were broken symbolically. In inland districts such as Agra, Allahabad, and Kanpur, local volunteers collected naturally occurring saline earth known locally as reh or khari, scraped from soil surfaces, and boiled it with water to yield small amounts of salt.

25. (D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Key Indian National Congress sessions held across Uttar Pradesh were led by notable presidents. George Yule presided over the 4th session at Allahabad in 1888, Gopal Krishna Gokhale headed the Banaras session in 1905, Sir William Wedderburn led the 1910 Allahabad session, and Sarojini Naidu presided over the Kanpur session in 1925.

26. (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
In 1940, Mahatma Gandhi initiated the Individual Satyagraha campaign against British war policies. Vinoba Bhave was selected as the first satyagrahi in October 1940, while Jawaharlal Nehru was chosen as the second satyagrahi. Nehru offered satyagraha in November 1940, leading to his arrest and subsequent sentence and detention in Naini Central Jail.

27. (B) It was founded by Annie Besant in 1898 and became the nucleus of Banaras Hindu University.
Annie Besant founded the Central Hindu College at Banaras in July 1898 to combine modern scientific education with Indian cultural and philosophical values. In 1916, this institution was handed over to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and served as the foundational nucleus for establishing the sprawling campus of Banaras Hindu University.

28. (B) I, II and III only
The agrarian unrest in Awadh during 1920-1921 was driven by peasant grievances against high rents and forced extractions by taluqdars. Baba Ramchandra organized peasants using Ramayana recitations, leading to the formation of Oudh Kisan Sabha at Pratapgarh in October 1920. Jawaharlal Nehru actively visited Awadh villages, whereas taluqdars opposed the movement.

29. (A) Allahabad
On February 27, 1931, revolutionary leader Chandrashekhar Azad was encircled by British police in Alfred Park at Allahabad. Surrounded and engaged in a firefight to cover his companion's escape, Azad utilized his final bullet to end his own life, upholding his vow never to be captured alive by colonial authorities.

30. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
In June 1920, the central office of the All India Khilafat Committee was established

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in Allahabad, where leaders planned non-cooperation strategies. Furthermore, Maulana Hasrat Mohani, born in Unnao district, was among the earliest leaders to move a resolution demanding complete independence, or Poorna Swaraj, at the Ahmedabad Congress session of 1921.

31. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In November 1939, the Congress Ministry in the United Provinces resigned alongside ministries in other provinces. This collective resignation was in protest against Viceroy Lord Linlithgow's unilateral decision to declare India a belligerent in World War II without consulting elected Indian provincial leaders or legislative assemblies across the entire country.

32. (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
In October 1928, Jawaharlal Nehru presided over the UP Political Conference held at Jhansi. In his presidential address, he urged youth organizations and delegates across the province to adopt complete national independence rather than dominion status as their goal, helping shape radical anti-imperialist sentiment leading up to the 1929 Lahore session.

33. (B) Chandrashekhar Azad
Following the Kakori Train Action of August 1925, four key revolutionaries—Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, Roshan Singh, and Rajendra Lahiri—were tried and sentenced to death by British authorities. Chandrashekhar Azad successfully evaded police capture, remained underground to reorganize the revolutionary movement, and was never captured or executed in this specific legal case.

34. (D) Pratap
The Hindi periodical Pratap was founded at Kanpur in November 1913 by revolutionary journalist Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi. The newspaper gained widespread reputation for fearlessly reporting on social injustice, highlighting agrarian agitation in Bijolia and Awadh, exposing worker exploitation in factories, and supporting national political consciousness throughout all northern Indian regions.

35. (A) I and II only
During the Home Rule Movement around 1916, Annie Besant established active branches of her Home Rule League across major United Provinces towns including Allahabad and Kanpur. Prominent leaders such as Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru joined the league in Allahabad, demonstrating that the movement had significant activity outside presidency towns.

36. (C) Lucknow
The All India Kisan Sabha was established in April 1936 during the annual session of the Indian National Congress held at Lucknow. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati was elected as its first President and N.G. Ranga as General Secretary, bringing together peasant organizations across India to fight against landlordism and excessive taxations.

37. (A) Chauri Chaura Incident – Gorakhpur
The Chauri Chaura incident occurred on February 4, 1922 in Gorakhpur district when protesters set fire to a police station, leading Mahatma Gandhi to halt the Non-Cooperation Movement. The Eka Movement originated in Hardoi and nearby districts, the Oudh Kisan Sabha was formed in Pratapgarh, and the 1942 parallel government was set up in Ballia.

38. (A) 1-2-3-4
The UP Kisan Sabha was established in February 1918 by Gauri Shankar Mishra, Indra Narain Dwivedi, and Madan Mohan Malaviya. The Chauri Chaura incident took place in February 1922. The Kakori Train Action occurred in August 1925. The short-lived parallel government in Ballia under Chittu Pandey was established in August 1942 during Quit India.

39. (B) Sarojini Naidu
Sarojini Naidu presided over the 40th session of the Indian National Congress held at Kanpur in 1925. By assuming the presidential chair, she became the first Indian woman to hold the presidency of the Congress organisation. Annie Besant, who was of British origin, had earlier presided over the Kolkata session in 1917.

40. (C) Zamindars refused land revenue to the government and tenants refused rent to zamindars.
During the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930-1931, a two-pronged agrarian struggle was launched in Uttar Pradesh. In regions dominated by landlordism, zamindars were called upon to refuse payment of land revenue to the British

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government, while peasant tenants were organized to refuse payment of rent to landlords, leading to widespread agrarian mobilization.

41. (D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Baba Ramchandra organized peasant resistance during the Awadh agitations around 1920. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai served as Revenue Minister in the 1937 United Provinces Congress Ministry under Premier Govind Ballabh Pant. Madari Pasi spearheaded the Eka Movement in 1921-1922, and Chittu Pandey established the short-lived parallel government at Ballia during the 1942 Quit India Movement.

42. (A) Lucknow
Following the Kakori Train Action of August 1925, the judicial proceedings for the conspiracy case were formally held in Lucknow. The Special Magistrate's court and subsequent sessions court in Lucknow conducted the trial from 1925 to 1927, where numerous revolutionaries of the Hindustan Republican Association were tried and sentenced by colonial judges.

43. (B) Baba Ramchandra publicly denounced Mahatma Gandhi and supported the British police.
During the Non-Cooperation Movement, Baba Ramchandra played an active role in mobilizing peasants across Awadh against extortionate landlords and British administration, working within the broader framework of national non-cooperation. He revered Mahatma Gandhi and did not support colonial police or denounce the national movement, making the assertion regarding his opposition false.

44. (B) IV only
During the Uprising of 1857, Begum Hazrat Mahal organized resistance in Lucknow, Maulvi Ahmadullah led forces in Faizabad, and Khan Bahadur Khan headed independent administration in Bareilly. Rani Laxmibai led the revolt directly from Jhansi and Gwalior rather than Meerut, making statement IV the only incorrect statement among those provided.

45. (A) Kanpur
The Hindustan Republican Association was formally established in October 1924 during a meeting of revolutionary leaders in Kanpur. Key organizers including Sachindra Nath Sanyal, Ram Prasad Bismil, and Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee gathered to adopt a constitution for an armed underground organization seeking to end colonial rule through direct revolutionary action.

46. (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
Jawaharlal Nehru presided over the 49th annual session of the Indian National Congress held at Lucknow in April 1936. In his presidential address, Nehru urged the Congress to adopt socialism as its key socio-economic objective and build strong organic linkages with trade unions and peasant organizations across the entire country.

47. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Ballia in eastern Uttar Pradesh is celebrated as Chittu Pandey's Ballia due to his heroic leadership during the Quit India Movement in August 1942. Under Chittu Pandey, local activists dismantled British administrative control, liberated political prisoners from the local jail, and established an independent parallel government that briefly governed Ballia.

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48. (C) Ghazipur
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established the Scientific Society in 1864 at Ghazipur to translate English and Western scientific literature into Urdu. The primary objective was to make modern scientific knowledge accessible to native readers. The headquarters of the society was subsequently shifted from Ghazipur to Aligarh in 1867 to support educational institutions.

49. (B) I and II only
Prominent leaders from the United Provinces in the Constituent Assembly included Purushottam Das Tandon, Govind Ballabh Pant, and Jawaharlal Nehru. Begum Aizaz Rasul represented the province as the sole Muslim female member of the assembly. United Provinces members served actively on critical drafting and advisory sub-committees, rendering statement III false.

50. (D) Gujarat Vidyapith
During the Non-Cooperation Movement, several national educational institutions were set up to provide education free from British influence. In Uttar Pradesh, Kashi Vidyapith at Banaras, Jamia Millia Islamia at Aligarh, and Shia College at Lucknow functioned as centers of national

education. Gujarat Vidyapith was established at Ahmedabad in Gujarat state.

51. (A) Purushottam Das Tandon
Purushottam Das Tandon was a prominent freedom fighter from Allahabad who was reverently given the title Rajarshi. During Constituent Assembly debates, he passionately advocated for Hindi written in Devanagari script to be recognized as the official language of the Union, emphasizing cultural heritage and linguistic integration across entire independent India.

52. (A) Banaras Session (1905) → Lucknow Session (1916) → Kanpur Session (1925) → Lucknow Session (1936)
The Indian National Congress hosted pivotal sessions across Uttar Pradesh in sequential order. The Banaras session took place in December 1905 under Gopal Krishna Gokhale. This was followed by the Lucknow session in December 1916 under Ambica Charan Majumdar, the Kanpur session in December 1925 under Sarojini Naidu, and another Lucknow session in April 1936 under Jawaharlal Nehru.

53. (A) Gorakhpur
Chauri Chaura is located in the Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh. On February 4, 1922, a violent clash broke out between local police and a crowd of Non-Cooperation Movement demonstrators. Protesters set fire to the local police station, killing twenty-two policemen. Distressed by this violent act, Mahatma Gandhi halted the nationwide movement.

54. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Maulana Hasrat Mohani, a prominent freedom fighter from Unnao district, coined the iconic slogan Inquilab Zindabad in 1921 to inspire national liberation efforts. Furthermore, revolutionary Ram Prasad Bismil was executed in Gorakhpur District Jail in December 1927 following his conviction in the Kakori Train Action trial, rendering both statements true.

55. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Prominent nationalist newspapers were published across key cities in Uttar Pradesh during the independence movement. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi published Pratap from Kanpur, Madan Mohan Malaviya brought out Abhyudaya from Allahabad, Shiv Prasad Gupta launched Aaj from Banaras, and Krishna Dutt Paliwal published the influential Hindi daily newspaper Sainik from Agra.

56. (C) Govind Ballabh Pant
Following provincial elections under the Government of India Act 1935, the Indian National Congress formed its government in the United Provinces in July 1937. Govind Ballabh Pant was elected leader of the parliamentary party and assumed office as Premier, leading the administration until the provincial ministry resigned in November 1939.

57. (D) Ashfaqulla Khan – Faizabad Jail
Following trials in the Kakori Conspiracy case, sentence of capital execution was carried out across different prisons in Uttar Pradesh in December 1927. Ashfaqulla Khan was executed in Faizabad Jail, Ram Prasad Bismil in Gorakhpur District Jail, Roshan Singh in Naini Central Jail, and Rajendra Lahiri in Gonda District Jail.

58. (A) George Yule
George Yule, a Scottish merchant and businessman, presided over the 4th session of the Indian National Congress held at Allahabad in December 1888. By taking the presidential chair at this gathering, he became the first non-Indian and foreign citizen to serve as President of the Indian National Congress political organization.

59. (B) I, II and III only
During the Civil Disobedience Movement in Uttar Pradesh, Jawaharlal Nehru actively mobilized agrarian masses. Joint campaigns calling for no-tax and no-rent were carried out across Awadh and Agra. Women participated extensively in picketing liquor shops and foreign cloth stores, while rural eastern Uttar Pradesh engaged actively rather than remaining indifferent.

60. (B) Shiv Prasad Gupta
The Bharat Mata Mandir at Banaras was built by nationalist leader and philanthropist Shiv Prasad Gupta, with assistance from Durga Prasad Khatri. Inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi in October 1936, the temple features a large relief map of undivided India carved in marble, symbolising national integration, patriotism, and unity across communities.

61. (A) Nawab Raza Ali Khan
Nawab Raza Ali Khan was the ruler of the princely state of Rampur in Uttar Pradesh

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during the period of Indian independence. In May 1949, he signed the instrument of merger, integrating Rampur state into the Dominion of India. Rampur was subsequently merged into the United Provinces as a separate district.

62. (C) The British administration made no arrests across Uttar Pradesh during the entire movement.
During the Quit India Movement of 1942, Uttar Pradesh experienced intense popular resistance, including student strikes at Banaras Hindu University, parallel government formation in Ballia, and disruption of communications. The British administration reacted with severe repression, arresting thousands of political leaders and freedom fighters across every district in the state.

63. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Kanpur developed into a leading industrial city in northern India during the early twentieth century, housing large textile mills and leather factories. This concentration of industrial labor created a strong base for trade union movements, while also providing an urban environment and cover for revolutionary activists to establish organizational headquarters.

64. (C) Allahabad
The United Provinces Kisan Sabha was established in February 1918 through the initiatives of Gauri Shankar Mishra, Indra Narain Dwivedi, and Madan Mohan Malaviya. The organizational network and primary administrative center of the organization were based in Allahabad, which served as the key point for directing peasant agitation across districts.

65. (B) Krishna Dutt Paliwal
Krishna Dutt Paliwal was a prominent nationalist leader, journalist, and freedom fighter from Agra. He founded and edited the Hindi newspaper Sainik, published from Agra, which played an influential role in spreading nationalist ideas, promoting the Swadeshi movement, and mobilizing public participation in anti-colonial agitations across western Uttar Pradesh region.

66. (D) I and II only
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established the Scientific Society at Ghazipur in 1864 and founded the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh in 1875 to advance Western education. However, he opposed Muslim participation in the Indian National Congress from its inception in 1885, advocating educational advancement instead of engaging in direct political agitation.

67. (A) Jhansi
Between 1927 and 1928, Chandrashekhar Azad established a secret operational base in Jhansi and its neighboring Orchha forest area. Disguised as a sadhu named Pandit Harishankar Brahmachari, he lived in a small hut near the Satar river, training local youth in firearms and coordinating revolutionary activities across entire northern India.

68. (C) Sachindra Nath Sanyal
Sachindra Nath Sanyal authored the manifesto titled The Revolutionary, which was distributed across key northern Indian cities in January 1925 on yellow paper. The publication set forth the socio-political ideology, ultimate objectives, and armed struggle methods of the newly organized Hindustan Republican Association to overthrow existing British colonial imperialist rule.

69. (A) He led the uprising and established an independent administration at Bareilly.
During the Uprising of 1857, Khan Bahadur Khan, grandson of the last Rohilla ruler, organized rebel forces in Rohilkhand. He assumed command of Bareilly, expelled East India Company forces, and established an independent administrative setup. He declared loyalty to Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah II until British troops recaptured Bareilly in May 1858.

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70. (D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The Indian National Congress convened major sessions across Uttar Pradesh in key historical years. The 4th session was held at Allahabad in 1888, the 21st session took place at Banaras in 1905, the 31st session occurred at Lucknow in 1916, and the 40th session was held at Kanpur in 1925.

71. (B) Rajendra Lahiri
Revolutionary leader Rajendra Lahiri was an active member of the Hindustan Republican Association and participated in the Kakori Train Action of August 1925. Following his conviction in the Kakori trial, British authorities executed him in Gonda Jail on December 17, 1927, two

days prior to the executions of his fellow co-conspirators.

72. (C) Madari Pasi
Madari Pasi was the prominent leader of the Eka (Unity) Movement, an intense peasant revolt that unfolded during 1921-1922 across northern Awadh districts, including Hardoi, Bahraich, and Sitapur. He mobilized landless cultivators and small peasants against oppressive rents, illegal cesses, and arbitrary evictions enforced by local landlords and colonial authorities.

73. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Kakori Train Action took place on August 9, 1925 near Kakori railway station outside Lucknow. Members of the Hindustan Republican Association targeted the 8 Down train to secure colonial government treasury funds stored in official guard vans, intending to finance revolutionary activities and arms procurement, rendering both statements factual and true.

74. (A) I, II and III only
Jawaharlal Nehru engaged in rural Awadh peasant mobilizations alongside Baba Ramchandra in 1920. He suffered injuries during anti-Simon Commission demonstrations in Lucknow in 1928 and presided over the 1936 Lucknow Congress session. However, Govind Ballabh Pant served as Premier of the United Provinces in 1937, making statement IV factually incorrect.

75. (B) 1920 Session (Nagpur)
The Indian National Congress held numerous sessions in Uttar Pradesh, including Allahabad in 1888, Lucknow in 1899, and Banaras in 1905. The annual session of December 1920 took place in Nagpur, located in the Central Provinces (now Maharashtra), making it the only session listed that was hosted outside Uttar Pradesh.

76. (B) Sucheta Kripalani
Sucheta Kripalani was an eminent freedom fighter who actively participated in the Quit India Movement of 1942, organizing underground political networks and relief work. In October 1963, she assumed office as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, becoming the first woman in post-independence India to serve as Chief Minister of a state government.

77. (C) 1922
The Chauri Chaura incident occurred on February 4, 1922 at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur district, Uttar Pradesh. A violent clash between a crowd of nationalist demonstrators and colonial police resulted in the burning of a police station and deaths of twenty-two policemen. Consequently, Mahatma Gandhi suspended the Non-Cooperation Movement nationwide in February 1922.

78. (C) Anand Bhawan
Anand Bhawan in Prayagraj (Allahabad) was constructed by Motilal Nehru as the ancestral residence of the Nehru family. During the 1930s, it served as the functioning national headquarters of the Indian National Congress, where critical political meetings, strategy sessions, and drafting of historical declarations took place during the Indian freedom struggle.

79. (D) Madan Mohan Malaviya
Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya launched the Hindi weekly publication Abhyudaya from Allahabad in 1907. The journal served as an influential voice of nationalist consciousness, publishing articles on political freedom, social reform, educational advancement, and Swadeshi ideals, providing crucial intellectual support to the Indian National Congress during the early freedom movement.

80. (C) Baraut
Shah Mal was a prominent rebel leader during the Revolt of 1857 who operated in the Baraut pargana of Baghpat district in western Uttar Pradesh. He mobilized local Jat cultivators, organized attacks on British supply lines and administrative posts, and established a local network of anti-colonial resistance until he died in battle.

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CHAPTER 04
Constitutional Development in India

1. Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act 1861, the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces was initially established at Agra in 1866 and was shifted to Allahabad in which year?
(A) 1868
(B) 1869
(C) 1872
(D) 1875

2. Under which of the following Acts was a Legislative Council constituted for the first time for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1886?
(A) Indian Councils Act 1892
(B) Government of India Act 1858
(C) Regulating Act 1773
(D) Indian Councils Act 1861

3. Under the Dyarchy system introduced in the United Provinces by the Government of India Act 1919, which of the following was classified as a Transferred Subject administered by Indian Ministers?
(A) Local Self-Government
(B) Land Revenue
(C) Police and Law Order
(D) Irrigation and Canals

4. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT regarding the implementation of the Government of India Act 1935 in the United Provinces?
(A) It established a bicameral legislature in the United Provinces consisting of a Legislative Assembly and a Legislative Council.
(B) Provincial Autonomy was introduced, replacing the Dyarchy system in the province.
(C) The Act abolished the office of the Governor in the United Provinces and transferred all executive powers to the Premier.
(D) The first provincial elections under the Act were held in UP in early 1937.

5. How many total representatives were allocated to the United Provinces in the Constituent Assembly of India under the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946, making it the largest provincial delegation?
(A) 45
(B) 50
(C) 55
(D) 60

6. Consider the following statements regarding key personalities from the United Provinces in the Constituent Assembly:
I. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru represented the United Provinces and moved the historic Objectives Resolution.
II. Begum Aizaz Rasul was elected to the Constituent Assembly from the United Provinces and was the only Muslim woman in the assembly.
III. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant served as the Premier of the United Provinces during the framing of the Constitution and actively participated in assembly debates.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

7. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The historic Objectives Resolution, which laid down the philosophical foundations of the Indian Constitution, was moved in the Constituent Assembly by Jawaharlal Nehru on December 13, 1946.
Statement II: Jawaharlal Nehru was elected as a representative to the Constituent Assembly from the United Provinces.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is

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correct.

8. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The United Provinces sent the largest single delegation of 55 members to the Constituent Assembly of India.
Reason (R): Under the scheme proposed by the Cabinet Mission Plan 1946, seats in the Constituent Assembly were allocated to each province in proportion to its population, roughly in the ratio of one seat per million.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

9. The United Provinces was officially renamed as 'Uttar Pradesh' on January 24, 1950, by an order issued under the constitutional adaptation provisions, effecting a corresponding modification in which Schedule of the Indian Constitution?
(A) First Schedule
(B) Second Schedule
(C) Third Schedule
(D) Fourth Schedule

10. Under the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of India, Uttar Pradesh is allocated the highest number of seats in the Rajya Sabha. How many members represent Uttar Pradesh in the Rajya Sabha?
(A) 30
(B) 31
(C) 34
(D) 40

11. Consider the following statements regarding female members elected to the Constituent Assembly from the United Provinces:
I. Sucheta Kripalani was a prominent member of the Constituent Assembly from UP and later became India's first female Chief Minister.
II. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit was elected to the Constituent Assembly from the United Provinces.
III. Kamla Chaudhry represented the United Provinces in the Constituent Assembly.
IV. Begum Aizaz Rasul strongly advocated against separate electorates for minorities during the Constituent Assembly debates.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

12. Which of the following pairs correctly matches the constitutional personality from Uttar Pradesh with the role held during the drafting of the Constitution?
(A) Purushottam Das Tandon : Chairman of the Drafting Committee
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru : Chairman of Union Constitution Committee
(C) Govind Ballabh Pant : Chairman of the Advisory Steering Committee
(D) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai : Chairman of the Order of Business Committee

13. Who among the following prominent leaders from Uttar Pradesh was NOT a member of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly chaired by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar?
(A) Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant
(B) K.M. Munshi
(C) N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar
(D) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar

14. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Constitutional Provisions / Bodies)
P. High Court of Judicature at Allahabad
Q. Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission
R. State Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh
S. Advocate General for Uttar Pradesh
List II: (Relevant Articles in Context of UP State Governance)
1. Article 165
2. Article 214
3. Article 243K
4. Article 315
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

15. Identify the odd one out among the following personalities based on their representation of the United Provinces in the Constituent Assembly of India:
(A) Hriday Nath Kunzru
(B) Shibban Lal Saxena

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(C) Hasrat Mohani
(D) Tanguturi Prakasam

16. Select the correct chronological sequence of the following administrative and constitutional milestones in Uttar Pradesh history:
1. Shifting of the High Court seat from Agra to Allahabad
2. Passage of the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act establishing Gram Panchayats
3. Formation of the first Congress Ministry in UP under Govind Ballabh Pant
4. Renaming of the United Provinces as Uttar Pradesh

(A) 1, 3, 4, 2
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 3, 1, 4, 2
(D) 1, 4, 3, 2

17. The Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (UPPSC), constituted under the provisions of Article 315 of the Constitution, was originally set up at Allahabad on April 1, 1937, under which colonial constitutional enactment?
(A) Indian Councils Act 1909
(B) Government of India Act 1935
(C) Government of India Act 1919
(D) Indian High Courts Act 1861

18. Consider the following statements regarding the Government of India Act 1935 as applied to the United Provinces:
I. It created a bicameral legislature comprising the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council in the United Provinces.
II. It granted full provincial autonomy by replacing dyarchy with executive power exercised by ministers responsible to the provincial legislature.
III. It abolished the position of the Governor of the United Provinces and replaced it with a Chief Commissioner.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

19. To implement the mandates of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992 in Uttar Pradesh, the state government passed the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Act in which year?
(A) 1993
(B) 1994
(C) 1995
(D) 1996

20. Which of the following statements regarding the constitutional jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad under Article 226 of the Constitution is INCORRECT?
(A) The High Court can issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights as well as for any other legal right.
(B) The principal seat of the High Court is at Prayagraj (Allahabad), with a permanent bench at Lucknow.
(C) The Allahabad High Court's writ jurisdiction is narrower than the Supreme Court's writ jurisdiction under Article 32.
(D) The power of judicial review under Article 226 exercised by the Allahabad High Court cannot be excluded even by a constitutional amendment as it forms part of the Basic Structure.

21. Which prominent constitutional leader from the United Provinces served as the President of the Hindi Translation Committee of the Constituent Assembly, ensuring an authoritative Hindi version of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Purushottam Das Tandon
(B) Dr. Sampurnanand
(C) Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant
(D) Pandit Kamlapati Tripathi

22. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh has a bicameral legislature comprising the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) and Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad).
Reason (R): Article 168 of the Constitution specifically names Uttar Pradesh among the states that possess a bicameral legislative system.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

23. Under Article 356 of the Constitution, President's Rule was imposed in Uttar Pradesh for the first

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time in which year following a breakdown of constitutional machinery?
(A) 1967
(B) 1968
(C) 1970
(D) 1975

24. Which of the following pairs is CORRECTLY matched regarding constitutional features borrowed from other foreign constitutions and their operational manifestation in Uttar Pradesh governance?
(A) Directive Principles of State Policy (US Constitution) — UP Land Reform Acts
(B) Emergency provisions framework (French Constitution) — President's Rule under Article 356 in UP
(C) Parliamentary system (British Constitution) — Bicameral State Legislature of UP
(D) Fundamental Duties framework (Japanese Constitution) — State Public Service Commission functions

25. Consider the following statements regarding the application of Article 356 (President's Rule) in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Uttar Pradesh has experienced President's Rule 10 times, among the highest for any Indian state.
II. The first proclamation of President's Rule in UP occurred in February 1968 after the resignation of Chief Minister Charan Singh.
III. Proclamation of President's Rule in UP must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within two months.
IV. A proclamation under Article 356 automatically dissolves the UP Legislative Assembly without any option of keeping it under suspended animation.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) II, III and IV only

26. Which major administrative legislation was enacted in the United Provinces during the Dyarchy period under the Government of India Act 1919 to strengthen rural local self-governance?
(A) United Provinces District Boards Act 1922
(B) United Provinces Town Areas Act 1914
(C) United Provinces Municipalities Act 1910
(D) United Provinces Village Panchayat Act 1935

27. The landmark Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act 1950 was enacted by the state legislature under which subject list in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India?
(A) Union List (List I)
(B) State List (List II)
(C) Concurrent List (List III)
(D) Residuary Powers

28. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Constitutional Personality from UP)
P. Jawaharlal Nehru
Q. Purushottam Das Tandon
R. Begum Aizaz Rasul
S. Sucheta Kripalani
List II: (Role in Constituent Assembly / Early Post-Independence Setup)
1. Member of Flag Committee and sub-committees
2. Speaker of UP Legislative Assembly and advocate of Devanagari Hindi
3. Chairman of States Committee and Union Powers Committee
4. Key member who opposed separate electorates for religious minorities
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

29. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The State Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh was constituted in April 1994 to conduct elections to Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies under Articles 243K and 243ZA.
Statement II: The State Election Commissioner of Uttar Pradesh is appointed by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh and can be removed from office only in like manner and on like grounds as a Judge of a High Court.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

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30. Which of the following subjects was NOT transferred from the State List to the Concurrent List under the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act 1976?
(A) Education
(B) Forests
(C) Police and Public Order
(D) Protection of Wild Animals and Birds

31. Under Article 345 of the Constitution of India, Hindi in Devanagari script was declared the official language of Uttar Pradesh. In which year was Urdu declared the second official language of UP through an amendment to the UP Official Language Act?
(A) 1982
(B) 1989
(C) 1992
(D) 1995

32. Consider the following statements regarding the 101st Constitutional Amendment Act 2016 and its implementation in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It introduced the Goods and Services Tax (GST) by inserting Article 246A into the Constitution.
II. The Uttar Pradesh Goods and Services Tax (UPGST) Act was passed by the UP Legislative Assembly in May 2017.
III. The Governor of UP represents the state as a voting member in the GST Council established under Article 279A.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

33. Which famous freedom fighter and poet from Unnao (UP), who represented the United Provinces in the Constituent Assembly, famously refused to sign the final draft of the Indian Constitution because it retained membership in the British Commonwealth?
(A) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
(B) Maulana Hasrat Mohani
(C) Balkrishna Sharma 'Naveen'
(D) Bishwanath Das

34. Which of the following constitutional bodies in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECTLY matched with its establishing Article?
(A) State Finance Commission — Article 243-I
(B) State Election Commission — Article 243K
(C) Advocate General for the State — Article 165
(D) High Court of Judicature — Article 320

35. Arrange the following landmark constitutional amendments affecting governance in Uttar Pradesh in chronological order of their enactment:
1. 1st Constitutional Amendment Act (Protection of UP Zamindari Abolition Act)
2. 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (Addition of Education to Concurrent List)
3. 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (Constitutional Status to Panchayats)
4. 101st Constitutional Amendment Act (Introduction of Goods and Services Tax)
Select the correct sequence:
(A) 1 — 2 — 3 — 4
(B) 2 — 1 — 3 — 4
(C) 1 — 3 — 2 — 4
(D) 3 — 1 — 2 — 4

36. The 1st Constitutional Amendment Act 1951, which created the Ninth Schedule to shield land reform laws from judicial review on fundamental rights grounds, was passed primarily to protect which specific Uttar Pradesh enactment?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings Act 1953
(B) Uttar Pradesh Immovable Property Act 1948
(C) UP Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act 1950
(D) Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act 1960

37. The Supreme Court ruling in the famous case State of Uttar Pradesh v. Raj Narain (1975) significantly developed Indian constitutional jurisprudence primarily regarding which key aspect?
(A) Executive privilege to withhold documents and public right to information
(B) Absolute constitutional immunity of the Governor from court proceedings under Article 361
(C) Scope and judicial review of executive Ordinance-making power under Article 213
(D) Anti-defection provisions and disqualification proceedings under Tenth Schedule

38. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The State Finance Commission

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of Uttar Pradesh is constituted every five years by the Governor under Article 243-I of the Constitution.
Reason (R): The State Finance Commission reviews the financial position of Panchayats and Municipalities and recommends principles for allocating tax revenues between the State of UP and local bodies.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

39. The Basic Structure Doctrine established in Kesavananda Bharati (1973) was applied to strike down the 39th Constitutional Amendment Act in which landmark case arising out of an election dispute in the Rae Bareli Lok Sabha constituency of UP?
(A) Golaknath v. State of Punjab
(B) Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain
(C) Minerva Mills Ltd. v. Union of India
(D) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India

40. Under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad has the constitutional power to issue writs for which of the following purposes?
(A) Exclusively for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights under Part III
(B) Exclusively for statutory violations involving actions of state government officials
(C) For enforcement of Fundamental Rights and for any other legal purpose
(D) Only on reference made by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh

41. Which of the following urban local body types in Uttar Pradesh is NOT created under Article 243Q introduced by the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act?
(A) Nagar Panchayat
(B) Nagar Palika Parishad
(C) Municipal Corporation (Nagar Nigam)
(D) Cantonment Board

42. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Councils Act 1892 and its impact on the United Provinces (then NWP & Oudh):
I. It expanded the size of the Legislative Council in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
II. It allowed members of the provincial Legislative Council to discuss the annual financial statement (budget).
III. It gave members the right to ask supplementary questions without prior notice.
IV. It introduced a limited element of indirect election for non-official members.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

43. Under Article 170 of the Constitution of India, what is the total sanctioned strength of elected members in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)?
(A) 400
(B) 403
(C) 425
(D) 500

44. In the 1937 provincial elections held under the Government of India Act 1935, how many total seats were won by the Indian National Congress out of 228 seats in the United Provinces Legislative Assembly to form its first ministry?
(A) 110
(B) 120
(C) 134
(D) 152

45. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Ministers in the First United Provinces Congress Ministry of 1937)
P. Govind Ballabh Pant
Q. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
R. Kailash Nath Katju
S. Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim
List II: (Portfolios Held)
1. Revenue and Agriculture
2. Premier and Finance
3. Communications and Irrigation
4. Law and Justice
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

46. Which of the following statements regarding the Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad) of Uttar

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Pradesh under Article 171 of the Constitution is CORRECT?
(A) The maximum strength of the Legislative Council is fixed at 50% of the total strength of the Legislative Assembly.
(B) One-half of its members are elected by local bodies such as Municipalities and District Boards.
(C) Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council has a current total strength of 100 members.
(D) The tenure of the Legislative Council as a body is five years, after which it dissolves automatically.

47. Under the Charter Act of 1833, a fourth presidency of British India was sanctioned to be created at Agra, which was subsequently reorganized in 1836 into which administrative entity?
(A) United Provinces of Agra and Oudh
(B) Central Provinces
(C) Oudh Commissionership
(D) North-Western Provinces

48. Select the correct sequence of the following historic developments in the evolution of local governance in Uttar Pradesh:
1. Passage of the UP Municipalities Act
2. Enactment of the UP District Boards Act
3. Passage of the UP Panchayat Raj Act post-Independence
4. Enactment of the UP Kshettra Panchayats and Zila Panchayats Act

(A) 1 — 2 — 3 — 4
(B) 2 — 1 — 3 — 4
(C) 1 — 3 — 2 — 4
(D) 3 — 1 — 4 — 2

49. When a Bill passed by both Houses of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature is presented to the Governor under Article 200 of the Constitution, which of the following options is NOT open to the Governor?
(A) Assent to the Bill
(B) Amend the Bill directly and promulgate it into law without legislative return
(C) Withhold assent to the Bill
(D) Reserve the Bill for the consideration and subsequent assent of the President of India

50. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Under the Government of India Act 1919, executive subjects in the United Provinces were divided into 'Reserved' and 'Transferred' subjects.
Statement II: Reserved subjects in UP were administered by the Governor with the advice of Indian elected ministers responsible to the Legislative Council.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

51. Consider the following statements regarding the Objectives Resolution adopted during the making of the Constitution:
I. It was introduced in the Constituent Assembly on December 13, 1946, by Jawaharlal Nehru, a representative from the United Provinces.
II. It was unanimously adopted by the Constituent Assembly on January 22, 1947.
III. The modified version of the Objectives Resolution forms the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

52. Following administrative adjustments during Company rule, a separate Sadar Diwani Adalat and Sadar Nizamat Adalat were established in 1831 at which city in present-day Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Agra
(B) City of Lucknow
(C) Allahabad
(D) Varanasi

53. Identify the odd one out among the following constitutional features adopted from foreign constitutions that directly govern the operational framework of the Governor of Uttar Pradesh:
(A) Procedure for joint sitting of state legislative houses (Australian Constitution)
(B) Appointment of the State Governor by the Central Government (Canadian Constitution)
(C) Parliamentary form of cabinet responsibility at state level (British Constitution)

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(D) System of Directive Principles of State Policy guiding state legislation (Irish Constitution)

54. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Governor of Uttar Pradesh can promulgate Ordinances under Article 213 of the Constitution when both Houses of the State Legislature are not in session.
Reason (R): An Ordinance promulgated by the Governor under Article 213 has the same force and effect as an Act of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

55. Under Article 165 of the Constitution of India, who appoints the Advocate General for the State of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court
(B) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(C) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
(D) President of India

56. Following the Revolt of 1857 and the enactment of the Government of India Act 1858, the official capital of the North-Western Provinces was shifted in 1858 from Agra to which city?
(A) City of Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Allahabad
(D) Meerut

57. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT regarding the State Finance Commission constituted in Uttar Pradesh under Article 243-I?
(A) It is appointed by the Governor of UP every five years.
(B) It recommends the distribution of net proceeds of taxes, duties, tolls and fees leviable by the state between the state and local bodies.
(C) It recommends measures to improve the financial position of Panchayats and Municipalities in UP.
(D) Its recommendations are binding on the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature without requiring legislative approval.

58. Scheduled Areas in various Indian states are governed under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution. Which constitutional Article deals with the administration of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes?
(A) Article 244(1)
(B) Article 275(2)
(C) Article 332
(D) Article 338

59. Consider the following statements regarding the representation of Uttar Pradesh in the Parliament of India:
I. Uttar Pradesh elects 80 members to the Lok Sabha, the highest among all states.
II. Uttar Pradesh elects 31 members to the Rajya Sabha.
III. The allocation of Lok Sabha seats to Uttar Pradesh is based on population figures as per constitutional provisions under Article 81.
IV. Uttar Pradesh has reserved seats in the Lok Sabha for both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) II, III and IV only

60. During the Constituent Assembly debates, which leader from the United Provinces passionately argued for declaring Hindi in Devanagari script as the sole official language of the Union?
(A) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Purushottam Das Tandon
(C) Maulana Hasrat Mohani
(D) Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant

61. Who among the following representatives from the United Provinces in the Constituent Assembly was NOT a member of the Union Powers Committee chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru?
(A) Kamla Chaudhry
(B) Govind Ballabh Pant
(C) Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
(D) Jagjivan Ram

62. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Constitutional Offices / Commissions in UP)

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P. State Election Commission
Q. State Finance Commission
R. High Court for the State
S. Advocate General

List II: (Corresponding Articles of the Constitution)
1. Article 214
2. Article 165
3. Article 243K
4. Article 243-I

(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

63. The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act 1978 removed the Right to Property from Part III and made it a legal right under Article 300A. Which major Uttar Pradesh land legislation's validity was frequently challenged prior to this amendment?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Immovable Property Acquisition Act 1947
(B) UP Urban Buildings Act 1972
(C) UP Revenue Code 2006
(D) UP Zamindari Abolition Act 1950

64. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Under Article 171 of the Constitution, one-sixth of the total members of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council are nominated by the Governor from among persons having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art, cooperative movement, and social service.
Statement II: One-third of the total members of the UP Legislative Council are elected by electors consisting of members of Municipalities, District Boards, and other local authorities in the state.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

65. Under the Charter Act of 1853, which provision was introduced for the expansion of the Governor-General's Legislative Council by including local representatives?
(A) Two members were to be directly elected by the landowners of Awadh.
(B) One member was appointed from the North-Western Provinces local government.
(C) All members were to be chosen by the Nawab of Oudh.
(D) The Lieutenant Governor of NWP was made an ex-officio member of the Executive Council of India.

66. Which of the following pairs matching UP State Acts with their enabling Constitutional Amendments is CORRECT?
(A) UP Municipalities (Amendment) Act 1994 — 71st Constitutional Amendment Act Enactment
(B) UP Goods and Services Tax Act 2017 — 100th Constitutional Amendment Act
(C) UP Zamindari Abolition Act 1950 — 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act
(D) UP Panchayat Raj Act 1994 — 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act

67. Consider the following statements regarding the Basic Structure doctrine and judicial review in Uttar Pradesh context:
I. The Allahabad High Court judgment in State of UP v. Raj Narain (1975) led to the invalidation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's election from Rae Bareli.
II. The 39th Constitutional Amendment Act sought to place the election of the Prime Minister beyond judicial review.
III. The Supreme Court struck down Clause (4) of the 39th Amendment in the Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain case on the ground that judicial review is part of the Basic Structure.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

68. Under the Cabinet Mission Plan 1946, out of the 55 total seats allocated to the United Provinces in the Constituent Assembly, how many seats were categorized as 'General' seats?
(A) 40
(B) 45
(C) 47
(D) 50

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69. Article 243ZD mandates the constitution of a District Planning Committee (DPC) in every district to consolidate plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities. In Uttar Pradesh, who traditionally acts as the Chairperson of the District Planning Committee?
(A) Minister nominated by the State Government
(B) District Magistrate (DM)
(C) Elected President of the Zila Panchayat of the concerned district
(D) Mayor of the Municipal Corporation

70. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly can pass a resolution for the creation or abolition of the Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad) under Article 169 of the Constitution.
Reason (R): Parliament can create or abolish a State Legislative Council by a simple majority if the Legislative Assembly of the concerned state passes a resolution by a special majority.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

71. Under the Indian Councils Act 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms), the maximum strength of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was raised to how many members?
(A) 30
(B) 46
(C) 60
(D) 100

72. Which of the following statements regarding Citizenship provisions under Part II (Articles 5-11) of the Constitution is INCORRECT?
(A) Article 5 provides for citizenship rights at the commencement of the Constitution for all individuals domiciled in India.
(B) Article 6 deals with citizenship rights of persons who migrated to India from Pakistan.
(C) Article 11 empowers state legislatures to enact separate citizenship laws within UP.
(D) Indian Constitution provides for single citizenship across all states including Uttar Pradesh.

73. How many state enactments from Uttar Pradesh were included in the Ninth Schedule upon its initial creation by the First Constitutional Amendment Act in 1951?
(A) 1
(B) 3
(C) 5
(D) 8

74. Consider the following statements regarding Emergency Provisions under the Constitution in relation to Uttar Pradesh:
I. National Emergency under Article 352 has been declared in India during periods that directly affected state administration in UP.
II. President's Rule under Article 356 was last imposed in Uttar Pradesh in the year 2002.
III. Financial Emergency under Article 360 has been declared in Uttar Pradesh twice since independence.
IV. During a National Emergency, Parliament gains the power to make laws for Uttar Pradesh on subjects enumerated in the State List.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

75. Which prominent member from the United Provinces in the Constituent Assembly made extensive contributions to debates regarding fundamental rights and minority safeguards?
(A) Bishwanath Das
(B) Shibban Lal Saxena
(C) Pandit Jaspat Roy Kapoor
(D) Mahavir Tyagi

76. An Ordinance promulgated by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh under Article 213 of the Constitution must be laid before the State Legislature and ceases to operate after how many weeks from the reassembly of the Legislature?
(A) Four weeks
(B) Six weeks
(C) Eight weeks
(D) Six months

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77. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The Uttar Pradesh State Human

Rights Commission was established in 2002 under the Protection of Human Rights Act 1993, a statutory body safeguarding rights guaranteed by the Constitution.
Statement II: The Chairperson and members of the UP State Human Rights Commission are appointed by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh on the recommendation of a committee headed by the Chief Minister.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

78. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Historical Enactment)
P. Indian High Courts Act 1861
Q. Indian Councils Act 1861
R. Government of India Act 1919
S. Government of India Act 1935
List II: (Institutional Development in Uttar Pradesh)
1. Creation of High Court seat at Agra (later Allahabad)
2. Establishment of Legislative Council for NWP & Oudh in 1886
3. Introduction of Dyarchy in United Provinces
4. Creation of Bicameral Legislature and Provincial Autonomy in UP

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

79. Identify the odd one out among the following political figures from Uttar Pradesh based on their membership in the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly:

(A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(B) K.M. Munshi
(C) N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar
(D) Lal Bahadur Shastri

80. On January 26, 1950, when the Constitution of India came into force and the state was formally named Uttar Pradesh, who was sworn in as the first Governor of the state of Uttar Pradesh?

(A) Sarojini Naidu
(B) K.M. Munshi
(C) Sir H.P. Mody
(D) Bishwanath Das

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ANSWERS

1. (B) 1869
The High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces was established at Agra on March 17, 1866, under the authority of the Indian High Courts Act 1861. To consolidate judicial administration and improve regional connectivity, the court was officially shifted from Agra to Allahabad in 1869, where it subsequently developed into the modern Allahabad High Court.

2. (D) Indian Councils Act 1861
The Indian Councils Act 1861 empowered the Governor-General of India to establish provincial legislative councils across British India. Utilizing these legislative powers, the colonial administration formally established a Legislative Council for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in 1886. This landmark development laid the institutional foundation for modern legislative processes and representative governance within the region.

3. (A) Local Self-Government
The Government of India Act 1919 established a dual administrative system known as dyarchy in Indian provinces. Under this system, provincial subjects were divided into reserved and transferred categories. Local self-government was designated as a transferred subject placed under the direct executive authority of elected Indian ministers, whereas critical revenue, police, and irrigation subjects remained firmly reserved under governor control.

4. (C) The Act abolished the office of the Governor in the United Provinces and transferred all executive powers to the Premier.
The Government of India Act 1935 retained the constitutional office of the Governor as the head of the executive administration in the United Provinces. Although provincial autonomy was introduced and dyarchy was abolished, the Governor retained substantial discretionary powers and ultimate authority, rather than surrendering all executive control to the provincial Premier and the council of ministers.

5. (C) 55
The Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 allocated seats in the Constituent Assembly of India to provinces based on population proportion, maintaining a ratio of approximately one representative per million inhabitants. Owing to its large population size, the United Provinces received fifty-five seats, forming the largest provincial delegation actively participating in drafting the national constitution.

6. (D) I, II and III
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru represented the United Provinces and introduced the foundational Objectives Resolution. Begum Aizaz Rasul served as a prominent member representing the region and was the sole Muslim woman elected to the Constituent Assembly. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant held the post of Premier during constitution-making, actively contributing to debates on governance, rights, and administrative frameworks.

7. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.
Jawaharlal Nehru moved the historic Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly on December 13, 1946, defining the core democratic principles of the Indian Republic. He was elected as a delegate from the United Provinces. While both statements accurately reflect historical facts, his territorial representation does not logically serve as the direct cause or explanation for introducing the resolution.

8. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
The Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 devised a representation formula allocating Constituent Assembly seats to provinces strictly in proportion to population, roughly matching one seat for every million citizens. Because the United Provinces possessed the highest population among all provinces, this democratic formula directly resulted in the region securing the largest provincial delegation of fifty-five representative seats.

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9. (A) First Schedule
The United Provinces was renamed Uttar Pradesh on January 24, 1950, through an order issued under the statutory adaptation of laws provisions. This territorial renaming necessitated a corresponding modification to the First Schedule of the Indian Constitution, which enumerates all states and union territories comprising the Indian Republic along with their respective territorial extents.

10. (B) 31
The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of India specifies the allocation of seats to states and union territories in the Rajya Sabha, the Upper House of Parliament. Because allocation is directly proportional to state population, Uttar Pradesh is assigned thirty-one seats, which represents the highest number of parliamentary representatives sent by any state to the Rajya Sabha.

11. (D) I, II, III and IV
Sucheta Kripalani, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Kamla Chaudhry, and Begum Aizaz Rasul represented the United Provinces in the Constituent Assembly. Sucheta Kripalani later served as India's initial female Chief Minister. Begum Aizaz Rasul strongly opposed separate electorates for religious minorities, advocating national integration, while all four delegates actively shaped constitutional provisions through rigorous assembly deliberations.

12. (B) Jawaharlal Nehru : Chairman of Union Constitution Committee
During the drafting of the Indian Constitution, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru served as the Chairman of both the Union Constitution Committee and the Union Powers Committee. In these leadership roles, he helped define the federal structure and administrative balance between the central government and Indian states, significantly influencing the core constitutional architecture adopted by the assembly.

13. (A) Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant
The Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly, chaired by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, comprised seven members, including K.M. Munshi, N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, and Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant was a leading leader from the United Provinces who actively participated in assembly debates, but he was not a member of the official Drafting Committee.

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14. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Article 214 mandates a High Court for each state, establishing constitutional authority for the Allahabad High Court. Article 315 provides for the creation of State Public Service Commissions like UPPSC. Article 243K establishes the State Election Commission for managing local elections, while Article 165 governs the appointment and duties of the Advocate General for the state.

15. (D) Tanguturi Prakasam
Hriday Nath Kunzru, Shibban Lal Saxena, and Hasrat Mohani were prominent leaders who represented the United Provinces in the Constituent Assembly, contributing extensively to state and federal constitutional discussions. Tanguturi Prakasam, known as Andhra Kesari, represented the Madras Province in the assembly and later became the first Chief Minister of Andhra State following administrative reorganization.

16. (A) 1, 3, 4, 2
The seat of the High Court shifted from Agra to Allahabad in 1869. The first Congress Ministry was formed under Govind Ballabh Pant in 1937 following provincial elections. The United Provinces was officially renamed Uttar Pradesh in January 1950. Subsequently, local self-governance frameworks under state legislation were further developed through the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act provisions.

17. (B) Government of India Act 1935
The Government of India Act 1935 provided for the establishment of Public Service Commissions at both federal and provincial levels to ensure merit-based civil service recruitment. Pursuant to these statutory provisions, the Public Service Commission for the United Provinces was formally constituted at Allahabad on April 1, 1937, later becoming the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission.

18. (A) I and II only
The Government of India Act 1935 established a bicameral legislature consisting of a Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council in the United Provinces. It introduced provincial autonomy, abolishing dyarchy and placing executive authority under ministers responsible

to the legislature. However, the position of the provincial Governor was maintained rather than abolished or replaced by a Chief Commissioner.

19. (B) 1994
Following the passage of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992, which granted constitutional status to rural local bodies, states were required to align local laws with constitutional mandates. The Uttar Pradesh government passed the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Act in 1994 to establish the required three-tier panchayati raj system, reservation policies, and statutory election procedures.

20. (C) The Allahabad High Court's writ jurisdiction is narrower than the Supreme Court's writ jurisdiction under Article 32.
The writ jurisdiction of the High Court under Article 226 is wider than that of the Supreme Court under Article 32. While the Supreme Court can issue writs primarily for enforcing fundamental rights, High Courts possess the power to issue writs for fundamental rights as well as for any other legal right or administrative statutory violation.

21. (A) Purushottam Das Tandon
Purushottam Das Tandon was a staunch advocate for the Hindi language and Devanagari script during constitutional deliberations. As President of the Hindi Translation Committee of the Constituent Assembly, he oversaw the preparation of an authoritative, standardized Hindi translation of the Constitution of India, ensuring faithful alignment between English and Hindi legal texts for official adoption.

22. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Article 168 of the Constitution of India defines the constitution of legislatures in states and explicitly lists specified states that possess bicameral legislative systems. Because Article 168 explicitly names Uttar Pradesh within its constitutional text, it provides the direct legal basis for the state maintaining a bicameral legislature composed of both a Vidhan Sabha and a Vidhan Parishad.

23. (B) 1968
President's Rule was imposed in Uttar Pradesh for the first time in February 1968 under Article 356 of the Constitution. This constitutional measure followed the political instability and administrative breakdown caused by the resignation of Chief Minister Charan Singh and the collapse of the Samyukta Vidhayak Dal coalition government, suspending state assembly proceedings.

24. (C) Parliamentary system (British Constitution) — Bicameral State Legislature of UP
The Indian Constitution adopted the parliamentary system of governance from the British constitutional model. This structural framework manifests at the state level in Uttar Pradesh through executive responsibility to the legislature and a bicameral system comprising the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council, operating under cabinet principles derived directly from British constitutional governance practices.

25. (B) I, II and III only
Uttar Pradesh has experienced President's Rule ten times, beginning in February 1968 after Chief Minister Charan Singh resigned. Under Article 356, parliamentary approval is required within two months. A emergency proclamation does not automatically dissolve the Legislative Assembly; the assembly can be kept under suspended animation or subsequently dissolved depending on prevailing political circumstances.

26. (A) United Provinces District Boards Act 1922
During the dyarchy period established under the Government of India Act 1919, local self-government became a transferred subject under Indian ministerial supervision. To modernize and strengthen rural local administration across the province, the legislature enacted the United Provinces District Boards Act 1922, establishing statutory district boards responsible for local infrastructure, public health, and primary education.

27. (B) State List (List II)
The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution distributes legislative powers between the Union and the States. Land, land tenure, rights in land, and agrarian reforms fall under List II, known as the State List. Consequently, the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature possessed exclusive

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constitutional competence to enact the landmark Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act 1950.

28. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Jawaharlal Nehru chaired the States Committee and Union Powers Committee in the Constituent Assembly. Purushottam Das Tandon served as Speaker of the UP Assembly while advocating Devanagari Hindi. Begum Aizaz Rasul strongly opposed separate religious electorates during assembly debates, and Sucheta Kripalani contributed as an active member of key committees including the Flag Committee.

29. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.
The State Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh was established in April 1994 pursuant to Articles 243K and 243ZA to conduct local elections. Under constitutional provisions, the State Election Commissioner is appointed by the Governor and safeguards independence through removal procedures equivalent to a High Court Judge. The tenure protection rules explain independence but not the timing of creation.

30. (C) Police and Public Order
The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act 1976 transferred five subjects from the State List to the Concurrent List, including education, forests, weights and measures, protection of wild animals and birds, and administration of justice. Police and public order were retained exclusively under the State List in the Seventh Schedule, maintaining state jurisdiction over law enforcement.

31. (B) 1989
Article 345 empowers state legislatures to adopt official languages for administrative purposes within the state. While Hindi in Devanagari script was established as the primary official language of Uttar Pradesh, the state legislature amended the Uttar Pradesh Official Language Act in 1989 to officially designate Urdu as the second official language for specified public administrative functions.

32. (A) I and II only
The 101st Constitutional Amendment Act 2016 introduced Goods and Services Tax by inserting Article 246A. The Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly passed the state GST Act in May 2017. Under Article 279A, the state is represented in the GST Council by the state Finance Minister or a nominated minister, rather than the Governor.

33. (B) Maulana Hasrat Mohani
Maulana Hasrat Mohani, a prominent freedom fighter, poet, and delegate from the United Provinces in the Constituent Assembly, held principled anti-imperialist views. He famously refused to sign the final draft of the Indian Constitution in November 1949 because he strongly objected to India retaining membership in the British Commonwealth, which he viewed as compromising full national sovereignty.

34. (D) High Court of Judicature — Article 320
The High Court of Judicature at Allahabad is constituted under Article 214 of the Constitution, which specifies that there shall be a High Court for each state. Article 320 deals with the functions of Public Service Commissions, making the association of the High Court with Article 320 constitutionally incorrect within the governance framework.

35. (A) 1 — 2 — 3 — 4
The 1st Constitutional Amendment Act was enacted in 1951 to safeguard land reform legislation. The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act followed in 1976, transferring subjects like education to the Concurrent List. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act was passed in 1992 to grant constitutional status to Panchayats, while the 101st Constitutional Amendment Act introduced GST in 2016.

36. (C) UP Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act 1950
The First Constitutional Amendment Act 1951 created Article 31B and the Ninth Schedule to shield agrarian reform laws from legal challenges based on fundamental rights violations. This amendment was enacted primarily to validate land reform legislation, specifically protecting the landmark Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act 1950 following court injunctions against its implementation.

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37. (A) Executive privilege to withhold documents and public right to information
In State of Uttar Pradesh v. Raj Narain (1975), the Supreme Court examined executive privilege under Section 123 of the Evidence Act regarding

non-disclosure of state documents. The court held that citizens have a constitutional right to know derived from freedom of speech under Article 19(1)(a), establishing a crucial milestone for administrative transparency and public information rights.

38. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Article 243-I mandates that the Governor of a state shall constitute a State Finance Commission at five-year intervals. The primary constitutional objective of establishing this commission is to systematically review the financial position of local self-government bodies and formulate principles governing the distribution of state tax revenues between state government and rural local authorities.

39. (B) Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain
Following the invalidation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's election from Rae Bareli by the Allahabad High Court, Parliament passed the 39th Constitutional Amendment Act to remove prime ministerial election disputes from judicial review. In Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain (1975), the Supreme Court applied the Basic Structure Doctrine to strike down this amendment, reaffirming judicial review power.

40. (C) For enforcement of Fundamental Rights and for any other legal purpose
Under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, High Courts possess expansive judicial power to issue writs, directions, or orders. The High Court of Judicature at Allahabad can exercise this writ jurisdiction not only for the enforcement of fundamental rights guaranteed under Part III, but also for any other legal purpose involving statutory violations or administrative remedies.

41. (D) Cantonment Board
Article 243Q, introduced by the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, provides for three types of urban local bodies: Nagar Panchayats for transitional areas, Nagar Palika Parishads for smaller urban areas, and Municipal Corporations for larger urban areas. Cantonment Boards are statutory military administrative bodies established under central legislation rather than Article 243Q municipal provisions.

42. (B) I, II and IV only
The Indian Councils Act 1892 expanded the membership of the Legislative Council in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It authorized non-official members to discuss the annual financial statement and introduced indirect election through local bodies. However, members were not permitted to ask supplementary questions without prior notice, a power introduced later under the 1909 reforms.

43. (B) 403
Article 170 of the Constitution governs the composition of Legislative Assemblies across Indian states, setting maximum and minimum membership limits. Following administrative reorganization and electoral delimitation, the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly comprises four hundred and three directly elected members representing single-member territorial constituencies, forming the largest state assembly delegation in the nation.

44. (C) 134
In the landmark provincial elections held in early 1937 under the Government of India Act 1935, the Indian National Congress contested seats across the United Provinces. Securing an absolute majority, Congress won one hundred and thirty-four out of two hundred and twenty-eight seats in the Legislative Assembly, enabling Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant to form the province's first Congress ministry.

45. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
In the first United Provinces Congress Ministry formed in 1937, Premier Govind Ballabh Pant managed the Finance portfolio. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai served as Minister for Revenue and Agriculture, driving agrarian policy. Kailash Nath Katju held the Law and Justice portfolio, while Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim assumed executive responsibility for Communications and Irrigation administrative departments.

46. (C) Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council has a current total strength of 100 members.
Under Article 171 of the Constitution, the maximum strength of a Legislative Council is one-third of the Legislative Assembly's total strength. The Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council currently has a fixed total strength of one hundred members. It is a permanent body

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not subject to dissolution, with one-third of its members retiring every two years.

47. (D) North-Western Provinces
The Charter Act of 1833 initially provided for the creation of a fourth presidency at Agra. However, due to administrative considerations, this plan was modified in 1836. The region was reorganized as a Lieutenant-Governorship designated as the North-Western Provinces, establishing a unified administrative system for territories across present-day northern India.

48. (A) 1 — 2 — 3 — 4
Urban municipal administration was structured by the United Provinces Municipalities Act of 1916, followed by the United Provinces District Boards Act of 1922 for rural district governance. Post-independence rural self-governance was established via the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act of 1947, and intermediate and higher rural local tiers were later codified under the 1961 Act.

49. (B) Amend the Bill directly and promulgate it into law without legislative return
Article 200 of the Constitution defines the options available to a Governor when presented with a Bill passed by the state legislature. The Governor may grant assent, withhold assent, return a non-Money Bill for legislative reconsideration, or reserve the Bill for the President's consideration. The Governor cannot directly amend a Bill and enact it independently.

50. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Under the Government of India Act 1919, dyarchy divided provincial executive subjects into reserved and transferred categories. Transferred subjects were administered by the Governor acting on the advice of elected Indian ministers responsible to the council. In contrast, reserved subjects were administered directly by the Governor and executive council members without accountability to the legislature.

51. (D) I, II and III
Jawaharlal Nehru moved the historic Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly on December 13, 1946, representing the United Provinces. The assembly unanimously adopted the resolution on January 22, 1947. Its core democratic principles and philosophy were subsequently adapted to form the Preamble of the Constitution of India, outlining fundamental constitutional goals.

52. (C) Allahabad
In 1831, Lord William Bentinck reorganized judicial administration in the upper provinces by establishing a separate Sadar Diwani Adalat for civil disputes and a Sadar Nizamat Adalat for criminal justice at Allahabad. This administrative centralization established Allahabad as the principal judicial center of the region, ultimately paving the way for the High Court.

53. (A) Procedure for joint sitting of state legislative houses (Australian Constitution)
The Canadian model influenced the Central appointment of state Governors, while British parliamentary principles govern cabinet responsibility at the state level. Irish constitutional principles provided the Directive Principles framework. The procedure for joint sittings under the Australian model applies exclusively to Parliament under Article 108; state legislatures in India do not possess joint sitting constitutional procedures.

54. (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Under Article 213 of the Constitution, the Governor is empowered to promulgate Ordinances during legislative recess to address immediate situations. An Ordinance carries the exact same force and law-making authority as an Act passed by the state legislature. However, its equal legal status describes its legislative power rather than explaining the condition of recess.

55. (B) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
Article 165 of the Constitution of India provides for the office of the Advocate General for each state, who serves as the highest legal officer of the state government. The Governor of Uttar Pradesh appoints the Advocate General, selecting a person qualified to be appointed as a Judge of a High Court.

56. (C) Allahabad
In the aftermath of the Revolt of 1857, the British Crown assumed direct administration of India through the Government of India Act 1858. Lord Canning read the historic Proclamation of Queen Victoria at Allahabad in November 1858,

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whereupon the official capital of the North-Western Provinces was formally transferred from Agra to Allahabad.

57. (D) Its recommendations are binding on the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature without requiring legislative approval.
The State Finance Commission is constituted by the Governor under Article 243-I every five years to evaluate local body finances and recommend revenue allocation principles. However, its statutory recommendations are advisory in nature. The Governor lays the commission's recommendations along with an explanatory action-taken memorandum before the state legislature for consideration and approval.

58. (A) Article 244(1)
Article 244(1) of the Indian Constitution specifically governs the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in states other than Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram, linking directly to the Fifth Schedule. It grants special executive and legislative powers to state Governors to modify central or state laws applicable to designated Scheduled Areas.

59. (B) I, II and III only
Uttar Pradesh elects eighty members to the Lok Sabha and thirty-one members to the Rajya Sabha, representing the largest parliamentary contingent based on population under Article 81. While Uttar Pradesh has reserved constituencies for Scheduled Castes in the Lok Sabha, it currently has no constituencies reserved for Scheduled Tribes due to demographic criteria.

60. (B) Purushottam Das Tandon
Purushottam Das Tandon, a prominent leader from the United Provinces, was a fervent proponent of indigenous culture and language during Constituent Assembly debates. He led the movement advocating Hindi in Devanagari script as the sole official language of the Indian Union, engaging in intense debates that eventually resulted in the Munshi-Ayyangar compromise formula.

61. (A) Kamla Chaudhry
The Union Powers Committee of the Constituent Assembly was chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru and included key legal and political figures such as Govind Ballabh Pant, Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, and Jagjivan Ram. Kamla Chaudhry was an influential female representative from the United Provinces in the assembly, but she was not a member of this committee.

62. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Article 243K establishes the State Election Commission to oversee municipal and panchayat elections. Article 243-I mandates the periodic constitution of the State Finance Commission to review local body finances. Article 214 mandates a High Court for each state, while Article 165 governs the constitutional appointment and responsibilities of the Advocate General.

63. (D) UP Zamindari Abolition Act 1950
Prior to the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act 1978, the fundamental Right to Property under Article 19(1)(f) and Article 31 frequently led to judicial challenges against state land ceiling laws. The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act 1950 faced extensive litigation from landlords until statutory protections and subsequent amendments modified property rights.

64. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.
Article 171 of the Constitution establishes the composition of State Legislative Councils. One-sixth of the total members are nominated by the Governor from fields such as literature, science, art, cooperative movement, and social service. Separately, one-third are elected by local bodies like municipalities and district boards. Both statements accurately describe distinct electoral categories.

65. (B) One member was appointed from the North-Western Provinces local government.
The Charter Act of 1853 introduced local representation in the Central Legislative Council for the first time in British India. Out of six new legislative members added to the Governor-General's Council, four were appointed by the provincial governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces, establishing administrative input from northern regions.

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66. (D) UP Panchayat Raj Act 1994 — 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992 inserted Part IX into the Constitution, granting constitutional status to rural local self-governments. To fulfill this federal constitutional mandate, the state legislature passed the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Act 1994, establishing statutory Gram Panchayats, Kshettra Panchayats, and Zila Panchayats across Uttar Pradesh.

67. (D) I, II and III
The Allahabad High Court invalidated Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's election in 1975, prompting Parliament to pass the 39th Constitutional Amendment Act to shield executive elections from judicial scrutiny. In Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain, the Supreme Court struck down Clause (4) of the amendment, holding that judicial review forms an unalterable part of the Basic Structure.

68. (C) 47
Under the scheme proposed by the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946, provincial seats in the Constituent Assembly were divided into three communal categories: General, Muslim, and Sikh. For the United Provinces delegation of fifty-five seats, forty-seven seats were categorized as General seats, while eight seats were reserved for Muslim representatives based on demographic proportions.

69. (A) Minister nominated by the State Government
Article 243ZD of the Constitution mandates the establishment of a District Planning Committee in every district to consolidate local developmental plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities. Under the Uttar Pradesh District Planning Committee Act, a State Cabinet Minister nominated by the State Government serves as the Chairperson of the District Planning Committee.

70. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Article 169 of the Constitution outlines the procedure for creating or abolishing a State Legislative Council. The State Legislative Assembly must first pass a resolution supported by a special majority. Once passed, Parliament can enact a law by a simple majority to abolish or create the council, providing the constitutional authority for assembly initiative.

71. (B) 46
The Indian Councils Act 1909, commonly known as the Morley-Minto Reforms, significantly expanded the size of imperial and provincial legislative councils across British India. Under these statutory provisions, the maximum permitted membership of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was raised from fifteen to forty-six members.

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72. (C) Article 11 empowers state legislatures to enact separate citizenship laws within UP.
Article 11 of the Constitution grants exclusive legislative authority to the Parliament of India to regulate citizenship rights, acquisition, and termination. State legislatures, including Uttar Pradesh, possess no constitutional competence to enact separate citizenship laws, as the Indian Constitution establishes a system of single national citizenship applicable uniformly throughout the country.

73. (A) 1
When the First Constitutional Amendment Act 1951 created the Ninth Schedule to protect agrarian legislation from judicial review, it initially contained thirteen state enactments. Among these original entries, exactly one enactment from the state was included: the landmark Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act 1950, securing its constitutional validity.

74. (B) I, II and IV only
National Emergency under Article 352 directly impacted state administration in Uttar Pradesh, during which Parliament gained legislative power over State List subjects. President's Rule was last imposed in the state in 2002. Financial Emergency under Article 360 has never been declared anywhere in India, rendering any claim of its imposition incorrect.

75. (B) Shibban Lal Saxena
Shibban Lal Saxena was a prominent freedom fighter and delegate representing the United Provinces in the Constituent Assembly. Recognized for his rigorous scrutiny of constitutional drafts, he actively participated in parliamentary debates, offering valuable amendments and extensive contributions

regarding fundamental rights, civil liberties, labor rights, and administrative safeguards for minority populations.

76. (B) Six weeks
Under Article 213 of the Constitution, an Ordinance promulgated by the Governor during legislative recess must be laid before both Houses of the State Legislature upon their reassembly. The Ordinance automatically ceases to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the date of reassembly, unless disapproved earlier by resolutions passed by the legislature.

77. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.
The Uttar Pradesh State Human Rights Commission was established in 2002 under the Protection of Human Rights Act 1993 to protect constitutional rights. The Chairperson and members are appointed by the Governor based on recommendations from a statutory committee headed by the Chief Minister. Both statements describe statutory facts, though appointment rules do not explain establishment.

78. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The Indian High Courts Act 1861 authorized creating the High Court originally at Agra. The Indian Councils Act 1861 enabled establishing the provincial Legislative Council in 1886. The Government of India Act 1919 introduced dyarchy in the United Provinces, while the Government of India Act 1935 established provincial autonomy and a bicameral legislative structure.

79. (D) Lal Bahadur Shastri
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, K.M. Munshi, and N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar were members of the seven-member Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly responsible for framing the constitutional text. Lal Bahadur Shastri was an eminent leader from the United Provinces who participated in the broader independence movement and national politics, but he was not a member of the Drafting Committee.

80. (C) Sir H.P. Mody
On January 26, 1950, as the Constitution of India came into force and the region was formally renamed Uttar Pradesh, Sir Hormasji Peroshaw Mody was sworn in as the first Governor of the newly designated state of Uttar Pradesh. He continued in this gubernatorial capacity until May 1952, guiding early post-constitutional governance.

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CHAPTER 05
Indian Constitution

1. Question 1. What is the value of the vote of an elected Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) of Uttar Pradesh in the election of the President of India?
(A) 174
(B) 208
(C) 216
(D) 250

2. Question 2. The Lucknow Bench of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad was maintained under which legal instrument following independence?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 1950
(B) Government of India Act, 1935
(C) Indian High Courts Act, 1911
(D) United Provinces High Courts (Amalgamation) Order, 1948

3. Question 3. Consider the following statements regarding the composition of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council under Article 171 of the Constitution:
I. One-third of the members are elected by electors consisting of members of local authorities in the State.
II. One-twelfth of the members are elected by electors consisting of persons who have been for at least three years graduates residing in the State.
III. One-sixth of the members are nominated by the Governor from among persons having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art, co-operative movement, and social service.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

4. Question 4. In which year was President's Rule under Article 356 imposed for the first time in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 1962
(B) 1968
(C) 1975
(D) 1977

5. Question 5. Under Article 345 of the Constitution, Urdu was enacted as the second official language of Uttar Pradesh for specified purposes through an amendment in which year?
(A) 1975
(B) 1982
(C) 1989
(D) 1995

6. Question 6. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh is allocated 31 seats in the Rajya Sabha, which is the highest representation among all Indian States.
Reason (R): Allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the States and Union Territories under the Fourth Schedule is determined primarily on the basis of population.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

7. Question 7. Who appoints the Advocate General for the State of Uttar Pradesh under Article 165 of the Constitution of India?
(A) The Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court
(B) The Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(C) The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
(D) The President of India

8. Question 8. Consider the following statements regarding the representation and legislative structure of Uttar Pradesh:
I. Uttar Pradesh sends 80 members to the Lok Sabha.
II. Uttar Pradesh sends 31 members to the Rajya Sabha.
III. The Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly has a sanctioned strength of 403 elected

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members.
IV. The Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council has a total strength of 100 members.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I, III, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

9. Question 9. Out of 403 seats in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, how many seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes under Article 332 of the Constitution?
(A) 84
(B) 89
(C) 92
(D) 79

10. Question 10. Under Article 226 of the Constitution, a citizen seeking enforcement of Fundamental Rights against a State authority in Uttar Pradesh must file a petition before which court?
(A) High Court of Judicature at Allahabad
(B) Supreme Court of India only
(C) State Administrative Tribunal, Lucknow
(D) District Court of Prayagraj

11. Question 11. Match List I with List II:
List I: Constitutional Office / Body in Uttar Pradesh
P. State Public Service Commission (UPPSC)
Q. Advocate General of Uttar Pradesh
R. State Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh
S. High Court of Judicature at Allahabad
List II: Relevant Article of the Constitution
1. Article 165
2. Article 214
3. Article 243K
4. Article 315
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

12. Question 12. The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 was placed under which Schedule of the Constitution of India to protect it from judicial scrutiny regarding Fundamental Rights?
(A) Seventh Schedule
(B) Eighth Schedule
(C) Ninth Schedule
(D) Tenth Schedule

13. Question 13. Which Article of the Constitution empowers the Governor of Uttar Pradesh to promulgate Ordinances during the recess of the State Legislature?
(A) Article 123
(B) Article 200
(C) Article 213
(D) Article 219

14. Question 14. What is the quorum required to constitute a meeting of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly under Article 189(3) of the Constitution?
(A) 20 members or one-tenth of total membership, whichever is less
(B) 50 members or one-fifth of total membership, whichever is greater
(C) 10 members or one-tenth of total membership, whichever is greater
(D) 25 members or one-fourth of total membership, whichever is less

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15. Question 15. Consider the following landmark constitutional events related to Uttar Pradesh:
1. Establishment of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad (originally at Agra)
2. Adoption of Hindi in Devanagari script as the Official Language of Uttar Pradesh under Article 345
3. Declaration of Urdu as the second Official Language of Uttar Pradesh
4. Enforcement of the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act
Select the correct chronological sequence of the above events, from earliest to latest:
(A) 1, 2, 4, 3
(B) 1, 4, 2, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

16. Question 16. Under Article 311(2) of the Constitution, a member of the civil service of Uttar Pradesh cannot be dismissed or removed except after an inquiry. This constitutional safeguard is available to which class of employees?
(A) Temporary workers employed on short-term daily wage contracts
(B) Defense personnel stationed at military bases in Uttar Pradesh
(C) Persons holding a civil post under the State of Uttar Pradesh
(D) Employees of private contractors executing state projects in Uttar Pradesh

17. Question 17. To be eligible for appointment as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad under Article 217, a candidate must have held a judicial office in India or been an advocate of a High Court for at least how many years?
(A) 5 years
(B) 10 years
(C) 12 years
(D) 15 years

18. Question 18. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council:
I. It is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution.
II. One-third of its members retire every two years.
III. The maximum tenure of a member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council is five years.
Which of the statements given above is/are INCORRECT?
(A) III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I and III only

19. Question 19. The Chairman and members of the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (UPPSC) are appointed by whom under Article 316 of the Constitution?
(A) The Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(B) The President of India
(C) The Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court
(D) The Chairman of Union Public Service Commission

20. Question 20. When a Bill passed by both Houses of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature is presented to the Governor under Article 200, which of the following options is NOT available to the Governor?
(A) Formally give assent to the Bill passed by the State Legislature
(B) Declare that he withholds assent to the presented legislative Bill
(C) Directly refer the Bill to the Supreme Court for advisory opinion
(D) Reserve the Bill for the consideration of the President of India

21. Question 21. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): A resolution for the abolition or creation of the Legislative Council in Uttar Pradesh under Article 169 requires a special majority in the Vidhan Sabha.
Reason (R): An Act passed by Parliament pursuant to a resolution under Article 169 is deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution for the purposes of Article 368.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

22. Question 22. Under the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution, who holds the final authority to decide questions regarding disqualification of a member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly on grounds of defection?
(A) The Governor of Uttar Pradesh upon consultation
(B) The State Election Commissioner of Uttar Pradesh
(C) The Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court
(D) The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

23. Question 23. Consider the following statements regarding Directive Principles of State Policy implemented in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Article 40 is implemented through the UP Panchayati Raj Act, 1947 and UP Kshetra Panchayat and Zila Panchayat Act, 1961.
II. Article 48 regarding organization of agriculture and animal husbandry is supported by the UP Prevention of Cow Slaughter Act, 1955.
III. Article 39A is fulfilled through the establishment of the UP State Legal Services Authority.
IV. Article 45 mandates compulsory early childhood care implemented through Anganwadi centers under ICDS in Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

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24. Question 24. As per Article 164(1A) introduced by the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, what is the maximum permissible number of Ministers, including the Chief Minister, in the Uttar Pradesh Council of Ministers?
(A) 40
(B) 60
(C) 80
(D) 100

25. Question 25. The State Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh, responsible for conducting elections to Municipalities and Panchayats, derives its constitutional mandate from which Article?
(A) Article 243K
(B) Article 324
(C) Article 243I
(D) Article 280

26. Question 26. Match List I with List II:
List I: Writ
P. Habeas Corpus
Q. Mandamus
R. Prohibition
S. Quo-Warranto
List II: Literal Meaning / Purpose in Constitutional Practice
1. We Command
2. By what authority or warrant
3. You may have the body
4. To forbid a lower court from exceeding jurisdiction
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

27. Question 27. Which Directive Principle of State Policy under Part IV of the Indian Constitution directly inspired the enactment of the Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act in 1947?
(A) Article 39
(B) Article 40
(C) Article 43
(D) Article 44

28. Question 28. Under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, in which List do 'Police' and 'Public Order' fall for the State of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Union List (List I)
(B) State List (List II)
(C) Concurrent List (List III)
(D) Residuary Subjects

29. Question 29. Under Article 161 of the Constitution, the Governor of Uttar Pradesh possesses the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment for offences against laws relating to matters to which executive power extends. This power does NOT extend to:
(A) Sentences imposed by a court-martial
(B) Fines imposed under UP State Acts
(C) Imprisonment awarded under UP Police Act
(D) Life imprisonment awarded under State IPC enforcement

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30. Question 30. How many seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes in the Lok Sabha from the State of Uttar Pradesh under Article 330 of the Constitution?
(A) 12
(B) 17
(C) 21
(D) 84

31. Question 31. Under Article 51A of the Constitution, which of the following is a Fundamental Duty of every citizen residing in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) To vote regularly in every municipal and local body election held in the state
(B) To pay all state taxes honestly, accurately, and within the prescribed due date
(C) To serve actively in the UP State Police force whenever officially ordered
(D) To protect and improve the natural environment including forests and lakes

32. Question 32. What is the maximum duration for which the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council can delay a Money Bill passed by the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly under Article 198?
(A) 7 days
(B) 14 days
(C) 30 days
(D) 3 months

33. Question 33. Consider the following statements regarding the powers of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council over Ordinary Bills passed by the Legislative Assembly:
I. On first passage by the Assembly, the Council can delay the Bill for a maximum period of 3 months.
II. On second passage by the Assembly after

rejection or modification by the Council, the Council can delay it for a maximum of 1 month.

III. The maximum total period an Ordinary Bill can be delayed by the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council is 4 months.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

34. Question 34. Which Article of the Constitution outlines the functions of Public Service Commissions, including the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (UPPSC)?

(A) Article 315
(B) Article 316
(C) Article 320
(D) Article 323

35. Question 35. Under which Article of the Constitution is the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh established?

(A) Article 265
(B) Article 266(1)
(C) Article 267(2)
(D) Article 280

36. Question 36. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh is appointed by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh.

Reason (R): Article 164(1) explicitly provides that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

37. Question 37. The power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals throughout Uttar Pradesh is vested in the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad under which Article?

(A) Article 225
(B) Article 226
(C) Article 227
(D) Article 228

38. Question 38. Consider the following statements regarding Article 356 (President's Rule) in relation to Uttar Pradesh:

I. During President's Rule, the administrative functions of the State are carried out by the Governor with the help of advisors.

II. President's Rule must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within two months from the date of its issue.

III. President's Rule can be extended beyond one year only if a National Emergency is in operation and the Election Commission certifies difficulty in holding elections.

IV. A proclamation under Article 356 automatically dissolves the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad.

Which of the statements given above is/are INCORRECT?

(A) IV only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) III and IV only

39. Question 39. What is the maximum permissible period that can elapse between the last sitting of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session under Article 174(1)?

(A) 3 months
(B) 4 months
(C) 6 months
(D) 9 months

40. Question 40. Under Article 178 of the Constitution, the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly are chosen by whom?

(A) The Governor of Uttar Pradesh on recommendation of Cabinet
(B) Joint sitting of Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad members
(C) Members of the Legislative Assembly from among themselves
(D) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in consultation with Speaker

41. Question 41. Match List I with List II:

List I: Constitutional Authority / Provision

P. Annual Financial Statement of State
Q. Special Address by Governor
R. Power of Governor to grant pardons
S. Duties of Chief Minister as respects

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List II: Corresponding Article

1. Article 161
2. Article 167
3. Article 176
4. Article 202

(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

42. Question 42. In case of disagreement between the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly and the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council on an Ordinary Bill, what constitutional mechanism is provided?
(A) The will of the Legislative Assembly ultimately prevails
(B) A mandatory Joint Sitting convened by the Governor under Article 197
(C) Reference of the legislative dispute to the Allahabad High Court
(D) Direct reference to the President of India for binding arbitration

43. Question 43. Under Article 345, the Uttar Pradesh Official Language Act was passed in 1951. Which language in Devanagari script was declared as the official language of the state for all official purposes?
(A) Sanskrit
(B) Hindi
(C) Hindustani
(D) Awadhi

44. Question 44. A Constitutional Amendment Bill seeking to alter the representation of States in Parliament under Article 368 requires ratification by the Legislatures of not less than half of the States. For Uttar Pradesh, such ratification must be passed by:
(A) A resolution passed by both Houses of the UP State Legislature
(B) A resolution passed by the UP Legislative Assembly only
(C) An Act passed by two-thirds majority in UP Assembly
(D) An executive order issued by the Governor of UP

45. Question 45. Consider the following legislative procedural stages:
1. Introduction
2. General Discussion
3. Clause-by-Clause Consideration
4. Third Reading / Passing

Identify the correct sequential stages through which a non-money bill passes in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly before being transmitted to the Legislative Council:
(A) Introduction → General Discussion → Clause-by-Clause Consideration → Third Reading / Passing
(B) General Discussion → Introduction → Clause-by-Clause Consideration → Third Reading
(C) Clause-by-Clause Consideration → Introduction → General Discussion → Passing
(D) Introduction → Third Reading → Clause-by-Clause Consideration → General Discussion

46. Question 46. An Ordinance promulgated by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh under Article 213 must be laid before the State Legislature upon reassembly and ceases to operate after how many weeks from the reassembly of the Legislature?
(A) 2 weeks
(B) 4 weeks
(C) 6 weeks
(D) 12 weeks

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47. Question 47. Although appointed by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh, a member of the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (UPPSC) can be removed from office ONLY by whom under Article 317?
(A) The Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(B) The Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court
(C) The State Legislative Assembly
(D) The President of India

48. Question 48. Consider the following statements regarding the protection of fundamental rights under Article 19(1) for citizens in Uttar Pradesh:
I. All citizens have the right to freedom of speech and expression.
II. All citizens have the right to assemble peaceably and without arms.
III. These rights can be restricted by reasonable restrictions imposed by law on grounds specified in Article 19.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

49. Question 49. Who administers the oath of office to a newly appointed Governor of Uttar Pradesh under Article 159 of the Constitution?
(A) The President of India upon executive nomination
(B) The Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court
(C) The outgoing Governor of the State of Uttar Pradesh
(D) The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh on behalf of Cabinet

50. Question 50. The High Court of Judicature at Allahabad is declared a "Court of Record" possessing the power to punish for contempt of itself under which Article of the Constitution?
(A) Article 214
(B) Article 215
(C) Article 216
(D) Article 226

51. Question 51. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council cannot vote on the Demands for Grants presented in the State Budget.
Reason (R): Article 203 of the Constitution specifies that Demands for Grants shall be submitted to the Legislative Assembly alone.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

52. Question 52. How many constituency seats are currently reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly under Article 332?
(A) 0
(B) 2
(C) 5
(D) 8

53. Question 53. Consider the following statements regarding the distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the State of Uttar Pradesh under Seventh Schedule:
I. Agriculture, public health, and sanitation are subjects in the State List.
II. Forests, education, and protection of wild animals are subjects in the Concurrent List.
III. Defense, atomic energy, and foreign affairs are in the Union List.
IV. In case of conflict between a Central law and a State law on a Concurrent subject, the Central law normally prevails under Article 254.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I, III, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

54. Question 54. The State Finance Commission of Uttar Pradesh is constituted by the Governor under Article 243-I at the expiration of every:
(A) 3 years
(B) 4 years
(C) 5 years
(D) 6 years

55. Question 55. Article 170 specifies that the Legislative Assembly of a State shall consist of not more than 500 and not less than 60 members. With 403 seats, where does Uttar Pradesh rank in terms of assembly size among Indian States?
(A) First
(B) Second
(C) Third
(D) Fourth

56. Question 56. Match List I with List II:
List I: Term / Concept
P. Number of Lok Sabha constituencies in UP
Q. Number of Rajya Sabha seats allocated to UP
R. Number of seats in UP Legislative Council
S. Number of seats in UP Legislative Assembly
List II: Specific Value / Fact for Uttar Pradesh
1. 31
2. 80
3. 100
4. 403
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

57. Question 57. Under Article 233 of the Constitution, appointments of District Judges in Uttar Pradesh are made by whom?
(A) The Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court acting independently
(B) The State Public Service Commission through competitive examination

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(C) The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh on advice of Law Minister
(D) The Governor in consultation with the Allahabad High Court

58. Question 58. Which writ would the Allahabad High Court issue under Article 226 to inquire into the legality of the claim which a person asserts to a public office in Uttar Pradesh government?
(A) Quo-Warranto
(B) Habeas Corpus
(C) Certiorari
(D) Mandamus

59. Question 59. Under Article 169 of the Constitution, a resolution for the creation or abolition of the Legislative Council in Uttar Pradesh must be passed by the Legislative Assembly by:
(A) Simple majority of the total membership of the Assembly present and voting in the House
(B) Majority of total membership AND two-thirds of members present and voting
(C) Absolute majority of total membership of the Assembly present during the voting
(D) Three-fourths majority of total membership of the Legislative Assembly of the State

60. Question 60. Consider the following local self-governance administrative tiers in rural Uttar Pradesh:
1. Zila Panchayat
2. Gram Panchayat
3. Kshetra Panchayat

Which of the following represents the correct ascending order of hierarchy (from bottom to top)?
(A) 2, 3, 1
(B) 1, 3, 2
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 3

61. Question 61. Under Article 165(3), the Advocate General of Uttar Pradesh holds office during the pleasure of whom?
(A) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(B) Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court
(C) State Legislative Assembly
(D) President of India

62. Question 62. Which Constitutional Amendment Act added Part IV-A (Fundamental Duties under Article 51A) to the Constitution of India?
(A) 24th Amendment Act, 1971
(B) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(C) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(D) 86th Amendment Act, 2002

63. Question 63. Consider the following statements regarding the legislative powers of the Governor of Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Governor can nominate one member from the Anglo-Indian community to the UP Assembly under all circumstances today.
II. The Governor summons, prorogues, and can dissolve the UP Legislative Assembly under Article 174.
III. The Governor addresses the joint session or assembled Houses at the commencement of the first session after each general election.

Which of the statements given above is/are INCORRECT?
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) I and III only

64. Question 64. Which Article of the Constitution deals with the establishment of a Finance Commission of India that recommends distribution of central taxes to Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Article 263
(B) Article 280
(C) Article 300
(D) Article 312

65. Question 65. The Contingency Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh is established under Article 267(2) and is placed at the disposal of whom?
(A) The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
(B) The Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(C) The Finance Minister of Uttar Pradesh
(D) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India

66. Question 66. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Allahabad High Court maintains a permanent Bench at Lucknow.
Reason (R): The Bench at Lucknow was maintained pursuant to the United Provinces High Courts (Amalgamation) Order, 1948.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

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(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

67. Question 67. Article 14 guarantees equality before the law and equal protection of the laws. Which action of UP State Government would violate Article 14?
(A) Arbitrary allocation of state public contracts
(B) Reasonable classification based on intelligible differentia
(C) Differential tax rates based on personal income slabs
(D) Special social provisions for women and young children

68. Question 68. Consider the following statements regarding the Electoral College for electing the President of India from the perspective of Uttar Pradesh:
I. Elected members of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha from UP vote in the Presidential election.
II. Elected members of the UP Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) vote in the Presidential election.
III. Members of the UP Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad) do NOT vote in the Presidential election.
IV. Nominated members of the UP Legislative Assembly cannot vote in the Presidential election.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

69. Question 69. Under Article 202, the Governor of Uttar Pradesh causes to be laid before the House or Houses of the Legislature the Annual Financial Statement. By what popular name is this statement known?
(A) State Budget
(B) State Economic Survey
(C) Appropriation Bill
(D) Finance Bill

70. Question 70. Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases is guaranteed under Article 22. What is the maximum period an arrested person can be detained in police custody without being produced before a magistrate in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 12 hours from time of arrest
(B) 24 hours excluding travel time
(C) 48 hours including travel time
(D) 72 hours from time of arrest

71. Question 71. Match List I with List II:
List I: Tenth Schedule Ground for Disqualification
P. Voluntary giving up of political party membership
Q. Voting contrary to party direction (Whip)
R. Independently elected member joining a political party
S. Nominated member joining a political party
List II: Condition / Detail
1. Disqualified if joining after expiration of 6 months
2. Disqualified if joining any political party after election
3. Disqualified unless condoned by party within 15 days
4. Disqualified immediately upon resignation from party
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

72. Question 72. Which constitutional amendment added Part IX-A (Articles 243P to 243ZG) regulating Urban Local Bodies in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 72nd Amendment Act
(B) 73rd Amendment Act
(C) 74th Amendment Act
(D) 86th Amendment Act

73. Question 73. A Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad holds office until reaching what age under Article 217(1)?
(A) 60 years
(B) 62 years
(C) 65 years
(D) 70 years

74. Question 74. Right to Property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978 and inserted as a legal right under which Article?
(A) Article 300
(B) Article 300A
(C) Article 301
(D) Article 31A

75. Question 75. Who presides over the proceedings of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council in the absence of the Chairman (Sabhapati)?

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(A) The Speaker of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly
(B) The Deputy Chairman chosen by the Legislative Council
(C) The Governor of Uttar Pradesh acting on cabinet advice
(D) The Senior Minister for Parliamentary Affairs of UP

76. Question 76. In terms of constitutional administrative classification, Uttar Pradesh is categorized under which schedule/part of Article 1 of the Constitution?
(A) Union Territory
(B) State specified in the First Schedule
(C) Autonomous Region
(D) Special Category State under Article 371

77. Question 77. What proportion of total seats in Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh is mandatorily reserved for women under Article 243D(3)?
(A) One-fourth (25%)
(B) One-third (33.33%)
(C) One-half (50%)
(D) Two-thirds (66.66%)

78. Question 78. Right to Education under Article 21A was inserted into Part III of the Constitution by which Amendment Act?
(A) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(B) 86th Amendment Act, 2002
(C) 91st Amendment Act, 2003
(D) 103rd Amendment Act, 2019

79. Question 79. Has Financial Emergency under Article 360 of the Constitution ever been proclaimed in the State of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Yes, once during the national emergency of 1975
(B) Yes, twice during major political crises in 1968 and 1992
(C) Yes, during the nationwide economic crisis of 1991
(D) No, it has never been proclaimed in India

80. Question 80. Under Article 323A of the Constitution, which body deals with adjudication of disputes regarding recruitment and conditions of service of public servants of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) High Court of Judicature at Allahabad
(B) Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission
(C) State Administrative Tribunal
(D) Lokayukta of Uttar Pradesh

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ANSWERS

1. (B) 208
The vote value of an elected assembly representative in presidential elections is computed by dividing the state population by the total elected assembly seats and dividing the result by one thousand. Utilizing figures from the 1971 census, each elected member from Uttar Pradesh holds a vote value of 208, which represents the highest among all Indian state assemblies.

2. (D) United Provinces High Courts (Amalgamation) Order, 1948
The Chief Court of Oudh and the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad were amalgamated by the United Provinces High Courts Order, 1948. Promulgated under Section 229 of the Government of India Act, 1935, this legal instrument established a unified High Court while preserving the Lucknow Bench to exercise jurisdiction over specified districts in the Oudh region.

3. (D) I, II, and III
Under Article 171 of the Constitution of India, the composition of a State Legislative Council follows fixed proportion allocations. One-third of members are elected by local authorities, one-twelfth by registered graduates, one-twelfth by teachers, one-third by members of the Legislative Assembly, and one-sixth are nominated by the Governor for achievements in literature, science, art, co-operative movement, or social service.

4. (B) 1968
President's Rule under Article 356 of the Constitution was invoked for the first time in Uttar Pradesh on February 25, 1968. This political situation arose following the resignation of Chief Minister Charan Singh, who headed the Samyukta Vidhayak Dal coalition government. The proclamation remained active until February 26, 1969, leading to fresh legislative assembly elections in the state.

5. (C) 1989
Article 345 empowers state legislatures to adopt official languages. The Uttar Pradesh Official Language Act of 1951 initially designated Hindi in Devanagari script as the primary official language. Through the Uttar Pradesh Official Language (Amendment) Act passed in 1989, Urdu was enacted as the second official language of Uttar Pradesh for designated legislative and administrative purposes throughout the state.

6. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Rajya Sabha seat distribution among States and Union Territories is set out under the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution. Because parliamentary representation in the upper house is directly proportional to population figures, Uttar Pradesh receives thirty-one seats, making its delegation the largest in the Council of States. Population magnitude thus serves as the direct operational explanation for this allocation.

7. (B) The Governor of Uttar Pradesh
Under Article 165 of the Constitution, the constitutional office of Advocate General for a State is filled through direct appointment by the Governor. The designated appointee must possess all qualifications necessary for selection as a High Court judge. The Advocate General functions as the primary legal advisor to the executive government of Uttar Pradesh.

8. (D) I, II, III, and IV
Being the most populous state in India, Uttar Pradesh commands substantial representation in the national legislature, sending eighty members to the Lok Sabha and thirty-one members to the Rajya Sabha. At the state level, its bicameral legislature comprises an elected Legislative Assembly with four hundred three seats and a Legislative Council totaling one hundred members.

9. (A) 84
Article 332 provides for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in state legislative assemblies based on population proportions. Within the four hundred three elected seats in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, eighty-four constituencies are specifically reserved for candidates from

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Scheduled Castes, while two seats are allocated for Scheduled Tribes representatives.

10. (A) High Court of Judicature at Allahabad
Article 226 of the Constitution grants territorial jurisdiction to High Courts to issue directions, orders, or writs for enforcing Fundamental Rights or for any other legal purpose. A citizen seeking constitutional remedies against actions of authorities within the jurisdiction of Uttar Pradesh must institute a writ petition before the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad.

11. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Key state institutions derive authority from distinct constitutional provisions. Article 315 establishes Public Service Commissions for Union and States. Article 165 governs the appointment of the Advocate General. Article 243K establishes the State Election Commission for managing local elections. Article 214 mandates a High Court for every state, establishing judicial authority within constitutional structure.

12. (C) Ninth Schedule
The First Amendment Act of 1951 created the Ninth Schedule alongside Article 31B to protect agrarian reform legislation from constitutional challenges regarding fundamental rights violations. The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 was subsequently placed under the Ninth Schedule to ensure legal immunity and facilitate agrarian land tenure restructuring in the state.

13. (C) Article 213
Article 213 grants legislative powers to the Governor, enabling ordinance promulgation during periods when the state legislature is not in session. When immediate executive action becomes necessary, an ordinance issued under this provision carries identical legal authority to a legislative act passed by the assembly, subject to subsequent legislative reassembly review and approval.

14. (C) 10 members or one-tenth of total membership, whichever is greater
Under Article 189(3) of the Constitution, a valid sitting of a state legislative assembly requires a specific minimum attendance. The mandatory quorum is ten members or one-tenth of the total membership of the House, whichever number is greater. If this threshold is not met, the presiding officer must adjourn or suspend the session.

15. (A) 1, 2, 4, 3
Historical chronology reveals that the High Court was established in 1866 under the High Courts Act of 1861. Following independence, Hindi was designated as the official language in 1951 under Article 345. Land reforms culminated with the Zamindari Abolition Act coming into force in 1952, while Urdu became the second official language in 1989.

16. (C) Persons holding a civil post under the State of Uttar Pradesh
Article 311 of the Constitution provides procedural safeguards against arbitrary dismissal, removal, or reduction in rank. These constitutional protections explicitly safeguard members of the civil services of the Union or a State, or individuals holding civil posts under state jurisdiction. Defence personnel, temporary contractual workers, and private contractor employees remain excluded from this provision.

17. (B) 10 years
Article 217(2) lays down essential qualifications for appointment as a High Court judge. An eligible candidate must be an Indian citizen who has held judicial office in India for at least ten years or served as an advocate of a High Court or two or more such courts in succession for a minimum of ten years.

18. (A) III only
Under Article 172(2), a State Legislative Council is a continuing permanent body not subject to dissolution. One-third of its members retire every two years upon completing a six-year term. The statutory tenure of an individual member is six years rather than five, making statements declaring a five-year maximum tenure inaccurate under constitutional provisions.

19. (A) The Governor of Uttar Pradesh
Article 316(1) provides that the Chairman and other members of a State Public Service Commission are appointed directly by the Governor of that State. In contrast, members of the Union Public Service Commission or Joint Public Service Commissions are appointed by the President. Executive authority for appointing state commission members rests solely with the Governor.

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20. (C) Directly refer the Bill to the Supreme Court for advisory opinion
Article 200 outlines gubernatorial options when a passed state bill is presented for assent. The Governor may grant assent, withhold assent, return non-money bills for legislative reconsideration, or reserve the bill for Presidential consideration. Direct reference to the Supreme Court for advisory opinion under Article 143 remains an exclusive privilege reserved for the President.

21. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Article 169 requires a state assembly to pass a resolution by a majority of total membership and a two-thirds majority of members present and voting to create or abolish a Legislative Council. However, parliamentary laws enacted under Article 169 are explicitly declared not to be constitutional amendments under Article 368, making the second assertion false.

22. (D) The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
Paragraph 6 of the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution establishes that questions regarding the disqualification of a member of the State Legislative Assembly on grounds of defection are determined by the Speaker of that House. Decisions rendered by the Speaker function in a quasi-judicial capacity and are subject to judicial review by High Courts.

23. (D) I, II, III, and IV
Directive Principles of State Policy under Part IV guide legislative action. Panchayati Raj statutes fulfill Article 40. Cow protection legislation supports Article 48 regarding agriculture and animal husbandry. State Legal Services Commission framework executes Article 39A providing free legal aid. Early childhood care initiatives through Anganwadi networks satisfy constitutional directives listed under Article 45.

24. (B) 60
Article 164(1A), added by the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003, caps the total number of Ministers, including the Chief Minister, in a State Council of Ministers at fifteen percent of the total assembly strength. For Uttar Pradesh, fifteen percent of four hundred three assembly seats equals sixty ministers maximum permitted by law.

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25. (A) Article 243K
Article 243K provides for the establishment of a State Election Commission consisting of a State Election Commissioner appointed by the Governor. This constitutional authority is vested with powers of superintendence, direction, and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to Panchayats and urban local bodies.

26. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Constitutional writs under Article 226 carry distinct meanings and purposes. Habeas Corpus literally translates to "you may have the body" to protect against unlawful detention. Mandamus means "we command" to enforce public duties. Prohibition forbids lower judicial tribunals from exceeding jurisdiction. Quo-Warranto inquires into the legal basis or authority claiming public office.

27. (B) Article 40
Article 40 of the Constitution directs the State to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government. Inspired by this directive, Uttar Pradesh enacted the Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act in 1947 to establish local democratic governance.

28. (B) State List (List II)
Under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, legislative powers are divided into Union, State, and Concurrent Lists. Entry 1 and Entry 2 of List II (State List) place "Public Order" and "Police" under the exclusive legislative and executive domain of State governments, authorizing Uttar Pradesh to enact statutes regarding policing and public safety.

29. (A) Sentences imposed by a court-martial
Article 161 empowers the Governor to grant pardons or remissions for offences against laws relating to matters within executive power. However, this authority does not extend to sentences passed by court-martial, which fall under Union executive authority under Article 72, nor can the Governor pardon death sentences except in specified statutory remissions.

30. (B) 17
Article 330 mandates the allocation of reserved parliamentary seats for Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes based on population proportions. Out of the eighty parliamentary constituencies in the Lok Sabha representing Uttar Pradesh, seventeen constituencies are specifically reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, while no seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes.

31. (D) To protect and improve the natural environment including forests and lakes
Article 51A(g) explicitly mandates that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment, including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures. Other listed options represent civic responsibilities or general practices not formally listed under Article 51A.

32. (B) 14 days
Article 198 specifies special procedures regarding Money Bills in state legislatures. Once a Money Bill is passed by the Legislative Assembly, it is transmitted to the Legislative Council for its recommendations. The Council must return the bill within fourteen days. Failure to do so results in the bill being deemed passed.

33. (D) I, II, and III
Under Article 197, when the Legislative Assembly passes an Ordinary Bill, the Legislative Council can delay it for up to three months during its first passage. If re-passed by the Assembly and sent again, the Council can delay it for at most one month. Thus, four months is the maximum delay possible.

34. (C) Article 320
Article 320 outlines the functions of Public Service Commissions, including conducting examinations for appointments to services of the Union and State governments. It obligates the executive to consult the Commission on recruitment methods, disciplinary matters, civil service transfers, and legal claims, establishing structured civil service regulation across state administrative frameworks.

35. (B) Article 266(1)
Article 266(1) provides for the creation of the Consolidated Fund of India and the Consolidated Fund of each State. All state revenues, loans raised by the government, and receipts from loan repayments flow into this fund, requiring statutory parliamentary or state legislative authorization prior to any withdrawal or expenditure disbursement.

36. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 164(1) lays down the constitutional mechanism for state cabinet formation, stipulating that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor. Other cabinet ministers are appointed by the Governor upon formal advice from the Chief Minister. The reason provides the explicit constitutional text that directly validates the appointment assertion.

37. (C) Article 227
Article 227 vests High Courts with supervisory jurisdiction over all subordinate courts and tribunals operating within their territorial domain. Under this provision, the Allahabad High Court exercises judicial and administrative superintendence, calling for returns, framing rules of practice, and ensuring subordinate judicial authorities act strictly within their designated statutory mandates.

38. (A) IV only
During President's Rule under Article 356, state executive and legislative powers are suspended or assumed by central authority. However, Article 356(1) explicitly provides that proclamation of emergency cannot suspend or dissolve High Courts or alter their constitutional jurisdiction. Thus, the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad remains completely operational during emergency declarations.

39. (C) 6 months
Article 174(1) mandates that the Governor shall summon the legislative assembly at such time and place as deemed fit. However, it imposes a strict requirement that six months shall not intervene between its last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next legislative session.

40. (C) Members of the Legislative Assembly from among themselves
Article 178 specifies that every State Legislative Assembly shall, as soon as may be, choose two members of the Assembly to be Speaker and Deputy Speaker respectively. This election is conducted exclusively by the elected assembly members from among themselves to maintain

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independence of presiding officers within state legislative proceedings.

41. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Constitutional provisions define key executive and legislative relationships. Article 202 mandates presenting the Annual Financial Statement. Article 176 governs the Governor's special address at the commencement of legislative sessions. Article 161 confers gubernatorial pardoning power. Article 167 outlines duties of the Chief Minister in communicating state affairs to the Governor.

42. (A) The will of the Legislative Assembly ultimately prevails
Unlike Parliament, there is no provision for a joint sitting in state legislatures under Article 197. If a deadlock occurs over an Ordinary Bill between the Assembly and the Council, the Legislative Assembly can override Council objections by passing the bill a second time, ensuring the popular chamber's decision ultimately prevails.

43. (B) Hindi
Under Article 345 of the Constitution, the State Legislature enacted the Uttar Pradesh Official Language Act in 1951. Section 2 of this state statute formally designated Hindi written in Devanagari script as the official language for all administrative and official legislative communications, establishing uniform language policy across government departments in Uttar Pradesh.

44. (B) A resolution passed by the UP Legislative Assembly only
The proviso to Article 368(2) mandates that constitutional amendment bills altering state representation in Parliament require ratification by legislatures of not less than half the States. Article 368 specifies that ratification requires a resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly alone, even in states with bicameral legislative structures like Uttar Pradesh.

45. (A) Introduction → General Discussion → Clause-by-Clause Consideration → Third Reading / Passing
Standard legislative procedure for non-money bills follows four distinct sequential stages within the State Legislative Assembly. The bill is formally introduced during the First Reading, undergoes General Discussion on basic principles during the Second Reading, proceeds to detailed Clause-by-Clause Consideration, and reaches completion during Third Reading before final passing and transmission.

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46. (C) 6 weeks
Article 213(2)(a) mandates that an emergency ordinance promulgated by the Governor must be laid before the State Legislature upon its reassembly. The ordinance automatically ceases to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the date of reassembly, unless resolutions disapproving it are passed sooner by both state legislative houses.

47. (D) The President of India
Although appointed by the Governor under Article 316, members of a State Public Service Commission enjoy constitutional security of tenure under Article 317. They can only be removed from office by order of the President on grounds of misbehavior after a Supreme Court inquiry report confirming such grounds upon formal reference.

48. (D) I, II, and III
Article 19(1) guarantees vital fundamental freedoms to all citizens, including freedom of speech and expression alongside the right to assemble peaceably without arms. Article 19 clauses (2) through (6) empower the State to impose reasonable restrictions on these fundamental rights on specified grounds such as sovereignty, security, and public order.

49. (B) The Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court
Article 159 mandates that every state Governor, before entering upon office, must make and subscribe an oath or affirmation. This solemn oath is administered by the Chief Justice of the High Court exercising jurisdiction over the State, or in their absence, by the senior-most available judge of that judicial institution.

50. (B) Article 215
Article 215 explicitly declares that every High Court shall be a Court of Record and shall possess all powers of such a court, including the power to punish for contempt of itself. Its acts and judicial proceedings are recorded for perpetual memory and testimony, holding authoritative evidentiary value in courts.

51. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Under Article 203 of the Constitution, Demands for Grants are submitted exclusively to the Legislative Assembly, which holds sole authority to assent, refuse, or reduce demands. The Legislative Council discusses budget proposals but lacks voting power on grant demands, making the stated constitutional reason a direct explanation of the council's voting restriction.

52. (B) 2
Under Article 332 of the Constitution, legislative assembly constituency seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their demographic population within the state. Following statutory constituency delimitation updates, two legislative assembly seats in Uttar Pradesh—specifically Obra and Duddhi in Sonbhadra district—are formally designated as reserved constituencies for Scheduled Tribes candidates.

53. (D) I, II, III, and IV
The Seventh Schedule distributes legislative authority through three distinct lists. State List covers agriculture and public health. Concurrent List covers forests, education, and wildlife protection. Union List handles defense and foreign affairs. Under Article 254, central legislation on Concurrent subjects prevails over inconsistent state laws unless presidential assent is obtained.

54. (C) 5 years
Article 243-I mandates that the Governor of a State shall, at the expiration of every five years, constitute a Finance Commission. This body reviews the financial position of Panchayats and recommends principles for distributing net proceeds of state taxes, duties, tolls, and grants-in-aid between the State and local governance bodies.

55. (A) First
Article 170 sets numerical boundaries for state legislative assemblies between sixty and five hundred seats based on population. With four hundred three elected members, Uttar Pradesh possesses the largest legislative assembly in India, ranking first nationwide in total assembly seats, followed by West Bengal with two hundred ninety-four legislative seats.

56. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Strategic legislative representation numbers for Uttar Pradesh directly reflect its large demographic population. The state sends eighty elected representatives to the Lok Sabha and thirty-one to the Rajya Sabha. In state legislative bodies, the Legislative Council comprises one hundred seats, while the Legislative Assembly contains four hundred three elected constituency seats.

57. (D) The Governor in consultation with the Allahabad High Court
Article 233(1) mandates that judicial appointments, postings, and promotions of District Judges in any State shall be made by the Governor of the State in consultation with the High Court exercising jurisdiction. This constitutional process balances executive formal appointment with judicial consultation to uphold complete judicial independence across subordinate courts.

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58. (A) Quo-Warranto
Under Article 226, the High Court issues the writ of Quo-Warranto to prevent illegal usurpation of any public office. Translated literally as "by what authority," this prerogative writ requires a person holding a public office to demonstrate valid legal entitlement, ensuring government positions are occupied strictly according to constitutional requirements.

59. (B) Majority of total membership AND two-thirds of members present and voting
Article 169(1) lays down that Parliament may by law provide for the abolition or creation of a State Legislative Council if the State Assembly passes a resolution. This resolution requires passage by a majority of total assembly membership and a majority of not less than two-thirds of members present and voting.

60. (A) 2, 3, 1
The Uttar Pradesh rural local self-governance framework features a structured three-tier Panchayati Raj system established under state statutory provisions. The Gram Panchayat functions at the primary village base level, the Kshetra Panchayat operates at the intermediate block level, and the Zila Panchayat forms the apex governing body at the district administrative level.

61. (A) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
Under Article 165(3), the Advocate General holds office during the pleasure of the Governor and receives such remuneration as the Governor may determine. The appointment and tenure remain tied to executive discretion, functioning alongside the state cabinet led by the Chief Minister while serving as the principal state legal advisor.

62. (B) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976, enacted upon recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee, incorporated Part IV-A and Article 51A into the Constitution. This amendment introduced ten fundamental duties for Indian citizens, emphasizing civic responsibilities alongside constitutional rights. An eleventh duty was subsequently added by the 86th Amendment Act in 2002.

63. (A) I only
The nomination of Anglo-Indian members to state legislative assemblies under Article 333 was formally discontinued by the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2019, making statements asserting current gubernatorial nomination rights incorrect. Meanwhile, Article 174 empowers the Governor to summon, prorogue, and dissolve assemblies, while Article 176 mandates address at session commencements.

64. (B) Article 280
Article 280 requires the President to constitute a Finance Commission every five years. The Commission recommends principles governing the distribution of net proceeds of central taxes between the Union and States, establishing devoluion formulas that determine Uttar Pradesh's financial share from central tax collections alongside grants-in-aid allocations under Article 275.

65. (B) The Governor of Uttar Pradesh
Article 267(2) authorizes the State Legislature to establish a Contingency Fund of the State in the nature of an imperest. Placed directly at the disposal of the Governor, this fund enables immediate advances to meet unforeseen expenditures pending formal legislative authorization through supplementary appropriation bills enacted by the state assembly.

66. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The High Court of Judicature at Allahabad maintains a permanent bench at Lucknow. This structural arrangement was preserved pursuant to Clause 14 of the United Provinces High Courts (Amalgamation) Order, 1948, which merged the Chief Court of Oudh with the Allahabad High Court, directly validating the provided legal explanation.

67. (A) Arbitrary allocation of state public contracts
Article 14 guarantees fundamental equality before the law and prohibits arbitrary state executive action. While reasonable classification based on intelligible differentia with a rational nexus is constitutionally permissible, unguided, discriminatory, or arbitrary allocation of state public contracts by executive authorities clearly violates fundamental equal protection guarantees established under constitutional law.

68. (D) I, II, III, and IV
Under Article 54, the Electoral College for electing the President of India consists exclusively of elected members of both Houses of Parliament and elected members of State Legislative Assemblies. Members of Legislative Councils and nominated members of either parliamentary or state legislative chambers are strictly excluded from presidential voting processes.

69. (A) State Budget
Article 202 mandates that the Governor shall cause to be laid before the State Legislature an "Annual Financial Statement" for each financial year. This constitutional document details estimated receipts and expenditure of the state government and is universally referred to in popular and legislative usage as the annual State Budget.

70. (B) 24 hours excluding travel time
Article 22(2) guarantees that every person arrested and detained in custody must be produced before the nearest magistrate within twenty-four hours of such arrest. The period explicitly excludes the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the magistrate court, preventing unauthorized prolonged detention by police authorities.

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71. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
The Tenth Schedule outlines defection grounds. Voluntarily giving up party membership causes immediate disqualification. Voting against party whips causes disqualification unless condoned within fifteen days. Independently elected members face disqualification upon joining any political party. Nominated members are disqualified if joining a political party after six months from taking office.

72. (C) 74th Amendment Act
The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 inserted Part IX-A (Articles 243P to 243ZG) and the Twelfth Schedule into the Constitution. This amendment established constitutional status for Urban Local Bodies, mandating regular municipal elections, structured seat reservations, and state finance commission reviews across Nagar Panchayats, Municipal Councils, and Municipal Corporations.

73. (B) 62 years
Article 217(1) stipulates that a Judge of a High Court holds office until attaining the age of sixty-two years. Originally set at sixty years under the Constitution, the retirement age was raised to sixty-two by the 15th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1963, contrasting with Supreme Court judges who serve until sixty-five.

74. (B) Article 300A
The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 formally repealed the Right to Property as a Fundamental Right under Articles 19(1)(f) and 31. It reclassified constitutional property ownership by inserting Article 300A into Part XII, explicitly declaring that no person shall be deprived of property save by authority of written law.

75. (B) The Deputy Chairman chosen by the Legislative Council
Article 182 mandates that the Legislative Council shall choose two members of the Council to be Chairman and Deputy Chairman. Under Article 184, during the absence of the Chairman from any sitting, the Deputy Chairman or an authorized council member presides over legislative proceedings to maintain continuity of upper house sittings.

76. (B) State specified in the First Schedule
Article 1 of the Constitution defines India as a Union of States. The constituent territories and administrative units forming the Union are specifically detailed in the First Schedule. Uttar Pradesh is listed as a full-fledged State under Part I of the First Schedule, possessing full constitutional legislative, executive, and judicial powers.

77. (B) One-third (33.33%)
Article 243D(3) explicitly mandates that not less than one-third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat shall be reserved for women. This constitutional reservation applies across direct constituency seats as well as offices of Chairpersons under Article 243D(4) in rural local bodies.

78. (B) 86th Amendment Act, 2002
The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 inserted Article 21A into Part III, making free and compulsory education a Fundamental Right for all children aged six to fourteen years. This landmark amendment also modified Article 45 and added clause (k) to Article 51A establishing parental duties regarding child education.

79. (D) No, it has never been proclaimed in India
Article 360 empowers the President to proclaim a Financial Emergency if satisfied that the financial stability or credit of India or any part of its territory is threatened. To date, Financial Emergency under Article 360 has never been declared anywhere in India, including within the entire State of Uttar Pradesh.

80. (C) State Administrative Tribunal
Article 323A authorizes Parliament to enact laws providing for administrative tribunals to adjudicate disputes and complaints regarding recruitment and conditions of service of public servants. Pursuant to this constitutional mandate, administrative tribunals handle service matters for state civil servants, relieving High Courts from initial jurisdiction over public civil service disputes.

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CHAPTER 06
Indian Political System and Governance

1. What is the total sanctioned strength of seats in the Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad) of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 90
(B) 100
(C) 108
(D) 120

2. Under the Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act, in which year was the institution of Lokayukta officially established in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 1967
(B) 1975
(C) 1982
(D) 1990

3. The Uttar Pradesh Janhit Guarantee Act, 2011 was enacted primarily to ensure which aspect of state governance?
(A) Timely delivery of notified public services to citizens
(B) Free legal aid to rural households
(C) Mandatory employment in state public sector units
(D) Reservation of seats in private educational institutions

4. In which year was the State Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh constituted for conducting elections to local bodies?
(A) 1950
(B) 1985
(C) 1994
(D) 2001

5. The Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (UPPSC) was originally established on April 1, 1937, with its headquarters located at which historic city?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kanpur
(D) Varanasi

6. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh possesses a bicameral state legislature consisting of the Vidhan Sabha and the Vidhan Parishad.
Reason (R): Article 168 of the Constitution of India provides for bicameral legislatures in specific states including Uttar Pradesh.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

7. Where is the main headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh State Information Commission situated?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Lucknow
(C) Agra
(D) Kanpur

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh State Human Rights Commission:
I. It was constituted in the year 2002.
II. Its headquarters is located at Prayagraj.
III. The Chairperson must be a retired Chief Justice or a judge of a High Court.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

9. In January 2020, the Police Commissionerate system was introduced for the first time in Uttar Pradesh in which pair of cities?
(A) Kanpur and Prayagraj
(B) Varanasi and Agra
(C) Ghaziabad and Meerut
(D) Lucknow and Gautam Buddha Nagar

10. Who was the first Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh after independence?
(A) Govind Ballabh Pant

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(B) Chandra Bhanu Gupta
(C) Sampurnanand
(D) Sucheta Kripalani

11. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (Statutory / Constitutional Body in UP)
P. Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission
Q. Allahabad High Court
R. UP State Information Commission
S. State Revenue Board (Judicial Branch)
List II: (Headquarters / Location)
1. Lucknow
2. Prayagraj
3. Prayagraj
4. Lucknow
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

12. Which dedicated portal serves as the single-window clearance system for industrial approvals and investor facilitation in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) e-Sathi
(B) Nivesh Mitra
(C) MineMitra
(D) PRERANA

13. How many districts in Uttar Pradesh were selected by NITI Aayog under the national Aspirational Districts Programme?
(A) 5
(B) 8
(C) 12
(D) 15

14. Consider the following statements regarding the State Finance Commission in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It is constituted by the Governor under Article 243-I of the Constitution.
II. It makes recommendations regarding the distribution of net proceeds of state taxes between the State and local bodies.
III. The Governor constitutes the commission every five years.
IV. Its reports are laid directly before the Union Parliament.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I and III only

15. In Uttar Pradesh state administration, who functions as the administrative head of the State Secretariat and chief advisor to the Council of Ministers?
(A) Director General of Police
(B) Principal Secretary to Governor
(C) Chairman of Board of Revenue
(D) Chief Secretary

16. Who appoints the Lokayukta of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court
(B) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
(C) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(D) President of India

17. Under the Right to Information Act, 2005, what is the maximum penalty per day that can be imposed on a State Public Information Officer in UP for unreasonable delay?
(A) Rs 100
(B) Rs 250
(C) Rs 500
(D) Rs 1000

18. Select the correct chronological sequence of the establishment of the following governance bodies/institutions in Uttar Pradesh:
1. Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission
2. Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta
3. State Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh
4. Uttar Pradesh State Human Rights Commission
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

19. What is the total number of directly elected legislative seats in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)?
(A) 400
(B) 403
(C) 404
(D) 425

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20. What is the primary objective of the "e-Sathi" portal launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Online registration of state land records
(B) Single-window clearance for state investments
(C) Delivery of citizen public services
(D) Direct benefit transfer scheme for state farmers

21. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The State Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh conducts elections to the Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies in the state.
Reason (R): Conduct of elections to the UP Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha in Uttar Pradesh is under the jurisdiction of the Election Commission of India.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

22. Which regional political party was founded in Lucknow in 1992 by Mulayam Singh Yadav?
(A) Bahujan Samaj Party
(B) Rashtriya Lok Dal
(C) Suheldev Bharatiya Samaj Party
(D) Samajwadi Party

23. Consider the following statements regarding the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad:
I. It was originally established at Agra in 1866 as the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.
II. It was shifted to Allahabad in 1869.
III. A permanent bench of the High Court was established at Lucknow.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

24. Who was the first woman Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh as well as any Indian state?
(A) Sarojini Naidu
(B) Mayawati
(C) Sucheta Kripalani
(D) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

25. Where is the Judicial Branch of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Board) of Uttar Pradesh situated?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Prayagraj

26. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (E-Governance Portal in UP)
P. MineMitra
Q. PRERANA
R. Nivesh Mitra
S. Bhulekh
List II: (Domain / Function)
1. Basic Education Monitoring
2. Land Record Management
3. Mining Operation & Transit Passes
4. Industrial Approvals & Services
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

27. How many seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes (SC) in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)?
(A) 79
(B) 84
(C) 89
(D) 92

28. Who was the first Governor of Uttar Pradesh post-independence?
(A) K. M. Munshi
(B) Sarojini Naidu
(C) V. V. Giri
(D) Sir Harry Graham Haig

29. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad):
I. It is a permanent body and not subject to dissolution.
II. One-third of its members retire every two years.
III. Members are nominated by the Governor from fields of literature, science, art, cooperative movement and social service.
IV. The minimum age for election/nomination to the Council is 25 years.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

30. Bharatiya Kisan Union (BKU), a major agrarian pressure group in Uttar Pradesh politics, was led prominently by which leader based in Western UP?

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(A) Charan Singh
(B) Ajit Singh
(C) Mahendra Singh Tikait
(D) Baba Ramchandra

31. Under which administrative department does the Vigilance Establishment of Uttar Pradesh operate to investigate corruption complaints?
(A) Finance Department
(B) Personnel Department
(C) General Administration Department
(D) Home Department

32. What is the statutory time limit specified for designated officers to deliver services under the UP Janhit Guarantee Rules for standard applications?
(A) As specified per notified service
(B) Uniformly 7 days for all state notified public services
(C) Uniformly 30 days for all state notified public services
(D) Uniformly 90 days for all state notified public services

33. Which aspirational district of Uttar Pradesh has frequently achieved top positions in NITI Aayog's Delta Rankings for overall developmental improvements?
(A) Ghaziabad
(B) Fatehpur
(C) Meerut
(D) Gautam Buddha Nagar

34. To whom does the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) submit the audit reports relating to the accounts of Uttar Pradesh state government?
(A) Chief Minister of UP
(B) Speaker of UP Vidhan Sabha
(C) Finance Minister of UP
(D) Governor of UP

35. What is the minimum age requirement for a candidate to be elected as a member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council?
(A) 21 years
(B) 25 years
(C) 30 years
(D) 35 years

36. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Public Interest Litigation (PIL) petitions addressing state administrative inaction can be directly filed in the Allahabad High Court.
Reason (R): Article 226 of the Constitution empowers High Courts to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights and for any other purpose.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

37. Which Constitutional Article provides for the establishment of the State Public Service Commission for Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Article 312
(B) Article 315
(C) Article 320
(D) Article 324

38. Consider the following statements regarding citizen grievance redressal mechanisms in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The CM Helpline number 1076 provides a 24x7 direct telephone redressal system for citizens.
II. The e-Abhiyog portal is integrated for online public grievance submission.
III. Appeals against non-redressal can be routed through statutory First Appellate Authorities.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

39. At what point during state elections in Uttar Pradesh does the Model Code of Conduct (MCC) issued by the Election Commission come into force?
(A) On the commencement day of polling across constituencies
(B) From the notification of election schedule
(C) On the final date for filing nomination papers
(D) Exactly thirty days prior to the date of voting

40. How many parliamentary constituencies (Lok Sabha seats) are represented by Uttar Pradesh in the Parliament of India?

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(A) 70
(B) 75
(C) 80
(D) 85

41. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (Governance Authority / Institution in UP)
P. Advocate General of UP
Q. State Election Commission
R. UP State Finance Commission
S. UP State Lokayukta
List II: (Constitutional / Legal Basis)
1. Article 243-K
2. Article 165
3. UP Lokayukta Act, 1975
4. Article 243-I
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

42. Under which Article of the Constitution of India is the Governor of Uttar Pradesh appointed by the President?
(A) Article 153
(B) Article 154
(C) Article 155
(D) Article 156

43. In 1967, who became the first non-Congress Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh leading the Samyukta Vidhayak Dal coalition government?
(A) Tribhuvana Narayana Singh
(B) Charan Singh
(C) Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna
(D) Ram Naresh Yadav

44. Consider the following statements regarding the First-Past-The-Post (FPTP) electoral system used in UP Legislative Assembly elections:
I. A candidate needs an absolute majority (over 50%) of total votes cast to win a seat.
II. The candidate who secures the highest number of valid votes in a constituency is declared elected.
III. It is used for electing members of the UP Legislative Assembly.
IV. It is used for electing members to the UP Legislative Council.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) II and III only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II and III

45. Who chairs the statutory committee that recommends the appointment of the State Chief Information Commissioner in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
(B) Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court
(C) Leader of Opposition in Vidhan Sabha
(D) Governor of Uttar Pradesh

46. What is the dedicated toll-free helpline number launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for direct registration of public complaints and grievances?
(A) 1010
(B) 1076
(C) 1090
(D) 1120

47. Into how many Administrative Divisions (Mandals) is the state of Uttar Pradesh divided for administrative purposes?
(A) 14
(B) 16
(C) 18
(D) 20

48. Select the correct chronological order of serving as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh:
1. Sampurnanand
2. Sucheta Kripalani
3. Chandra Bhanu Gupta
4. Kamalapati Tripathi
(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 2, 1, 3, 4

49. Who served as the first Speaker of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)?
(A) Atmaram Govind Kher
(B) Purushottam Das Tandon
(C) Madan Mohan Verma
(D) Keshari Nath Tripathi

50. How many members are nominated by the Governor to the Legislative Council of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 1/12th of total members
(B) 1/6th of total members
(C) 1/3rd of total members
(D) 10 members fixed

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51. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Governor of Uttar Pradesh can issue an Ordinance when both houses of the State Legislature are not in session.
Reason (R): Article 213 of the Constitution grants legislative power to the Governor to promulgate ordinances during recess of the Legislature.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

52. Who was appointed as the first Lokayukta of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Justice Murtaza Husain
(B) Justice N. K. Mehrotra
(C) Justice Vishwambhar Dayal
(D) Justice Sanjay Mishra

53. Consider the following statements regarding district governance in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The District Magistrate (DM) acts as the Chief Executive Officer and Head of Revenue Administration in the district.
II. In cities with the Police Commissionerate system, executive magistrate powers related to law and order are vested in the Police Commissioner.
III. The District Magistrate is appointed directly by the State Public Service Commission.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

54. Which e-governance initiative was established in Uttar Pradesh to digitize land records and make copies of Khatauni online accessible?
(A) Nivesh Mitra
(B) e-Sathi
(C) MineMitra
(D) Bhulekh UP

55. Who administers the oath or affirmation of office to a newly appointed Judge of the Allahabad High Court?
(A) Chief Justice of India
(B) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(C) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
(D) President of India

56. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (State Official / Body in UP Governance)
P. State Public Service Commission
Q. Governor of the State
R. State Legislative Council
S. Advocate General for the State
List II: (Respective Constitutional Provision)
1. Article 165
2. Article 315
3. Article 153
4. Article 169
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2

57. How many seats are allocated to Uttar Pradesh in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha)?
(A) 25
(B) 31
(C) 34
(D) 40

58. Under which Article of the Constitution is the Advocate General for Uttar Pradesh appointed by the Governor?
(A) Article 163
(B) Article 165
(C) Article 167
(D) Article 177

59. Consider the following statements regarding good governance initiatives in Uttar Pradesh:
I. "e-Procurement Portal" ensures transparency in government tenders and procurement.
II. "Kanya Sumangala Yojana" payments are disbursed through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).
III. "CM Helpline 1076" monitors grievance resolution with feedback verification.
IV. Citizen charters are statutory documents enforced under Article 32 of the Constitution.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

60. What condition must be met for a candidate contesting a UP Vidhan Sabha seat under First-Past-The-Post system to win?

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(A) Securing an absolute majority of over 50% of the total votes polled
(B) Securing the highest number of valid votes cast
(C) Securing at least 33% of the total registered voters in the constituency
(D) Securing winning votes across all polling booths of the constituency

61. What is featured inside the official State Seal/ Emblem of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Two fishes, a bow and arrow, and three stream lines
(B) A single Ashoka lion capital flanked by mature wheat stalks
(C) A sacred lotus flower enclosed within two sugarcane stalks
(D) A galloping elephant encircled by twenty-four dharma spokes

62. Which historic daily newspaper published from Banaras in 1845 is considered the first Hindi newspaper of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Pioneer
(B) Aaj
(C) Banaras Akhbar
(D) Pratap

63. Arrange the following administrative and local governance tiers in Uttar Pradesh in ascending hierarchical order (from local level to top state division level):
1. Gram Panchayat
2. District / Zila Panchayat
3. Administrative Division (Mandal)
4. Kshetra Panchayat
(A) 1, 4, 2, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 4, 1, 2, 3
(D) 1, 4, 3, 2

64. Who acts as the Chairman of the State Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in Uttar Pradesh state governance?
(A) Governor of UP
(B) State Finance Minister
(C) Chief Minister of UP
(D) Chief Secretary of UP

65. What is the primary function of the UP Administrative Academy located at Lucknow (Dr. Rammanohar Lohia State Institute of Administration)?
(A) Conducting recruitment examinations for state Group C services
(B) Imparting training to state civil servants
(C) Auditing annual financial transactions of state departments
(D) Managing state assembly and local body election logistics

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66. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The State Finance Commission of Uttar Pradesh recommends the principles governing taxes and fees assignable to Panchayats.
Reason (R): The State Finance Commission is a constitutional body appointed every five years under Article 243-I.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

67. Which national political party in India was founded by Kanshi Ram in 1984 with strong political roots in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bahujan Samaj Party
(B) Samajwadi Party
(C) Rashtriya Lok Dal
(D) Apna Dal

68. Consider the following statements regarding the Police Commissionerate system in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Police Commissioners are given Magisterial powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC).
II. The system aims to streamline crime control and public order management in large urban centers.
III. It replaces the dual command system of DM and SSP in designated cities.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

69. What type of body is the Uttar Pradesh State Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?
(A) Statutory Body established by State Act
(B) Constitutional Body under Article 338
(C) Non-statutory Executive Advisory

Committee
(D) Private Non-Governmental Body

70. Which district in Uttar Pradesh became the first to fully implement e-Office administration across all district-level offices?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Varanasi
(C) Kanpur Nagar
(D) Kannauj

71. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (Prominent UP Political Personality)
P. Govind Ballabh Pant
Q. Purushottam Das Tandon
R. Sucheta Kripalani
S. Chaudhary Charan Singh
List II: (Key Administrative Role Held)
1. First Speaker of UP Legislative Assembly
2. First Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
3. First Non-Congress Chief Minister of UP
4. First Woman Chief Minister of UP
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

72. According to Election Commission of India guidelines, what is the maximum election expenditure limit for a candidate contesting for a Legislative Assembly seat in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Rs 20 Lakhs
(B) Rs 28 Lakhs
(C) Rs 40 Lakhs
(D) Rs 50 Lakhs

73. Under which legal instrument was the Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court permanently constituted?
(A) Government of India Act, 1935
(B) United Provinces High Court (Amalgamation) Order, 1948
(C) States Reorganisation Act, 1956
(D) Constitution of India, 1950

74. Consider the following statements regarding NITI Aayog's Aspirational Districts Programme in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Eight districts of UP are covered under this initiative.
II. All eight covered districts belong to Eastern UP and Bundelkhand regions.
III. Districts are evaluated on health, education, agriculture, water resources, financial inclusion and infrastructure.
IV. Sonbhadra and Chitrakoot are among the selected districts in UP.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, III and IV only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

75. Who served as the first Chairperson of the Uttar Pradesh State Human Rights Commission upon its setup?
(A) Justice B. M. Lal
(B) Justice A. P. Misra
(C) Justice S. H. Harkauli
(D) Justice Vireshwar Nath

76. The "e-District" portal of Uttar Pradesh governance primarily serves to provide which services?
(A) Electronic filing and processing of income tax returns
(B) Issuance of citizen certificates and services
(C) Direct procurement of agricultural crops from state farmers
(D) Online processing and issuance of motor vehicle driving licenses

77. What percentage of seats are reserved for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions in Uttar Pradesh under Article 243-D?
(A) 25%
(B) 33%
(C) 50%
(D) 60%

78. Which state-level institute in Lucknow is responsible for conducting training programs for officers recruited through UPPSC Combined State Services?
(A) Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy
(B) Sardar Patel Police Academy
(C) UP Academy of Administration and Management (UPAM)
(D) Judicial Training and Research Institute (JTRI)

79. The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) derives authority to audit state statutory corporations and government companies of UP under which statutory Act?
(A) CAG's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971

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(B) Uttar Pradesh Financial Code, 1961
(C) Companies Act, 1956
(D) Representation of the People Act, 1951

80. In which year was the First State Finance Commission of Uttar Pradesh constituted under Article 243-I of the Constitution?
(A) 1992
(B) 1994
(C) 1998
(D) 2000

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ANSWERS

1. (B) 100
The Legislative Council of Uttar Pradesh represents the upper house of the state's bicameral legislature. Established under the provisions of the Constitution of India, it functions as a permanent legislative body not subject to dissolution. The total sanctioned strength of seats in this council is one hundred, making it the largest upper house among Indian state legislatures.

2. (B) 1975
The institution of Lokayukta was established in Uttar Pradesh following the enactment of the Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act in the year nineteen seventy-five. This statutory anti-corruption ombudsman agency was created to investigate allegations of corruption, abuse of authority, and administrative misconduct against public servants and government officials operating across the state administrative framework.

3. (A) Timely delivery of notified public services to citizens
The Uttar Pradesh Janhit Guarantee Act of 2011 was enacted to ensure accountability, transparency, and timely delivery of notified public services to citizens within specified time limits. It empowers citizens by making government officials legally accountable for service delays, providing a structured mechanism for first and second appeals along with penalties for non-compliance.

4. (C) 1994
The State Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh was constituted in April 1994 following the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts of 1992. It is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for preparing electoral rolls and conducting free, fair, and impartial elections for local bodies, including urban local bodies and Panchayati Raj institutions across the state.

5. (A) Prayagraj
The Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission was established on April 1, 1937, under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935. Headquartered in Prayagraj, this constitutional body is tasked with conducting recruitment examinations and recruitment processes for civil services and administrative posts across Uttar Pradesh, ensuring merit-based selection for state government cadres.

6. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 168 of the Constitution of India mandates bicameral legislatures for designated Indian states, explicitly including Uttar Pradesh. Consequently, the Uttar Pradesh legislature consists of two chambers: the lower house known as the Vidhan Sabha and the upper house known as the Vidhan Parishad, making the constitutional provision the direct legal basis for state bicameralism.

7. (B) Lucknow
The Uttar Pradesh State Information Commission is a statutory body constituted under Section 15 of the Right to Information Act, 2005. Situated in Lucknow, the commission serves as the apex appellate authority within the state, hearing second appeals, adjudicating complaints against public authorities, and ensuring administrative transparency regarding information requests.

8. (B) I and III only
The Uttar Pradesh State Human Rights Commission was constituted in October 2002 under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, with its headquarters located in Lucknow rather than Prayagraj. Its Chairperson must be a retired Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court, functioning to investigate human rights violations across the state.

9. (D) Lucknow and Gautam Buddha Nagar
In January 2020, the Government of Uttar Pradesh approved the implementation of the Police Commissionerate system for the first time in the urban areas of Lucknow and Gautam Buddha Nagar. This system vests executive magisterial powers related to law, order, and crime prevention directly in senior police officers rather than district magistrates.

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10. (A) Govind Ballabh Pant
Govind Ballabh Pant served as the first Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh after independence, holding office from January 26, 1950, until December 1954, having previously served as Chief Minister of the United Provinces. He played a pivotal role in establishing administrative frameworks and agrarian reforms, including the abolition of the zamindari system.

11. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-2
The main headquarters of key governance bodies in Uttar Pradesh are strategically located across two major administrative hubs. The Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission, the Allahabad High Court main seat, and the Judicial Branch of the State Revenue Board are located at Prayagraj, while the State Information Commission operates from Lucknow.

12. (B) Nivesh Mitra
Nivesh Mitra is a dedicated digital single-window online portal launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to simplify industrial approvals, clearances, and investor facilitation. Managed by Invest UP, the platform aggregates services across multiple state departments, significantly streamlining business procedures, enhancing ease of doing business, and driving industrial investments statewide.

13. (B) 8
Under NITI Aayog's Aspirational Districts Programme launched in 2018, exactly eight underdeveloped districts of Uttar Pradesh were selected for targeted socio-economic transformation. These selected districts comprise Bahraich, Balrampur, Chandauli, Chitrakoot, Fatehpur, Shravasti, Siddharthnagar, and Sonbhadra, focusing specifically on health, nutrition, education, agriculture, water resources, basic infrastructure, and financial inclusion parameters.

14. (A) I, II and III only
The State Finance Commission is constituted by the Governor under Article 243-I every five years to review financial positions and recommend revenue distribution principles between the state and local bodies. However, its reports are submitted to the Governor and laid before the State Legislature, rather than being presented directly to the Parliament.

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15. (D) Chief Secretary
The Chief Secretary serves as the administrative head of the State Secretariat, administrative leader of the state civil services, and principal advisor to the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers. This senior IAS officer coordinates policies across all government departments, supervises administrative implementation, and manages state cabinet secretarial duties effectively.

16. (C) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
Under Section 3 of the Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act, 1975, the Lokayukta is formally appointed by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh. The appointment is made after mandatory consultation with a selection committee comprising the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad and the Leader of Opposition.

17. (B) Rs 250
Under Section 20(1) of the Right to Information Act, 2005, the State Information Commission can impose a penalty of two hundred fifty rupees per day on a State Public Information Officer for delay without reasonable cause. The maximum total penalty that can be imposed under this statutory provision is capped at twenty-five thousand rupees.

18. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The establishment of major governance institutions in Uttar Pradesh followed a distinct chronological progression: the UP Public Service Commission was established in 1937, followed by the statutory UP Lokayukta in 1975, the State Election Commission in 1994 post-constitutional amendments, and finally the UP State Human Rights Commission in the year 2002.

19. (B) 403
The Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh contains four hundred and three directly elected single-member assembly constituencies. Prior to the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019, one additional member was nominated by the Governor from the Anglo-Indian community, but current direct elections exclusively determine all four hundred and three members of the house.

20. (C) Delivery of citizen public services
The e-Sathi portal is an online platform launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh

under citizen-centric e-governance initiatives. It enables residents to apply for and receive various government certificates, permits, and public services directly from home without visiting government offices, ensuring efficient, accessible, and transparent public service delivery across the state.

21. (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The State Election Commission conducts elections for local bodies under Articles 243-K and 243-ZA. Meanwhile, elections to the Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha fall under the Election Commission of India per Article 324. While both statements are factually correct, the jurisdiction of the central election body does not explain local election powers.

22. (D) Samajwadi Party
The Samajwadi Party was founded on October 4, 1992, in Lucknow by veteran political leader Mulayam Singh Yadav. Functioning as a prominent regional political party based primarily in Uttar Pradesh, it subscribes to democratic socialist ideologies and has formed the state government on multiple occasions under various state Chief Ministers.

23. (D) I, II and III
The High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces was originally established at Agra in 1866 under the High Courts Act 1861. It was shifted to Allahabad in 1869 and renamed Allahabad High Court in 1919, while a permanent bench was established at Lucknow under the Amalgamation Order of 1948.

24. (C) Sucheta Kripalani
Sucheta Kripalani made history by becoming the first woman Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and also the first woman Chief Minister of any Indian state. She held office from October 1963 to March 1967, leading the Indian National Congress state government and managing administrative challenges with notable political leadership skills.

25. (D) Prayagraj
The Board of Revenue for Uttar Pradesh was established at Allahabad in 1831. While the administrative branch handling revenue collection and land administration was shifted to Lucknow in 1932, the Judicial Branch remained permanently at Prayagraj, functioning as the highest appellate tribunal for land revenue, tenancy, and land settlement disputes.

26. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Digital portals in Uttar Pradesh target distinct domain functions: MineMitra manages mining approvals and transit passes, PRERANA monitors primary and basic educational delivery, Nivesh Mitra acts as a single-window portal for industrial investments and clearance approvals, while Bhulekh UP provides online access to digitized state land records and khatauni documents.

27. (B) 84
Out of the total four hundred and three assembly constituencies in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, exactly eighty-four seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes candidates under constitutional representation provisions. Additionally, two constituencies are currently reserved for Scheduled Tribes candidates, ensuring democratic electoral participation for marginalized communities across state legislative boundaries.

28. (B) Sarojini Naidu
Sarojini Naidu served as the first Governor of the United Provinces (later renamed Uttar Pradesh) after Indian independence, holding office from August 15, 1947, until her death in March 1949. She was also the first woman to hold the office of Governor in any Indian state, establishing early post-independence constitutional governance.

29. (A) I, II and III only
The Legislative Council is a permanent body not subject to dissolution, where one-third of members retire every two years, and nominated members are selected by the Governor from specific fields. However, Article 171 prescribes thirty years as the minimum age requirement, making twenty-five years incorrect for state council election eligibility.

30. (C) Mahendra Singh Tikait
The Bharatiya Kisan Union was non-politically reorganized in 1987 under the leadership of Mahendra Singh Tikait, a prominent agrarian leader from Western Uttar Pradesh. Operating from Sisauli in Muzaffarnagar district, Tikait mobilized large-scale farmer movements advocating for agrarian rights, fair crop pricing,

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electricity subsidies, and farm loan waivers across northern India.

31. (D) Home Department
The Uttar Pradesh Vigilance Establishment operates as a specialized administrative anti-corruption investigating agency under the overall supervision of the Home Department of Uttar Pradesh. Established under the UP Vigilance Establishment Act of 1965, it conducts inquiries, formal investigations, and legal prosecution regarding corruption complaints, bribery, and financial misconduct against public servants.

32. (A) As specified per notified service
Under the Uttar Pradesh Janhit Guarantee Act and Rules, statutory delivery time limits are not uniform across all public services; instead, specific time limits are explicitly notified for each individual service provided by state departments. Designated officers are legally obligated to deliver designated citizen services within these service-specific notified statutory periods.

33. (B) Fatehpur
Fatehpur district in Uttar Pradesh has repeatedly secured top overall positions in NITI Aayog's Delta Rankings for Aspirational Districts. These monthly delta rankings track incremental progress across key social sector indicators including healthcare, nutrition, basic education, agricultural performance, water resource management, financial inclusion, and infrastructure development among underdeveloped Indian districts.

34. (D) Governor of UP
Under Article 151(2) of the Constitution of India, the Comptroller and Auditor General submits audit reports relating to the state accounts of Uttar Pradesh directly to the Governor. The Governor then causes these financial and performance audit reports to be laid before both houses of the State Legislature for parliamentary review.

35. (C) 30 years
Article 173(b) of the Constitution of India mandates that a candidate must be at least thirty years of age to qualify for election or nomination to the Legislative Council of a state. In contrast, the minimum age required for contesting elections to the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) is twenty-five years.

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36. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 226 of the Constitution empowers High Courts to issue writs for enforcing Fundamental Rights and for any other purpose, providing the broad legal basis for writ jurisdiction. Consequently, Public Interest Litigation petitions regarding public administrative inaction or governance failures in Uttar Pradesh can be directly filed before the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad.

37. (B) Article 315
Article 315 of the Constitution of India mandates the establishment of a Public Service Commission for the Union and a Public Service Commission for each state. Under this constitutional mandate, the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission operates to conduct examinations and recruit candidates for administrative civil services across Uttar Pradesh state departments.

38. (D) I, II and III
Uttar Pradesh maintains an integrated multi-tier public grievance redressal framework. The CM Helpline 1076 provides round-the-clock call-center resolution services, while the e-Abhiyog web portal enables digital petition filing. Furthermore, statutory appeal processes under the Janhit Guarantee framework provide formal administrative review through designated First Appellate Authorities across all state departments.

39. (B) From the notification of election schedule
The Model Code of Conduct issued by the Election Commission of India comes into immediate force from the precise moment the official election schedule is announced in a press conference. It enforces guidelines for political parties and candidates regarding speeches, campaigning, government schemes, and official machinery misuse until the electoral process concludes.

40. (C) 80
Uttar Pradesh is allocated eighty parliamentary constituencies in the Lok Sabha, representing the highest political representation among all Indian states in the lower house of Parliament. This substantial parliamentary seat allocation is determined on a demographic population basis, giving the state central influence in national legislative policymaking and federal governance.

41. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
State administrative and governance institutions are grounded in specific constitutional and statutory provisions: Article 165 provides for the Advocate General of the state, Article 243-K establishes the State Election Commission, Article 243-I mandates the State Finance Commission, and the UP Lokayukta is statutorily created under the UP Lokayukta Act of 1975.

42. (C) Article 155
Under Article 155 of the Constitution of India, the Governor of a State is appointed by the President by warrant under hand and seal. While Article 153 states there shall be a Governor for each state and Article 154 vests executive power in the Governor, Article 155 specifically governs the presidential appointment.

43. (B) Charan Singh
Chaudhary Charan Singh became the first non-Congress Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in April 1967. Leading the Samyukta Vidhayak Dal, a coalition of non-Congress parties, he broke away from the Congress party to form the state government, serving two distinct terms as Chief Minister before later serving as Prime Minister of India.

44. (A) II and III only
In the First-Past-The-Post electoral system utilized for electing members to the UP Legislative Assembly, the candidate securing the highest number of valid votes cast wins the seat, regardless of obtaining an absolute majority. Conversely, UP Legislative Council elections utilize proportional representation by means of single transferable vote rather than FPTP.

45. (A) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
Under Section 15(3) of the Right to Information Act, 2005, the State Chief Information Commissioner and State Information Commissioners are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of a statutory selection committee. This selection committee is chaired by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, with the Leader of Opposition and a Cabinet Minister.

46. (B) 1076
The Government of Uttar Pradesh launched the toll-free helpline number 1076 to establish a direct, centralized public grievance portal connecting citizens with administrative authorities. Operating under the Chief Minister's Office, the call center registers complaints 24x7, dispatches them to concerned departmental officers for resolution, and verifies citizen satisfaction through mandatory call-backs.

47. (C) 18
For administrative decentralization and effective regional governance, the state of Uttar Pradesh is divided into eighteen Administrative Divisions, locally known as Mandals. Each division is headed by a Divisional Commissioner (an IAS officer) who supervises and coordinates administration across constituent districts, comprising seventy-five administrative districts across the entire state territory.

48. (A) 1, 3, 2, 4
The tenure order of these Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh follows a clear post-independence political timeline: Sampurnanand served as Chief Minister from 1954 to 1960, Chandra Bhanu Gupta first assumed office in December 1960, Sucheta Kripalani took office in October 1963, and Kamalapati Tripathi later held office from April 1971 to 1973.

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49. (B) Purushottam Das Tandon
Rajarshi Purushottam Das Tandon served as the first Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh, holding this prestigious office from July 31, 1937, until August 10, 1950. As an eminent freedom fighter and revered leader, he established foundational parliamentary procedures and traditions for legislative conduct within the state assembly.

50. (B) 1/6th of total members
Under Article 171(3)(e) and Article 171(5) of the Constitution of India, one-sixth of the total strength of the Legislative Council is nominated by the Governor. These nominated members are selected from persons possessing special knowledge or practical experience in fields such as literature, science, art, cooperative movement, and social service.

51. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 213 of the Constitution grants executive legislative powers to the Governor to promulgate ordinances when the state legislature is in recess and immediate action is required. This constitutional mandate directly justifies and

empowers the Governor of Uttar Pradesh to issue state ordinances whenever both legislative houses are not actively in session.

52. (C) Justice Vishwambhar Dayal
Justice Vishwambhar Dayal, a retired judge of the High Court, was appointed as the first Lokayukta of Uttar Pradesh. Taking office on September 14, 1977, under the Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act of 1975, he pioneered the state's independent statutory anti-corruption framework for investigating administrative grievances and corruption allegations.

53. (A) I and II only
The District Magistrate serves as the chief administrative and revenue officer in a district, while in Commissionerate cities executive magisterial powers transfer to police commissioners. District Magistrates are Indian Administrative Service officers recruited through the Union Public Service Commission and allocated to state cadres, rather than being recruited by UPPSC.

54. (D) Bhulekh UP
Bhulekh UP is the dedicated land records portal launched by the Revenue Department of Uttar Pradesh. The platform digitizes land ownership data, revenue maps, and Khatauni records across all districts, enabling citizens to view, verify, and download official land record extracts online, thereby ensuring land administration transparency and curbing land-related litigation.

55. (B) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
Under Article 219 of the Constitution of India, every person appointed as a Judge of a High Court must, before entering upon office, make and subscribe an oath or affirmation according to the Third Schedule before the Governor of the State or some person appointed in that behalf by the Governor.

56. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Constitutional governance positions and institutions are specified under distinct Constitutional articles: Article 315 provides for the State Public Service Commission, Article 153 mandates the Governor of the State, Article 169 governs the creation or abolition of State Legislative Councils, and Article 165 governs the appointment of Advocate General for the State.

57. (B) 31
Uttar Pradesh is allocated thirty-one seats in the Rajya Sabha (Council of States), which represents the highest numerical quota assigned to any state in the upper house of Parliament. These members are indirectly elected by the elected members of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly using proportional representation via single transferable vote.

58. (B) Article 165
Article 165 of the Constitution of India provides for the appointment of the Advocate General for the State by the Governor. A person qualified to be appointed as a High Court judge is eligible for appointment. The Advocate General acts as the chief legal advisor to the state government and represents it in court matters.

59. (A) I, II and III only
Good governance initiatives in UP utilize digital portals for procurement transparency, DBT transfers for social welfare schemes like Kanya Sumangala Yojana, and call-back verification for CM Helpline complaints. However, citizen charters are administrative commitment documents without statutory enforceability under Article 32, which deals with constitutional remedies for fundamental rights violations.

60. (B) Securing the highest number of valid votes cast
Under the First-Past-The-Post voting system applied in Uttar Pradesh assembly elections, a candidate is declared winner simply by securing more valid votes than any other contesting candidate in that constituency. The candidate does not need an absolute majority exceeding fifty percent of votes cast or a specific minimum proportion of registered voters.

61. (A) Two fishes, a bow and arrow, and three stream lines
The official emblem of the Uttar Pradesh government features a circular seal depicting two Pairi fishes symbolizing Muslim sovereignty (Avadh heritage), a bow and arrow representing Lord Rama (Hindu heritage), and three flowing stream lines representing the confluence of the sacred rivers Ganga, Yamuna, and Saraswati at Prayagraj Sangam.

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62. (C) Banaras Akhbar
Banaras Akhbar, published from Varanasi in January 1845 under the leadership of Govind Raghunath Thatte and patronized by Raja Shivprasad 'Sitar-e-Hind', is widely recognized as the first Hindi language newspaper published in Uttar Pradesh. Printed in Devanagari script, it contributed significantly to early vernacular media development across northern India region.

63. (A) 1, 4, 2, 3
The local self-government and administrative structure in Uttar Pradesh follows an ascending hierarchical tier structure. At the grassroots village level is the Gram Panchayat, followed by the intermediate block level Kshetra Panchayat, the district level Zila Panchayat, and finally the regional administrative level Administrative Division (Mandal) supervising constituent state districts.

64. (C) Chief Minister of UP
In Uttar Pradesh state executive governance, the Chief Minister acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the State Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs. This premier executive committee evaluates, coordinates, and grants administrative approval for major economic policies, industrial investment proposals, key infrastructure development projects, and strategic budget allocations across state departments.

65. (B) Imparting training to state civil servants
The Dr. Rammanohar Lohia State Institute of Administration (UP Academy of Administration and Management) located in Lucknow is the apex civil services training institute of Uttar Pradesh. Its principal objective is imparting foundational and in-service professional administrative training to officers recruited to the Provincial Civil Services (PCS) and allied administrative cadres.

66. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 243-I mandates the Governor to constitute a State Finance Commission every five years to review local bodies' financial positions. This constitutional body recommends principles governing state tax assignments, toll distributions, and grants-in-aid to Panchayats, directly providing the constitutional and legal basis for local governance fiscal devolution and state financial decentralization.

67. (A) Bahujan Samaj Party
The Bahujan Samaj Party was founded on April 14, 1984, by political leader Kanshi Ram. Rooted strongly in Uttar Pradesh politics, the party represents Bahujans, including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes. It subsequently formed state governments in Uttar Pradesh multiple times under the leadership of Chief Minister Mayawati.

68. (D) I, II and III
The Police Commissionerate system in Uttar Pradesh replaces the traditional dual command model involving District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police in designated urban areas. Under this reform, Police Commissioners receive executive magisterial powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure, enhancing urban law and order management, crime prevention, and swift administrative decision-making.

69. (A) Statutory Body established by State Act
The Uttar Pradesh State Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a statutory body constituted under the Uttar Pradesh State Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Act, 1994. While the National Commission is a constitutional body under Article 338, the state body operates under state statutory enacted legislation.

70. (D) Kannauj
Kannauj district achieved the distinction of becoming the very first district in Uttar Pradesh to achieve full implementation of e-Office administration across all district-level government offices. This e-governance initiative digitized official file movements, document approvals, and inter-departmental administrative communications, thereby significantly enhancing administrative processing speed, official accountability, and operational transparency.

71. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Prominent historical personalities of Uttar Pradesh held distinct key political roles: Govind Ballabh Pant served as the state's first Chief Minister, Purushottam Das Tandon served as the first Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Sucheta Kripalani became the first woman Chief Minister, and Chaudhary Charan Singh served as the first non-Congress Chief Minister.

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72. (C) Rs 40 Lakhs
Following the revision of election expenditure limits by the Election Commission of India in January 2022, the maximum election expenditure ceiling for a candidate contesting for a Legislative Assembly seat in larger states, including Uttar Pradesh, was increased from twenty-eight lakh rupees to forty lakh rupees per candidate electoral constituency.

73. (B) United Provinces High Court (Amalgamation) Order, 1948
The Chief Court of Oudh and the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad were amalgamated by the United Provinces High Court (Amalgamation) Order, 1948, issued under Section 229 of the Government of India Act, 1935. This legal order formally and permanently constituted the Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court.

74. (A) I, III and IV only
Under NITI Aayog's Aspirational Districts Programme, eight districts in UP are evaluated across key indicators including health, education, agriculture, water resources, and infrastructure. Selected districts include Sonbhadra, Chitrakoot, Bahraich, Balrampur, Chandauli, Fatehpur, Shravasti, and Siddharthnagar. However, statement II is incorrect because these districts are distributed across Eastern UP, Bundelkhand, and Devipatan regions.

75. (B) Justice A. P. Misra
Justice A. P. Misra, a retired judge of the Supreme Court of India, served as the first Chairperson of the Uttar Pradesh State Human Rights Commission following its formal constitution in October 2002. He established initial administrative operational frameworks and inquiry procedures for safeguarding statutory human rights across Uttar Pradesh.

76. (B) Issuance of citizen certificates and services
The e-District portal of Uttar Pradesh serves as a core e-governance Mission Mode Project designed to deliver citizen-centric G2C public services electronically. It facilitates online application submission, processing, and digital issuance of essential statutory certificates—including income, caste, domicile, birth, and death certificates—along with public distribution services directly to state citizens.

77. (B) 33%
Under Article 243-D(3) of the Constitution of India, introduced by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, not less than one-third (33 percent) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayati Raj Institution must be reserved for women across Gram, Kshetra, and Zila Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh.

78. (C) UP Academy of Administration and Management (UPAM)
The Uttar Pradesh Academy of Administration and Management (UPAM), located in Lucknow, serves as the premier state administrative training institution. It conducts foundational, professional, and induction training programs for direct recruits and promoted officers belonging to the Provincial Civil Service (PCS), State Taxation, and other Group A civil services selected via UPPSC.

79. (A) CAG's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971
Under Article 149 of the Constitution and Sections 19 and 20 of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971, the CAG derives statutory authority to audit the accounts of state statutory corporations, government companies, and autonomous public institutions across Uttar Pradesh to ensure financial propriety.

80. (B) 1994
Following the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts of 1992 and the enactment of state conformity legislation, the First State Finance Commission of Uttar Pradesh was formally constituted in 1994 under Article 243-I. It was established to review local bodies' financial conditions and recommend principles for devolving state taxes and financial resources.

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CHAPTER 07
Panchayati Raj and Local Self-Government

1. The United Provinces Panchayat Raj Act was passed by the U.P. Legislative Assembly in which year?
(A) 1947
(B) 1950
(C) 1952
(D) 1956

2. Which Article of the Constitution of India defines the Gram Sabha?
(A) Article 243
(B) Article 243A
(C) Article 243B
(D) Article 243C

3. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding Committees on Panchayati Raj and their submission/setup years?
(A) Ashok Mehta Committee - 1985
(B) B.R. Mehta Committee - 1957
(C) G.V.K. Rao Committee - 1977
(D) L.M. Singhvi Committee - 1959

4. What is the minimum age prescribed for contesting Panchayati Raj elections in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 18 years
(B) 21 years
(C) 25 years
(D) 30 years

5. How many functional subjects are listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution of India for Panchayats?
(A) 18
(B) 21
(C) 29
(D) 33

6. Consider the following statements regarding the State Election Commission in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: The State Election Commissioner is appointed by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh.
Statement II: The State Election Commissioner can be removed from office in the same manner and on the same grounds as a Judge of a High Court.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

7. In the three-tier Panchayati Raj system of Uttar Pradesh, what is the official designation of the political head of a Kshetra Panchayat?
(A) Block Pramukh
(B) Gram Pradhan
(C) Zila Panchayat Adhyaksha
(D) Block Development Officer

8. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Committee)
P. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
Q. Ashok Mehta Committee
R. G.V.K. Rao Committee
S. L.M. Singhvi Committee
List II: (Key Recommendation)
1. Constitutional recognition of Panchayats
2. Three-tier Panchayati Raj system
3. Two-tier Panchayati Raj system
4. Post of District Development Commissioner
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

9. The State Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh was constituted in which month and year?
(A) April 1994
(B) June 1993
(C) December 1995
(D) January 1992

10. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The 73rd Constitutional

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Amendment Act mandates a three-tier Panchayati Raj system across all states in India. Reason (R): States having a population not exceeding 20 lakhs have the option not to constitute Panchayats at the intermediate level. In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

11. Which of the following subjects is NOT included in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution of India?
(A) Agriculture, including agricultural extension
(B) Minor irrigation and water management
(C) Technical training and vocational education
(D) Police and public order

12. Select the correct chronological sequence of the following committees set up for Panchayati Raj in India, from earliest to latest:
(A) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee → Ashok Mehta Committee → G.V.K. Rao Committee → L.M. Singhvi Committee
(B) Ashok Mehta Committee → Balwant Rai Mehta Committee → L.M. Singhvi Committee → G.V.K. Rao Committee
(C) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee → G.V.K. Rao Committee → Ashok Mehta Committee → L.M. Singhvi Committee
(D) Ashok Mehta Committee → G.V.K. Rao Committee → Balwant Rai Mehta Committee → L.M. Singhvi Committee

13. Under Article 243D of the Constitution of India, what is the minimum proportion of seats reserved for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions?
(A) One-fourth of the total seats
(B) One-third of the total seats
(C) One-half of the total seats
(D) Two-thirds of the total seats

14. Under which Article of the Constitution of India does the Governor of Uttar Pradesh constitute a State Finance Commission to review the financial position of Panchayats?
(A) Article 243H
(B) Article 243-I
(C) Article 243J
(D) Article 243K

15. Consider the following statements regarding the Gram Sabha in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It comprises all adults residing in the village whose names are registered in the electoral roll of the village.
II. As per the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, it must hold at least two general meetings in every year.
III. The general meetings of Gram Sabha are presided over by the Block Development Officer.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

16. Who presides over the meetings of the Zila Panchayat in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) District Magistrate (DM)
(B) Chief Development Officer
(C) Zila Panchayat Adhyaksha
(D) Divisional Commissioner

17. On which date did the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 relating to Municipalities come into force in India?
(A) 24th April 1993
(B) 1st June 1993
(C) 15th August 1993
(D) 2nd October 1993

18. Consider the following statements regarding the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act:
I. It added Part IX to the Constitution of India.
II. It fixed a uniform 5-year term for Panchayats at all levels.
III. It provided for direct elections to all seats in Panchayats at all three levels.
IV. It made reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) compulsory in the Constitution itself.
Which of the combinations given below contains the correct statements?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

19. Which Article of the Constitution of India provides for the constitution of a District Planning Committee (DPC)?

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(A) Article 243ZC
(B) Article 243ZD
(C) Article 243ZE
(D) Article 243ZF

20. Which of the following statements regarding the UP Panchayat Raj Act, 1947 is correct?
(A) It established a two-tier system of local self-government in rural UP in 1947.
(B) It abolished the institution of Gram Sabha in Uttar Pradesh.
(C) It applied only to urban local bodies initially.
(D) It received the assent of the Governor General of India on 5th June 1947.

21. Who acts as the official Administrative Secretary/Vikas Adhikari of a Gram Panchayat in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gram Panchayat Vikas Adhikari
(B) Gram Pradhan (Elected Village Head)
(C) Lekhpal (Village Revenue Inspector)
(D) Panchayat Karinda (Village Assistant)

22. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Article of the Constitution)
P. Article 243A
Q. Article 243B
R. Article 243D
S. Article 243K
List II: (Subject Provision)
1. Reservation of seats
2. Elections to the Panchayats
3. Gram Sabha
4. Constitution of Panchayats
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

23. Who was appointed as the first State Election Commissioner of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) N.B. Singh
(B) T.N. Dhar
(C) S.K. Agarwal
(D) Manoj Kumar

24. How many functional items are listed in the Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution of India for Municipalities?
(A) 12
(B) 18
(C) 21
(D) 29

25. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The State Finance Commission recommends the principles that govern the distribution of tax revenues between the State Government and local bodies.
Reason (R): Under Article 243-I, the Governor of a State constitutes a State Finance Commission every five years.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

26. In Uttar Pradesh, what is the maximum permissible gap between two general meetings of a Gram Sabha?
(A) 3 months
(B) 6 months
(C) 9 months
(D) 12 months

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27. Which of the following urban local body categories in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECTLY paired with its statutory area classification under the 74th Amendment?
(A) Nagar Panchayat - Transitional rural-urban area
(B) Nagar Palika Parishad - Smaller urban area
(C) Nagar Nigam - Larger designated urban area
(D) Town Area Committee - Industrial township

28. What is the official title of the elected political head of a Nagar Nigam (Municipal Corporation) in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mahapour (Mayor)
(B) Municipal Commissioner
(C) Nagar Pradhan
(D) Chairman

29. Who serves as the Chief Executive Officer of a Kshetra Panchayat in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM)
(B) Block Development Officer (BDO)
(C) Tehsildar
(D) Kshetra Pramukh

30. Consider the following statements regarding the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP):
Statement I: Every Gram Panchayat in UP is

mandated to prepare a GPDP for economic development and social justice.
Statement II: GPDP planning process is facilitated through the annual campaign known as 'Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas'.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

31. Consider the following statements regarding the classification of urban local bodies in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Nagar Panchayats are constituted for transitional areas from rural to urban.
II. Nagar Palika Parishads are constituted for smaller urban areas.
III. Nagar Nigams are constituted for larger urban areas.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

32. Under the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, which two statutory general meetings of the Gram Sabha are held annually?
(A) Monsoon meeting and Winter meeting
(B) Annual general meeting and Budget meeting
(C) Kharif meeting and Rabi meeting
(D) Summer meeting and Spring meeting

33. Arrange the following administrative tiers of Panchayati Raj in Uttar Pradesh in ascending order from lowest level to highest level:
1. Kshetra Panchayat
2. Gram Panchayat
3. Zila Panchayat
Select the correct order using the options below:
(A) $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3$
(B) $2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3$
(C) $2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1$
(D) $3 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2$

34. Article 243ZE of the Constitution of India provides for the constitution of which body?
(A) District Planning Committee (DPC)
(B) State Finance Commission (SFC)
(C) Metropolitan Planning Committee
(D) State Election Commission (SEC)

35. Consider the following statements regarding the Ashok Mehta Committee recommendations:
I. Replacement of the three-tier system by a two-tier system consisting of Zila Parishad and Mandal Panchayat.
II. Zila Parishad should be the executive body and made responsible for planning at district level.
III. Strict rejection of official participation of political parties in Panchayat elections.
IV. Placing tax powers directly in the hands of Mandal Panchayats.
Which of the combinations given below contains the correct statements?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

36. Under the state legislation governing Panchayati Raj in Uttar Pradesh, what percentage of seats is reserved for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in Panchayats?
(A) 15%
(B) 21%
(C) 27%
(D) 33%

37. In Uttar Pradesh, which officer generally functions as the Chief Executive Officer / Officer-in-charge of the Zila Panchayat administrative staff?
(A) Chief Development Officer / ADM (Development)
(B) District Magistrate and Collector of the District
(C) Chief Audit Officer of Local Bodies Department
(D) Sub-Divisional Officer / Sub-Divisional Magistrate

38. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Local Body in UP)
P. Gram Panchayat
Q. Kshetra Panchayat
R. Zila Panchayat
S. Nagar Nigam
List II: (Elected Political Head)
1. Mahapour (Mayor)

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2. Adhyaksha
3. Gram Pradhan
4. Pramukh

(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

39. Lord Ripon's Resolution of 1882 is widely referred to in Indian administrative history as the:
(A) Magna Carta of Local Self-Government
(B) White Paper on Financial Decentralisation
(C) Charter of Municipal Reforms
(D) Declaration of Rural Self-Governance

40. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The District Planning Committee (DPC) consolidates plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities in the district.
Reason (R): DPC is designed to prepare a unified draft development plan for the district as a whole.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

41. Which committee was the first to explicitly recommend conferring constitutional status upon Panchayati Raj Institutions?
(A) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
(B) L.M. Singhvi Committee
(C) Ashok Mehta Committee
(D) G.V.K. Rao Committee

42. If a Gram Panchayat in Uttar Pradesh is dissolved prior to the expiration of its 5-year duration, elections to constitute the new Gram Panchayat must be completed within what period from the date of dissolution?
(A) 3 months
(B) 6 months
(C) 9 months
(D) 12 months

43. Article 40 of the Constitution of India, which directs the State to organize Village Panchayats, is located under which Part of the Constitution?
(A) Part III (Fundamental Rights)
(B) Part IX (The Panchayats)
(C) Part IXA (The Municipalities)
(D) Part IV (Directive Principles)

44. Which web-based portal was launched by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj to provide a single platform for planning, accounting, and monitoring of Gram Panchayats across India including UP?
(A) e-GramSwaraj
(B) ePanchayat Citizen
(C) Gram Vikas Net
(D) Bharat Panchayat Digital

45. Consider the following statements regarding the State Finance Commission in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It reviews the financial position of both Panchayats and Municipalities in the state.
II. It makes recommendations to the Governor regarding tax allocation and grants-in-aid.
III. Its recommendations are binding on the State Government by constitutional mandate.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

46. What is the minimum age required for a citizen to contest an election for member/ward councillor of a Municipal Corporation in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 18 years
(B) 21 years
(C) 25 years
(D) 30 years

47. By which Uttar Pradesh Amendment Act were 'Kshetra Samitis' renamed as 'Kshetra Panchayats' and 'Zila Parishads' renamed as 'Zila Panchayats'?
(A) UP Panchayat Law Amendment Act, 1994
(B) UP Rural Local Bodies Governance Act, 1988
(C) UP State Reorganisation Act, 2000
(D) UP Municipalities Reform Amendment Act, 1977

48. Which of the following pairs of Constitutional Articles and their subjects is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Article 243C - Composition of Panchayats
(B) Article 243E - Duration of Panchayats

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(C) Article 243F - Disqualifications for membership
(D) Article 243G - Audit of accounts of Panchayats

49. Consider the following functional items:
I. Urban planning including town planning
II. Regulation of land-use and construction of buildings
III. Fire services
IV. Agriculture extension
Which of the above are functional items listed under the Twelfth Schedule (Article 243W) for Municipalities?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

50. The responsibility for conducting all elections to Panchayats and Municipalities in Uttar Pradesh is vested in:
(A) Election Commission of India
(B) Chief Electoral Officer, Uttar Pradesh
(C) State Election Commission, UP
(D) Department of Panchayati Raj, UP

51. 'AuditOnline' application launched by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is designed for:
(A) Online registration and verification of rural voters
(B) Online audit of Panchayat accounts
(C) E-tendering and monitoring of rural infrastructure
(D) Digital tracking of Gram Panchayat officials

52. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Constitutional Provision/Schedule)
P. Part IX
Q. Part IXA
R. Eleventh Schedule
S. Twelfth Schedule
List II: (Core Subject)
1. 18 Subjects for Municipalities
2. The Municipalities (Art 243P-243ZG)
3. 29 Subjects for Panchayats
4. The Panchayats (Art 243-243O)
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

53. Which Article of the Constitution of India provides for the establishment of a State Election Commission for Panchayats?
(A) Article 243-I
(B) Article 243J
(C) Article 243K
(D) Article 243L

54. In which district of Rajasthan was the democratic decentralisation (Panchayati Raj) system first inaugurated in independent India on 2nd October 1959?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Ajmer
(C) Nagaur
(D) Bikaner

55. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The executive administration of a Municipal Corporation in Uttar Pradesh is headed by a State-appointed Municipal Commissioner (Nagar Ayukta).
Reason (R): The Municipal Commissioner is an IAS or senior state service officer appointed by the State Government to execute corporation decisions.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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56. What proportion of the total members of a District Planning Committee (DPC) must be elected by, and from amongst, the elected members of the Zila Panchayat and Municipalities in the district?
(A) Not less than one-half
(B) Not less than two-thirds
(C) Not less than four-fifths
(D) Not less than three-fourths

57. In which year was the U.P. Kshetra Samitis and Zila Parishads Act passed, which was later renamed as the U.P. Kshetra Panchayat and Zila Panchayat Act?
(A) 1947
(B) 1952
(C) 1961
(D) 1974

58. Select the correct order of Urban Local Bodies in Uttar Pradesh based on spatial hierarchy and population size, from smallest to largest urban classification:
(A) Nagar Panchayat → Nagar Palika Parishad → Nagar Nigam
(B) Nagar Palika Parishad → Nagar Panchayat → Nagar Nigam
(C) Nagar Nigam → Nagar Palika Parishad → Nagar Panchayat
(D) Nagar Panchayat → Nagar Nigam → Nagar Palika Parishad

59. In Uttar Pradesh, who administers the oath of office to a newly elected Gram Pradhan?
(A) State Election Commissioner of the State
(B) Outgoing Gram Pradhan of the village
(C) Gram Panchayat Vikas Adhikari / Secretary
(D) District Magistrate or nominated officer

60. Consider the following statements regarding reservation of seats in Panchayats under Article 243D:
Statement I: Seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population in the Panchayat area.
Statement II: The reserved seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

61. Consider the following statements regarding the functions of Gram Sabha in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It examines the annual statement of accounts and audit reports of the Gram Panchayat.
II. It identifies beneficiaries for various economic development and welfare schemes.
III. It has the constitutional power to levy Personal Income Tax on village residents.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

62. National Panchayati Raj Day is commemorated across India on which date every year?
(A) 2nd October
(B) 24th April
(C) 15th August
(D) 26th January

63. The G.V.K. Rao Committee set up by the Planning Commission to review administrative arrangements for rural development submitted its report in which year?
(A) 1977
(B) 1985
(C) 1988
(D) 1991

64. Under Article 243M, which of the following States is EXEMPTED from the application of Part IX (The Panchayats) of the Constitution?
(A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Bihar
(C) Nagaland
(D) Rajasthan

65. Consider the following statements regarding a Gram Panchayat in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It is headed by a Gram Pradhan directly elected by members of the Gram Sabha.
II. Its normal tenure is 5 years from the date appointed for its first meeting.
III. The minimum age to contest for Gram Pradhan is 18 years.
IV. The Gram Panchayat Vikas Adhikari serves as its administrative secretary.
Which of the combinations given below contains the correct statements?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

66. Which Article of the Constitution of India provides for the reservation of seats in Municipalities (Urban Local Bodies)?
(A) Article 243P
(B) Article 243R
(C) Article 243T
(D) Article 243U

67. Under the original UP Panchayat Raj Act 1947, judicial functions at the village cluster level were assigned to which body?
(A) Gram Sabha Court
(B) Nyaya Panchayat

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(C) Lok Adalat
(D) Panchayat Samiti Bench

68. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Digital Initiative/Scheme)
P. e-GramSwaraj
Q. SVAMITVA
R. AuditOnline
S. GPDP
List II: (Objective/Function)
1. Provision of property cards/ownership rights in rural areas
2. Preparation of village development plan
3. Financial management and accounting portal for Panchayats
4. Facilitating online auditing of Panchayat accounts
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

69. The SVAMITVA scheme implemented by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj aims to:
(A) Provide property ownership cards to rural households
(B) Provide subsidized seeds and fertilizers to marginal farmers
(C) Elect Gram Pradhans through secure electronic voting machines
(D) Offer comprehensive free health insurance to rural artisans

70. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The recommendations made by the State Finance Commission are advisory in nature and not legally binding on the State Government.
Reason (R): The Governor causes every recommendation of the State Finance Commission together with an explanatory memorandum to be laid before the State Legislature.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

71. Under the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, a motion of no-confidence against a Gram Pradhan can be moved after how much time has elapsed since the Pradhan assumed office?
(A) 6 months
(B) 1 year
(C) 2 years
(D) 3 years

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72. Article 243G of the Constitution of India deals with which of the following aspects of Panchayats?
(A) Reservation of seats for SCs, STs and women in Panchayats
(B) Duration and continuation of Panchayats across states
(C) Audit of accounts and financial management of Panchayats
(D) Powers, authority and duties of Panchayats

73. Which of the following pairs of Committee and Key Recommendation is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee - Establishment of three-tier Panchayati Raj system
(B) L.M. Singhvi Committee - Rejection of constitutional status
(C) Ashok Mehta Committee - Recommendation of two-tier system
(D) G.V.K. Rao Committee - Strengthening district-level planning

74. Consider the following statements regarding the Mayor (Mahapour) of a Municipal Corporation in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Mahapour is directly elected by the voters of the entire municipal corporation area.
II. The Mahapour is the first citizen of the city and presides over meetings of the Corporation Board.
III. The Mahapour holds executive power over state cadre Municipal Officers.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

75. In a Metropolitan Planning Committee constituted under Article 243ZE, what proportion of members must be elected by and from

amongst elected members of Municipalities and Chairpersons of Panchayats in the Metropolitan area?
(A) Not less than one-third
(B) Not less than one-half
(C) Not less than two-thirds
(D) Not less than three-fourths

76. Disqualifications for membership of Panchayats are specified under which Article of the Constitution of India?
(A) Article 243D
(B) Article 243E
(C) Article 243F
(D) Article 243G

77. Consider the following statements regarding Panchayati Raj in Uttar Pradesh:
I. A three-tier system operates comprising Gram Panchayat, Kshetra Panchayat, and Zila Panchayat.
II. Reservation of 27% for OBCs is provided under state law.
III. Elections are conducted by the State Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh.
IV. State Finance Commission is appointed by the Governor every 10 years.
Which of the combinations given below contains the correct statements?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

78. Who is the ex-officio Secretary of the Kshetra Panchayat in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sub-Divisional Magistrate
(B) Block Development Officer
(C) Tehsildar
(D) Assistant Development Officer (Panchayat)

79. Under MGNREGA and Panchayati Raj operational guidelines in UP villages, which body is empowered to conduct the primary Social Audit of development projects?
(A) Gram Sabha
(B) Zila Panchayat Committee
(C) Kshetra Samiti
(D) State Vigilance Board

80. Which Article of the Constitution of India empowers the Legislature of a State to authorize Panchayats to levy, collect and appropriate local taxes and duties?
(A) Article 243F
(B) Article 243G
(C) Article 243H
(D) Article 243-I

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ANSWERS

1. (A) 1947
The United Provinces Panchayat Raj Act received the assent of the Governor General of India on December 7, 1947, and was published in the official gazette on December 27, 1947. Passed by the state legislature in 1947, this landmark legislation provided the legal foundation for setting up grass-roots democratic self-government institutions in rural areas.

2. (B) Article 243A
Article 243A of the Constitution of India defines the Gram Sabha and outlines its powers. A Gram Sabha consists of persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village comprised within the area of a Gram Panchayat. It performs such powers and functions at the village level as the Legislature of a State may by law provide.

3. (B) B.R. Mehta Committee - 1957
The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was appointed by the Government of India in January 1957 to examine the working of the Community Development Programme and the National Extension Service. The committee submitted its report in November 1957, recommending the establishment of a three-tier Panchayati Raj system to achieve democratic decentralisation across all rural regions in the country.

4. (B) 21 years
Under Article 243F of the Constitution of India and the United Provinces Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, the minimum age requirement for contesting Panchayati Raj elections, including Gram Pradhan and Panchayat member seats in Uttar Pradesh, is fixed at 21 years. Candidates below this prescribed age limit are constitutionally disqualified from filing nominations or holding elective offices.

5. (C) 29
The Eleventh Schedule was added to the Constitution of India by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1992. It contains a list of 29 functional subjects placed under the purview of Panchayats. These subjects encompass key development areas including agriculture, rural housing, drinking water, roads, poverty alleviation, primary education, social welfare, and maintenance of community assets.

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6. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Article 243K of the Constitution specifies that the State Election Commissioner is appointed by the Governor. To guarantee independence and impartiality, the commissioner cannot be removed from office except in the like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of a High Court, ensuring statutory security of tenure for conducting local body elections.

7. (A) Block Pramukh
In the three-tier Panchayati Raj framework established in Uttar Pradesh, the intermediate administrative body is called the Kshetra Panchayat. The designated political head of the Kshetra Panchayat is known as the Block Pramukh, who is indirectly elected by the directly elected members of that Kshetra Panchayat in accordance with state statutory provisions and election regulations.

8. (D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee recommended a three-tier Panchayati Raj framework in 1957. The Ashok Mehta Committee advocated a two-tier system in 1977. The G.V.K. Rao Committee in 1985 suggested creating the post of District Development Commissioner. The L.M. Singhvi Committee in 1986 strongly recommended granting constitutional recognition to rural local self-government institutions across India.

9. (A) April 1994
Following the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, the State Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh was formally constituted on April 23, 1994. It is an independent constitutional authority responsible for preparing electoral rolls and conducting free, fair, and impartial elections for all rural and urban local bodies across the entire state of Uttar Pradesh.

10. (D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act provides for a three-tier system of Panchayati

Raj, but states with a population not exceeding 20 lakhs are exempted from constituting Panchayats at the intermediate level. Thus, the mandatory three-tier structure is not applied unconditionally across all states, making the exemption provision a valid constitutional option for smaller states.

11. (D) Police and public order
Police and public order are state subjects listed under List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and fall strictly within the jurisdiction of state governments. They are not included among the 29 functional subjects listed under the Eleventh Schedule, which covers local developmental and welfare functions devolved to Panchayati Raj Institutions.

12. (A) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee → Ashok Mehta Committee → G.V.K. Rao Committee → L.M. Singhvi Committee
The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was appointed in 1957 to review community development programmes. The Ashok Mehta Committee was constituted in 1977 to examine Panchayati Raj measures. The G.V.K. Rao Committee was formed in 1985 to review administrative arrangements. The L.M. Singhvi Committee was established in 1986 to recommend constitutional status for local bodies.

13. (B) One-third of the total seats
Article 243D of the Constitution mandates that not less than one-third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat shall be reserved for women. This constitutional mandate also applies to the offices of Chairpersons at the Gram Panchayat, intermediate, and district levels across all state jurisdictions.

14. (B) Article 243-I
Article 243-I of the Constitution mandates that the Governor of a State shall, as soon as may be within one year from the commencement of the Constitution 73rd Amendment Act, and thereafter at the expiration of every fifth year, constitute a State Finance Commission to review the financial position of Panchayats and recommend revenue distribution principles.

15. (A) I and II only
Gram Sabha comprises all registered voters of a village and is required under the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act to hold two general meetings annually, after the Kharif and Rabi harvests. These statutory general meetings are presided over by the Gram Pradhan, not the Block Development Officer, making administrative officials non-presiding officers during assembly sessions.

16. (C) Zila Panchayat Adhyaksha
The Zila Panchayat forms the apex tier of the rural local self-government system at the district level in Uttar Pradesh. Meetings of the Zila Panchayat are presided over by its elected political head, the Zila Panchayat Adhyaksha, while the Chief Development Officer or Additional District Magistrate functions as the administrative chief executive officer of the body.

17. (B) 1st June 1993
The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, which inserted Part IXA and the Twelfth Schedule into the Constitution to govern urban local bodies, came into force on June 1, 1993. It introduced constitutional status and uniform structural standards for urban self-government entities, including Nagar Panchayats, Municipal Councils, and Municipal Corporations, throughout the territory of India.

18. (A) I, II and III only
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act introduced Part IX, mandated a five-year tenure for Panchayats, and provided for direct elections to all seats across three levels. However, reservation for Other Backward Classes was made discretionary for state legislatures rather than compulsory under the constitutional framework itself, leaving specific quotas to individual state laws and regulations.

19. (B) Article 243ZD
Article 243ZD of the Constitution mandates the constitution of a District Planning Committee at the district level in every state. The primary objective of this committee is to consolidate the individual development plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities within the district and to prepare a unified draft development plan for the entire district.

20. (D) It received the assent of the Governor General of India on 5th June 1947.
The United Provinces Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, received the assent of the Governor General of India on June 5, 1947, and was subsequently

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promulgated to establish rural local self-governance. It established a single-tier system of Gram Panchayats at the village level initially, which was later expanded into a comprehensive three-tier Panchayati Raj system.

21. (A) Gram Panchayat Vikas Adhikari
The Gram Panchayat Vikas Adhikari serves as the administrative secretary and executive official of a Gram Panchayat in Uttar Pradesh. Appointed by the state government, this official maintains official records, assists in executing development schemes, manages financial transactions, and coordinates administrative activities between the Gram Panchayat and block-level government administration.

22. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Article 243A contains provisions relating to the Gram Sabha. Article 243B governs the constitution of Panchayats at the village, intermediate, and district levels. Article 243D specifies rules regarding reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and women. Article 243K details the establishment, powers, and conduct of elections by the State Election Commission.

23. (A) N.B. Singh
Following the constitution of the State Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh in April 1994, N.B. Singh was appointed as the first State Election Commissioner. He assumed office to supervise, direct, and control the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of democratic elections for Panchayats and urban local bodies across the state.

24. (B) 18
The Twelfth Schedule was added to the Constitution of India by the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992. It lists 18 functional items that fall within the administrative scope of Municipalities, including urban planning, regulation of land use, roads and bridges, public health, fire services, urban forestry, and safeguarding interests of weaker sections.

25. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Under Article 243-I of the Constitution, the Governor constitutes a State Finance Commission every five years. The primary constitutional objective of this commission is to review the financial health of local bodies and recommend principles for distributing tax revenues between the state government and Panchayats, providing a direct logical justification for its creation.

26. (B) 6 months
Under the provisions of the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, the Gram Sabha must hold two statutory general meetings every year, corresponding to the Kharif and Rabi crop harvests. Consequently, the maximum permissible time interval between any two consecutive general meetings of the Gram Sabha is legally fixed at six months.

27. (D) Town Area Committee - Industrial township
Under the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, urban areas are classified into Nagar Panchayats for transitional rural-to-urban areas, Nagar Palika Parishads for smaller urban areas, and Nagar Nigams for larger urban areas. Town Area Committees were historical administrative structures and are not designated as statutory industrial townships under the constitutional framework.

28. (A) Mahapour (Mayor)
In Uttar Pradesh, the elected political head of a Nagar Nigam or Municipal Corporation is officially designated as the Mahapour, or Mayor. The Mahapour is directly elected by urban voters across the municipal area, serves as the first citizen of the city, and presides over official meetings and proceedings of the Municipal Corporation Board.

29. (B) Block Development Officer (BDO)
In Uttar Pradesh, the Block Development Officer serves as the ex-officio Chief Executive Officer of the Kshetra Panchayat at the block level. The Block Development Officer handles executive administration, supervises official staff, coordinates development programmes, and implements resolutions passed by the Kshetra Panchayat under the leadership of the elected Block Pramukh.

30. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Every Gram Panchayat is mandated to formulate a Gram Panchayat Development Plan for local economic growth and social justice. This participatory planning process is strengthened nationwide through the annual

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'Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas' campaign, which ensures community participation, departmental convergence, and effective resource allocation in preparing village development plans.

31. (D) I, II and III
Article 243Q of the Constitution provides a three-tier structure for urban local governance based on population size and urban development. Nagar Panchayats are constituted for transitional rural-to-urban areas, Nagar Palika Parishads manage smaller urban areas, and Nagar Nigams govern larger urban centers, ensuring tailored municipal administration across different urban categories.

32. (C) Kharif meeting and Rabi meeting
The U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, explicitly mandates that the Gram Sabha shall hold two statutory general meetings every year. These meetings are traditionally scheduled immediately following the harvest season of the main cropping periods in the region, and are legally designated as the Kharif meeting and the Rabi meeting.

33. (B) 2 → 1 → 3
The Panchayati Raj system in Uttar Pradesh follows a three-tier administrative hierarchy arranged in ascending order. The Gram Panchayat operates at the village level as the primary unit, followed by the Kshetra Panchayat at the intermediate block level, and culminating in the Zila Panchayat at the top district level of rural governance.

34. (C) Metropolitan Planning Committee
Article 243ZE of the Constitution of India provides for the constitution of a Metropolitan Planning Committee in every metropolitan area. This body is tasked with preparing a draft development plan for the metropolitan area as a whole, coordinating infrastructure development, land-use planning, and resource sharing across municipal and local authority jurisdictions.

35. (A) I, II and IV only
The Ashok Mehta Committee in 1977 recommended replacing the three-tier Panchayati Raj system with a two-tier model comprising Zila Parishad and Mandal Panchayat. It recommended making Zila Parishad the executive planning body and granting tax powers to Mandal Panchayats. Crucially, it favored open participation of political parties in Panchayat elections.

36. (C) 27%
Under state legislative enactments governing Panchayati Raj and local bodies in Uttar Pradesh, a specific reservation quota of 27 percent of total seats is provided for candidates belonging to Other Backward Classes. This statutory provision applies across Gram Panchayats, Kshetra Panchayats, and Zila Panchayats to ensure fair political representation.

37. (A) Chief Development Officer / ADM (Development)
In Uttar Pradesh, the senior administrative officer who functions as the Chief Executive Officer or Officer-in-charge of the Zila Panchayat is the Chief Development Officer or Additional District Magistrate (Development). This official oversees administrative operations, implements decisions of the Zila Panchayat board, and supervises district rural development schemes.

38. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
The elected political head of a Gram Panchayat is the Gram Pradhan. The Kshetra Panchayat is headed by the Block Pramukh. The apex rural body, the Zila Panchayat, is led by the Zila Panchayat Adhyaksha. The political head of a Nagar Nigam or Municipal Corporation is designated as the Mahapour or Mayor.

39. (A) Magna Carta of Local Self-Government
Lord Ripon's Resolution of 1882 is widely recognized in Indian administrative history as the Magna Carta of Local Self-Government. It laid down foundational principles for establishing elected local boards, promoting financial decentralisation, ensuring non-official majorities, and transferring real administrative responsibility to local self-governing institutions across both rural and urban India.

40. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The primary constitutional role of the District Planning Committee under Article 243ZD is to consolidate local development plans prepared by rural Panchayats and urban Municipalities. By integrating these individual local plans into a comprehensive draft plan for the whole district, the committee directly satisfies its mandated purpose of unified district planning.

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41. (B) L.M. Singhvi Committee
The L.M. Singhvi Committee, appointed by the Government of India in 1986, was the first committee to explicitly recommend granting constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions. It emphasized that constitutional protection was necessary to safeguard democratic decentralisation, ensure regular elections, and preserve the statutory financial autonomy of local self-government bodies.

42. (B) 6 months
Article 243E of the Constitution and the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act stipulate that if a Gram Panchayat is dissolved prior to the expiration of its normal five-year tenure, fresh elections to reconstitute the Panchayat must be completed within six months from the date of its premature dissolution to avoid leadership gaps.

43. (D) Part IV (Directive Principles)
Article 40 is located in Part IV of the Constitution of India, which contains the Directive Principles of State Policy. It directs the State to take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.

44. (A) e-GramSwaraj
Launched by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, e-GramSwaraj is a simplified, web-based portal designed to provide a unified platform for decentralized planning, progress reporting, tracking, and real-time financial accounting for Gram Panchayats. It enhances transparency, accountability, and digital governance across all rural local bodies throughout the entire country.

45. (A) I and II only
The State Finance Commission reviews the financial position of both rural Panchayats and urban Municipalities, submitting recommendations to the Governor regarding tax distribution and grants-in-aid. However, these recommendations are advisory in nature and not legally binding on the State Government, which retains ultimate statutory authority over state fiscal matters.

46. (B) 21 years
In accordance with Article 243V of the Constitution of India and relevant state municipal laws in Uttar Pradesh, the minimum age required for a citizen to contest elections for member or ward councillor in a Municipal Corporation is fixed at 21 years, matching the age requirement for rural local body elections.

47. (A) UP Panchayat Law Amendment Act, 1994
Following the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, Uttar Pradesh enacted the UP Panchayat Law Amendment Act, 1994. This statutory amendment brought existing state legislation into alignment with constitutional provisions, renaming intermediate 'Kshetra Samitis' as 'Kshetra Panchayats' and district-level 'Zila Parishads' as 'Zila Panchayats' across the entire state structure.

48. (D) Article 243G - Audit of accounts of Panchayats
Article 243G deals with the powers, authority, and responsibilities of Panchayats regarding economic development and social justice schemes. In contrast, provisions relating to the audit of accounts of Panchayats are specifically embodied in Article 243J of the Constitution, making the pairing of Article 243G with account auditing incorrect.

49. (A) I, II and III only
The Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution lists 18 functional items for Municipalities, including urban planning, land-use regulation, building construction, and fire services. Agricultural extension, however, is a rural development subject listed under the Eleventh Schedule for Panchayats, placing it outside the statutory municipal scope defined under Article 243W.

50. (C) State Election Commission, UP
Under Articles 243K and 243ZA of the Constitution, the superintendence, direction, and control of the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of all elections to Panchayats and Municipalities in Uttar Pradesh are vested exclusively in the State Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh, an independent constitutional authority.

51. (B) Online audit of Panchayat accounts
'AuditOnline' is an e-governance application launched by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj under the Panchayat Enterprise Suite. It facilitates the online audit of Panchayat accounts, enabling systematic digital auditing, maintenance of audit records, generation of audit reports, and enhanced

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financial accountability and transparency in local governance funds utilization.

52. (D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
Part IX contains constitutional provisions for Panchayats covering Articles 243 through 243O. Part IXA governs Municipalities across Articles 243P to 243ZG. The Eleventh Schedule enumerates 29 functional subjects devolved to rural Panchayats. The Twelfth Schedule outlines 18 functional items assigned to urban Municipalities for local administration and development.

53. (C) Article 243K
Article 243K of the Constitution of India provides for the establishment of a State Election Commission. This independent constitutional authority consists of a State Election Commissioner appointed by the Governor, responsible for supervising, directing, and conducting all elections to Panchayati Raj Institutions within the respective state jurisdiction.

54. (C) Nagaur
The democratic decentralisation scheme known as Panchayati Raj was first inaugurated in independent India on October 2, 1959, by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. The historic launching ceremony took place in the Nagaur district of Rajasthan, following recommendations made by the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee for establishing local rural self-governance.

55. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The executive administration of a Municipal Corporation in Uttar Pradesh is headed by a Municipal Commissioner, also known as Nagar Ayukta. The Municipal Commissioner is an officer from the Indian Administrative Service or senior state civil services appointed by the State Government, specifically entrusted to execute all decisions and resolutions.

56. (C) Not less than four-fifths
Article 243ZD of the Constitution stipulates that not less than four-fifths of the total members of a District Planning Committee shall be elected by, and from amongst, the elected members of the Zila Panchayat and Municipalities in the district, in proportion to the rural and urban population ratio.

57. (C) 1961
The U.P. Kshetra Samitis and Zila Parishads Act was enacted by the Uttar Pradesh legislature in 1961 to establish tier structures at the block and district levels. Following constitutional amendments in 1994, this legislation was formally renamed as the U.P. Kshetra Panchayat and Zila Panchayat Act, 1961.

58. (A) Nagar Panchayat → Nagar Palika Parishad → Nagar Nigam
The spatial hierarchy of urban local bodies in Uttar Pradesh progresses from smallest to largest based on population and development status. Nagar Panchayats serve transitional areas evolving from rural to urban, Nagar Palika Parishads govern smaller urban municipalities, and Nagar Nigams manage major metropolitan or larger urban urbanized areas.

59. (D) District Magistrate or nominated officer
In Uttar Pradesh, the oath of office and secrecy to a newly elected Gram Pradhan is administered by the District Magistrate or an officer specifically nominated by the District Magistrate, such as a Sub-Divisional Magistrate or Block Development Officer, in accordance with state statutory rules governing local body oaths.

60. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Article 243D mandates reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in every Panchayat in proportion to their population in the area. It further empowers states to rotate these reserved seats among different constituencies in successive elections, ensuring equitable democratic representation across all territorial wards over time.

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61. (A) I and II only
In Uttar Pradesh, the Gram Sabha examines annual financial statements, audit reports, and selects beneficiaries for welfare schemes. However, levying Personal Income Tax falls exclusively under federal taxation powers managed by the Central Government, meaning local Gram Sabhas possess no constitutional authority to levy or collect personal income taxes.

62. (B) 24th April
National Panchayati Raj Day is celebrated across India on April 24 every year. This date commemorates the historic day in 1993 when

the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992, officially came into force, granting constitutional status to rural local self-government bodies and establishing a standardized three-tier Panchayati Raj system nationwide.

63. (B) 1985
The G.V.K. Rao Committee was set up by the Planning Commission in 1985 to review existing administrative arrangements for rural development and poverty alleviation programs. The committee submitted its comprehensive report in 1985, recommending the revival and strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions to make district-level planning effective and decentralized.

64. (C) Nagaland
Under Article 243M of the Constitution of India, Part IX is not applicable to the states of Nagaland, Meghalaya, and Mizoram, as well as certain hill areas and scheduled areas. This exemption accounts for customary laws and traditional tribal governance systems operating in those specific northeastern regions of the country.

65. (A) I, II and IV only
A Gram Panchayat in Uttar Pradesh is headed by a directly elected Gram Pradhan, serves a standard five-year tenure, and relies on the Gram Panchayat Vikas Adhikari as its administrative secretary. However, the minimum age required to contest for Gram Pradhan is 21 years, making the eighteen-year age limit incorrect.

66. (C) Article 243T
Article 243T of the Constitution of India mandates the reservation of seats in Municipalities for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and women. It specifies that seats shall be reserved in proportion to population and that not less than one-third of total municipal seats shall be reserved exclusively for female candidates.

67. (B) Nyaya Panchayat
Under the original U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, local judicial functions at the village cluster level were entrusted to the Nyaya Panchayat. Designed to provide accessible and affordable justice, Nyaya Panchayats held minor civil and criminal jurisdiction to try local petty disputes without formal legal representation or expensive court litigation.

68. (D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
e-GramSwaraj handles digital planning and financial accounting for Panchayats. SVAMITVA uses drone mapping to issue property cards and land ownership titles in rural areas. AuditOnline facilitates digital auditing of local body accounts. The Gram Panchayat Development Plan framework assists local bodies in formulating annual comprehensive development projects.

69. (A) Provide property ownership cards to rural households
The SVAMITVA scheme, implemented by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, uses advanced drone technology to survey inhabited rural areas. Its core goal is to map village abadi land and issue legal property ownership cards to rural homeowners, enabling rural households to use financial assets as collateral for securing bank loans.

70. (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Recommendations made by the State Finance Commission are advisory and not legally binding on state governments. While the Governor is constitutionally required under Article 243-I to lay these recommendations before the State Legislature along with an explanatory memorandum, this tabling requirement explains reporting procedure rather than the advisory legal nature.

71. (C) 2 years
Under the provisions of the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, a motion of no-confidence against an incumbent Gram Pradhan cannot be initiated or moved until two years have elapsed from the date on which the Pradhan assumes office, ensuring administrative stability during the initial period of local governance.

72. (D) Powers, authority and duties of Panchayats
Article 243G of the Constitution deals with the powers, authority, and duties of Panchayats. It enables state legislatures to endow Panchayats with powers necessary to function as self-government units, including preparing plans and implementing schemes for economic development and social justice regarding subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule.

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73. (B) L.M. Singhvi Committee - Rejection of constitutional status
The pairing of the L.M. Singhvi Committee with rejection of constitutional status is incorrect. In fact, the L.M. Singhvi Committee in 1986 was the pioneering committee that explicitly recommended conferring constitutional status on Panchayati Raj Institutions to guarantee regular elections, adequate financial resources, and statutory institutional recognition.

74. (A) I and II only
In Uttar Pradesh, the Mayor or Mahapour is directly elected by city voters, functions as first citizen, and presides over Corporation board meetings. However, executive administrative power is vested in the State-appointed Municipal Commissioner (Nagar Ayukta) rather than the Mayor, making administrative control over state officers an executive function.

75. (C) Not less than two-thirds
Article 243ZE of the Constitution specifies that in a Metropolitan Planning Committee, not less than two-thirds of the members shall be elected by, and from amongst, the elected members of the Municipalities and Chairpersons of the Panchayats in the Metropolitan area in proportion to their respective populations.

76. (C) Article 243F
Disqualifications for membership of Panchayats are specified under Article 243F of the Constitution of India. It lays down that a person shall be disqualified if disqualified under any law made by the State Legislature, or if under twenty-one years of age, for being chosen as or being a Panchayat member.

77. (A) I, II and III only
Uttar Pradesh maintains a three-tier Panchayati Raj structure with 27% OBC reservation, governed by the State Election Commission. However, Article 243-I mandates that the State Finance Commission must be appointed by the Governor every 5 years rather than every 10 years, making the ten-year appointment cycle incorrect.

78. (B) Block Development Officer
Under the U.P. Kshetra Panchayat and Zila Panchayat Act, 1961, the Block Development Officer serves as the ex-officio Secretary and Chief Executive Officer of the Kshetra Panchayat. The Block Development Officer handles administrative duties, maintains official records, oversees development staff, and executes decisions taken by the Kshetra Panchayat body.

79. (A) Gram Sabha
Under MGNREGA guidelines and Panchayati Raj operational rules, the Gram Sabha is empowered as the primary statutory body to conduct social audits of all development projects and public expenditures in the village. This mechanism ensures public scrutiny, community monitoring, financial transparency, and accountability of local execution agencies and village authorities.

80. (C) Article 243H
Article 243H of the Constitution of India empowers state legislatures to enact laws authorizing Panchayats to levy, collect, and appropriate local taxes, duties, tolls, and fees. It also provides for assigning state taxes to Panchayats and making grants-in-aid to support rural local financial self-sufficiency and developmental governance.

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CHAPTER 08

Public Policy and Community Development

1. The historical Etawah Pilot Project, which served as a forerunner to the Community Development Programme in India, was launched in Uttar Pradesh in 1948 under the guidance of which planner?
(A) S. K. Dey
(B) Albert Mayer
(C) Acharya Vinoba Bhave
(D) V. T. Krishnamachari

2. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission (UPSRLM):
Statement I: UPSRLM is implemented by the Department of Rural Development, Government of Uttar Pradesh.
Statement II: The brand name 'Prerna' has been adopted in Uttar Pradesh to market products produced by Self-Help Groups.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

3. Which of the following pairs of social welfare schemes in Uttar Pradesh and their primary objective is correctly matched?
(A) Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana - Subsidized financial grant for housing construction in rural regions
(B) Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana - Free laptop distribution to high school top academic rankers
(C) Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana - Financial support for girl child health and education
(D) Samagra Gram Vikas Yojana - Direct monthly financial pension to needy senior citizen residents

4. Which official portal was developed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh as an Integrated Grievance Redressal System (IGRS) for citizens to lodge administrative complaints?
(A) Nivesh Mitra
(B) e-Sathi
(C) Darpan
(D) Jansunwai

5. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1947 was amended to reserve not less than one-third of the total number of seats for women in Gram Panchayats.
Reason (R): Article 243D of the Constitution of India mandates reservation of seats for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

6. Under the Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana in Uttar Pradesh, which of the following is NOT an eligibility condition for receiving benefits?
(A) The beneficiary family must be a permanent registered resident of the state of Uttar Pradesh.
(B) The beneficiary girl child must belong exclusively to SC or ST communities.
(C) The annual family income from all sources should not exceed the limit of Rupees 3 Lakh.

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(D) A maximum of two girl children per family can avail the full benefits of the scheme.

7. Consider the following statements regarding the Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana launched by Uttar Pradesh:
I. It provides free coaching and guidance for competitive examinations like IAS, PCS, NEET, and JEE.
II. Classes are conducted through both offline mode at district levels and virtual online sessions.
III. The scheme is nodalized and implemented by the Social Welfare Department of Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

8. The 'Nivesh Mitra' portal operated by the Government of Uttar Pradesh functions primarily as a:
(A) Single Window System for industrial clearances and approvals
(B) Online portal for primary school teacher administrative transfer management
(C) Direct Benefit Transfer mechanism for subsidized agricultural fertilizers
(D) Unified portal for digital land revenue payment and Khatauni download

9. An artisan in Gorakhpur specializes in terracotta craft and wants to seek assistance under the One District One Product (ODOP) financial assistance scheme of Uttar Pradesh. Which nodal department administers this scheme?
(A) Department of Infrastructure, Industrial Development and Investment Promotion
(B) Department of Handloom, Textiles, Sericulture and Handicrafts Development
(C) Department of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Export Promotion
(D) Department of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Rural Employment

10. Select the correct chronological sequence of the following rural and community development milestones in Uttar Pradesh from earliest to latest:
1. Launch of Etawah Pilot Project
2. Enactment of the Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act
3. Passage of the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Vidhi (Amendment) Act aligning with the 73rd Constitutional Amendment
4. Establishment of the Uttar Pradesh State Planning Board
Select the correct order using the options below:
(A) 2 - 1 - 4 - 3
(B) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(C) 2 - 4 - 1 - 3
(D) 1 - 4 - 2 - 3

11. Which of the following pairs of scheme and targeted beneficiary group in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) UP Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarozgar Yojana - Unemployed educated youth
(B) Mukhyamantri Krishak Durghatna Kalyan Yojana - Farmers and distress-affected agricultural workers
(C) Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana - Traditional artisans and craftspeople
(D) UP Bhagya Laxmi Yojana - Elderly citizens above 60 years of age

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12. Consider the following statements regarding the Chief Minister Jan Arogya Yojana of Uttar Pradesh:
I. It provides cashless health insurance coverage up to Rupees 5 Lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization.
II. It covers vulnerable poor families that were left out of the National Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY census list.
III. It is implemented by the State Agency for Comprehensive Health and Integrated Services (SACHIS).
IV. The scheme funding is entirely borne by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I and II only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) II, III and IV only

13. Under the Uttar Pradesh Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarozgar Yojana, what is the maximum project cost limit eligible for financial margin money assistance in the service sector?
(A) Rupees 5 Lakh
(B) Rupees 10 Lakh
(C) Rupees 25 Lakh
(D) Rupees 50 Lakh

14. Which of the following state initiatives in Uttar Pradesh is NOT a direct welfare scheme targeting women and child empowerment?
(A) Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana
(B) UP Bhagya Laxmi Yojana
(C) Mukhya Mantri Samuhik Vivah Yojana
(D) Mukhyamantri Nagar Srijan Yojana

15. Consider the following lists regarding governance portals in Uttar Pradesh:
List I: Governance Portals in Uttar Pradesh
P. Jansunwai
Q. Nivesh Mitra
R. Bhulekh UP
S. e-Sathi UP
List II: Primary Function
1. Digital access to land ownership records (Khatauni)
2. Integrated public grievance redressal mechanism
3. Online delivery of citizen certificates (income, caste, domicile)
4. Single window portal for industrial approvals
Which of the following represents the correct match between List I and List II?
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

16. According to the provisions of the Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1947, what proportion of total seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in a Gram Panchayat must be reserved for women belonging to those respective categories?
(A) Not less than one-fourth
(B) Not less than one-third
(C) Not less than one-half
(D) Not less than two-thirds

17. Consider the following statements regarding the implementation of the National Food Security Act (NFSA) in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: Beneficiaries in Uttar Pradesh are categorized into Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households and Priority Households (PHH).
Statement II: All Fair Price Shops (FPS) in Uttar Pradesh are mandated to process foodgrain distribution through Aadhaar-authenticated electronic Point of Sale (e-PoS) devices.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

18. Canteens operated by Self-Help Groups under the Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission to provide affordable meals in government offices and hospitals are branded as:
(A) Prerna Canteen
(B) Annapurna Canteen
(C) Jan Ahar Canteen
(D) Shakti Canteen

19. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Social Audit of works executed under MGNREGA is conducted by the Gram Sabha in Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): The Uttar Pradesh Social Audit Society was established as an autonomous body to facilitate independent social audits of rural development schemes.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

20. Which of the following statements regarding Public-Private Partnership (PPP) project execution in Uttar Pradesh is CORRECT?
(A) All Public-Private Partnership projects operating in Uttar Pradesh are fully exempt from federal environmental clearance regulations.
(B) Local Panchayati Raj Institutions are statutory authorities empowered to grant final administrative approval for major expressway PPP projects.
(C) The Government of Uttar Pradesh strictly prohibits any private sector involvement or contracting in municipal solid waste management services.
(D) The PPP Cell under the Infrastructure and Industrial Development Department

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coordinates project appraisal and policy frameworks.

21. The main administrative training institute responsible for public policy training of state civil services officers in Uttar Pradesh, named the Uttar Pradesh Academy of Administration and Management (UPAAM), is situated at:
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Varanasi
(C) Lucknow
(D) Agra

22. Consider the following statements regarding the implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) Phase-II in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It focuses on sustaining Open Defecation Free (ODF) status and implementing Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM).
II. Gram Panchayats are incentivized to achieve 'ODF Plus' status across different levels (Aspiring, Rising, Model).
III. The State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) works in coordination with the Panchayati Raj Department for rural sanitation initiatives.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

23. Under the Har Ghar Nal Yojana (Jal Jeevan Mission) implemented in Uttar Pradesh, which region was prioritized in the initial rollout phase for universal tap water connections due to severe acute water scarcity?
(A) The northern Rohilkhand plain region
(B) The swampy sub-Himalayan Terai belt region
(C) The fertile Western Ganga Plain region
(D) Bundelkhand and Vindhya regions

24. Selection of eligible beneficiary households under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) in Uttar Pradesh is determined primarily through:
(A) Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011 data verified by Gram Sabha
(B) Below Poverty Line (BPL) census list of 2002 without Gram Sabha intervention
(C) Land holding data maintained by District Revenue Officer
(D) Direct recommendation by the local Member of Legislative Assembly

25. Which of the following administrative divisions in Uttar Pradesh and its constituent district is INCORRECTLY paired?
(A) Chitrakoot Administrative Division - Banda District
(B) Devipatan Administrative Division - Gonda District
(C) Mirzapur Division - Jaunpur District
(D) Jhansi Administrative Division - Lalitpur District

26. Arrange the following administrative tiers of the Panchayati Raj system in Uttar Pradesh in order from the lowest territorial level to the highest territorial level:
1. Gram Panchayat
2. Zila Panchayat
3. Kshetra Panchayat
Select the correct arrangement using the options below:
(A) 1 - 3 - 2
(B) 1 - 2 - 3
(C) 3 - 1 - 2
(D) 2 - 3 - 1

27. Consider the following statements regarding policy planning institutions in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: The State Planning Commission of Uttar Pradesh was reconstituted as the State Transformation Commission (STC) in 2022.
Statement II: The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh serves as the ex-officio Chairperson of the State Transformation Commission.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

28. Under the UP Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarozgar Yojana, what is the maximum financial project cost ceiling permitted for setting up an industrial manufacturing unit?
(A) Rupees 10 Lakh
(B) Rupees 25 Lakh
(C) Rupees 50 Lakh
(D) Rupees 1 Crore

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29. Consider the following statements regarding the Smart Cities Mission implementation in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Ten cities in Uttar Pradesh were selected under the Central Smart Cities Mission.
II. Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, and Varanasi were included in the Central Smart Cities list.
III. The Government of Uttar Pradesh launched the State Smart City scheme to cover remaining Municipal Corporations like Ayodhya and Shahjahanpur.
IV. The Nodal Department for implementation in Uttar Pradesh is the Urban Development Department.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I and II only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) II, III and IV only

30. Under the Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1959, what is the minimum general population threshold required for converting a local urban area into a Municipal Corporation (Nagar Nigam)?
(A) 1 Lakh
(B) 5 Lakh
(C) 10 Lakh
(D) 15 Lakh

31. Consider the following lists regarding state commissions in Uttar Pradesh:
List I: Statutory/State Commissions in Uttar Pradesh
P. Uttar Pradesh State Human Rights Commission
Q. Uttar Pradesh State Public Service Commission
R. Uttar Pradesh Information Commission
S. State Election Commission, Uttar Pradesh
List II: Headquarters / Nodal City
1. Lucknow
2. Prayagraj
3. Lucknow
4. Lucknow
Which of the following represents the correct match between List I and List II?
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

32. What is the designated brand name created by the Uttar Pradesh Rural Livelihood Mission for products manufactured by women Self-Help Groups?
(A) Utkarsh
(B) Prerna
(C) Samridhi
(D) Uday

33. Which of the following features is CORRECT regarding the Mukhyamantri Krishak Durghatna Kalyan Yojana operated by the Government of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) It offers comprehensive crop loss insurance coverage specifically designed to protect against localized natural flood damage only.
(B) It grants compensation up to Rupees 5 Lakh for accidental death or disability of farmers and sharecroppers.
(C) It covers exclusively registered land-owning marginal farmers who have attained the age of 60 years or above across the state.
(D) It is co-financed through equal 50:50 premium contribution payments shared between participating farmers and the state government.

34. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): District Planning Committees (DPCs) are constituted in districts of Uttar Pradesh to consolidate development plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities.
Reason (R): Article 243ZD of the Constitution of India mandates the constitution of a District Planning Committee at the district level in every State.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

35. Under the Mukhyamantri Bal Seva Yojana launched by Uttar Pradesh for children affected by crises, which of the following is NOT a provided welfare measure?
(A) Direct monthly financial aid of Rupees 4,000 per month for eligible orphaned children
(B) Free laptop computer provision for children enrolled in school or vocational courses

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(C) Guaranteed government jobs for beneficiaries reaching 18 years of age
(D) One-time marriage financial assistance grant for eligible girls in beneficiary families

36. An Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) ration cardholding family living in a rural area of Badaun district is entitled to receive how much foodgrain per month under the National Food Security Act framework in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 5 kg per person
(B) 50 kg per household
(C) 25 kg per household
(D) 35 kg per household

37. In which year was the State Planning Board originally established in Uttar Pradesh to formulate decentralized state plans?
(A) 1952
(B) 1972
(C) 1982
(D) 1992

38. Consider the following statements regarding the implementation of the PM-KISAN scheme in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Uttar Pradesh accounts for the highest total number of beneficiary farmers among all Indian states under PM-KISAN.
II. Eligible farmer families receive direct income support of Rupees 6,000 per year in three equal installments.
III. The Department of Agriculture, Government of Uttar Pradesh, acts as the nodal agency for land data verification.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

39. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Jan Hit Guarantee Act, 2011:
Statement I: The Act provides for the delivery of notified public services to citizens within specified time limits.
Statement II: A penalty can be imposed on the designated officer for delay in providing notified services without reasonable cause.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

40. According to the Uttar Pradesh Kshetra Panchayat and Zila Panchayat Act, 1961, what is the normal tenure of the Pramukh of a Kshetra Panchayat?
(A) 5 years
(B) 3 years
(C) 6 years
(D) 4 years

41. Which of the following pairs of scheme and administrative department in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana - Social Welfare Department
(B) One District One Product (ODOP) Scheme - MSME and Export Promotion Department
(C) Operation Kayakalp - Department of Heavy Industries
(D) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) - Panchayati Raj Department

42. Select the correct chronological sequence of the launch of the following state policies and initiatives in Uttar Pradesh (earliest to latest):
1. Uttar Pradesh Jan Hit Guarantee Act
2. Uttar Pradesh Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarozgar Yojana
3. One District One Product (ODOP) Scheme
4. Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana
Select the correct order using the options below:
(A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(B) 2 - 1 - 4 - 3
(C) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4
(D) 3 - 1 - 2 - 4

43. Which administrative agency acts as the state nodal implementing body for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) State Employment Exchange and Manpower Bureau
(B) Department of Labour and Employment, Uttar Pradesh
(C) Uttar Pradesh State Urban Development Agency
(D) Department of Rural Development, UP

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44. Under the Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana in Uttar Pradesh, traditional artisans such as carpenters, tailors, and blacksmiths receive free skill training along with:
(A) Direct cash grant assistance of Rupees 1 Lakh
(B) Free toolkits relevant to their trade
(C) Free subsidized commercial electricity connection
(D) Permanent ownership rights to Gram Sabha land

45. Consider the following statements regarding the implementation of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 initiatives in primary schools of Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Basic Education Department launched the 'NIPUN Bharat UP' mission to achieve foundational literacy and numeracy.
II. 'Vidya Pravesh', a 3-month school preparation module, was introduced for Grade 1 students.
III. The state uses the 'Balvatika' framework for pre-school early childhood care and education.
IV. Mobile app-based monitoring tools are used by Academic Resource Persons (ARPs) for school inspections.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I and II only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) II, III and IV only

46. Which of the following districts in Uttar Pradesh was NOT included among the eight Aspirational Districts selected by NITI Aayog for focused development?
(A) Chitrakoot
(B) Balrampur
(C) Shravasti
(D) Lucknow

47. Under the Digital India initiative in Uttar Pradesh, high-speed optical fiber connectivity to Gram Panchayats for digital service centers is being delivered under which national project?
(A) BharatNet Project
(B) Digital UP Mission
(C) Sugamya Bharat Scheme
(D) National Knowledge Network

48. Consider the following lists regarding development schemes in Uttar Pradesh:
List I: Welfare / Development Schemes in Uttar Pradesh
P. One District One Product (ODOP) Scheme
Q. Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana
R. Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana
S. Mukhyamantri Krishak Durghatna Kalyan Yojana
List II: Year of Launch
1. 2018
2. 2019
3. 2021
4. 2020
Which of the following represents the correct match between List I and List II?
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

49. Consider the following statements regarding the institution of Lokayukta in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: The Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act was enacted in the year 1975.
Statement II: The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh is explicitly included within the investigative jurisdiction of the Lokayukta under the state Act.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

50. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Urban local bodies in Uttar Pradesh are implementing the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) to expand piped water coverage and sewerage network.
Reason (R): Urban infrastructure improvement is vital to support economic growth and civic health in growing urban centers of Uttar Pradesh.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

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(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

51. What is the upper annual income threshold of the family to be eligible for financial aid under the Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Rupees 1.5 Lakh
(B) Rupees 2.0 Lakh
(C) Rupees 3.0 Lakh
(D) Rupees 5.0 Lakh

52. Identify the portal among the following which is NOT primarily designed for public grievance redressal or single-window investment clearance in Uttar Pradesh:
(A) Jansunwai Portal
(B) Nivesh Mitra Portal
(C) Integrated Grievance Redressal System (IGRS)
(D) Bhulekh UP Portal

53. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Social Audit Society (UPSAS):
I. It is an autonomous society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.
II. It is responsible for organizing independent Social Audits of MGNREGA implementation in Gram Panchayats.
III. Social Audit teams conduct door-to-door verification of job cards, muster rolls, and physical works.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

54. What is the name of the project launched in Uttar Pradesh to establish administrative hubs in rural areas by converting Gram Panchayat buildings into empowered service centers equipped with Panchayat Sahayaks?
(A) Gram Vikas Lok Seva Kendra
(B) Panchayat Sachivalaya
(C) Rural Integrated e-Seva Kendra
(D) Gram Utkarsh Seva Mandap

55. Which of the following pairs of scheme name and beneficiary domain in Uttar Pradesh is CORRECTLY matched?
(A) Mukhyamantri Bal Seva Yojana - Direct housing capital subsidy for urban slum dwellers
(B) AMRUT Mission - Comprehensive rural electrification network across remote border villages
(C) Operation Kayakalp - Subsidized supply of modern agricultural tractors to small farmers
(D) UP Bhagya Laxmi Yojana - Grant on birth of a girl child in poor households

56. A rural youth in Jaunpur district wishes to obtain short-term skill development training and placement assistance under a unified state mission. Which state agency is specifically mandated for this objective?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Skill Development Mission (UPSDM)
(B) Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation (UPFC)
(C) Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board (UPKVIB)
(D) Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority (UPSIDA)

57. According to the Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1947, how many statutory general meetings must a Gram Sabha hold every year at minimum?
(A) One meeting
(B) Two meetings
(C) Three meetings
(D) Four meetings

58. Under the Uttar Pradesh Jan Hit Guarantee Act, 2011, who is designated as the First Appellate Authority for a citizen whose requested public service was rejected or delayed?
(A) Departmental officer superior in rank to the Designated Officer
(B) District Magistrate acting as the Chief Executive Magistrate of the District
(C) Chief Judicial Magistrate of the concerned District Judicial Court Administration
(D) Lokayukta of Uttar Pradesh acting as the Statutory State Anti-Corruption Authority

59. Consider the following statements regarding the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: The Uttar Pradesh Rural Roads Development Agency (UPRRDA) acts as the state executive agency for PMGSY.
Statement II: PMGSY focuses on connecting

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eligible unconnected habitations in rural Uttar Pradesh with all-weather roads.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

60. Which of the following statements regarding Public Distribution System (PDS) reforms in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) Beneficiaries across all districts are identified using central digitized ration card management databases.
(B) Ration cards in UP cannot be ported across districts under One Nation One Ration Card.
(C) Electronic Point of Sale (e-PoS) devices with mandatory biometric authentication are operational in all Fair Price Shops.
(D) End-to-end supply chain management of foodgrains involves real-time GPS tracking of all transport vehicles.

61. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh State Employment Guarantee Council:
I. It was constituted under the provisions of the MGNREGA Act.
II. The Minister for Rural Development, Uttar Pradesh, functions as its Chairperson.
III. It advises the State Government on the implementation and evaluation of the Employment Guarantee Scheme.
IV. It includes both official members and non-official representatives of rural workers and local bodies.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I and II only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) II, III and IV only

62. Which of the following functions is NOT a designated statutory duty of the Gram Sabha under the Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1947?
(A) Considering the annual statement of accounts and audit reports of the Gram Panchayat
(B) Approving plans, programmes, and projects for social development before implementation by Gram Panchayat
(C) Identifying beneficiaries under poverty alleviation and social welfare schemes
(D) Appointing and transferring the District Development Officer

63. What was the primary focus of the historic Ambedkar Gram Sabha Vikas Yojana implemented in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Infrastructure and social development of villages with high Scheduled Caste population
(B) Exclusive government construction of major state access-controlled expressways through rural tracts
(C) Setting up specialized heavy industrial parks and manufacturing zones across western Uttar Pradesh
(D) Free distribution of high-capacity solar agricultural pump sets exclusively to big landlords

64. Consider the following lists regarding institutions in Uttar Pradesh:
List I: Policy Research / Development Training Institutes in Uttar Pradesh
P. Giri Institute of Development Studies
Q. V. V. Giri National Labour Institute
R. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya State Institute of Rural Development
S. Uttar Pradesh Academy of Administration and Management
List II: Location
1. Lucknow
2. Noida
3. Lucknow
4. Lucknow
Which of the following represents the correct match between List I and List II?
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

65. Under Article 243ZD of the Constitution as applied in Uttar Pradesh, what proportion of total members of a District Planning Committee must be elected by and from amongst the elected members of the Zila Panchayat and Municipalities in the district?
(A) One-half
(B) Two-thirds

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(C) Four-fifths
(D) Three-fourths

66. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed under UPSRLM are provided Revolving Funds and Community Investment Funds to promote micro-enterprises in rural Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Strengthening SHGs enhances financial inclusion and economic self-reliance among rural women.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

67. Which central portal application is used across Uttar Pradesh districts for tracking real-time physical progress and digital geo-tagging of MGNREGA assets?
(A) e-GramSwaraj
(B) Nivesh Mitra
(C) GeoMGNREGA
(D) Bhuvan UP

68. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Skill Development Mission (UPSDM):
Statement I: Uttar Pradesh was the first state in India to establish a dedicated Skill Development Mission integrating skilling schemes across various state departments.
Statement II: The mission targets youth in the age group of 14 to 35 years for skill training.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

69. Consider the following statements regarding the financial installments under Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Financial assistance is released in six distinct stages/phases linked to birth, immunization, and school admissions.
II. All benefit disbursements are directly transferred into the bank account of the beneficiary/mother through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).
III. The benefit is restricted to maximum two girl children per family, with relaxation for twins in second birth.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

70. Which of the following statements regarding the One District One Product (ODOP) Margin Money Scheme in Uttar Pradesh is CORRECT?
(A) It applies exclusively to agricultural food crop production and strictly excludes traditional handicraft items.
(B) Financial margin money subsidy for entrepreneurs setting up units for district ODOP products.
(C) It is funded entirely through CSR contributions from major private multinational corporate foundations.
(D) It strictly restricts beneficiary units from selling or exporting products outside native district boundaries.

71. "Operation Kayakalp" was launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh with which principal objective in the sector of public education?
(A) Distribution of free bicycles and transport vouchers to all enrolled secondary school students.
(B) Converting all government degree colleges into autonomous private deemed university campuses.
(C) Recruitment of non-teaching administrative staff across technical universities in Uttar Pradesh.
(D) Upgrading physical infrastructure and learning environments in government primary schools.

72. Which autonomous body conducts formal independent Social Audits of MGNREGA

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and other rural development schemes in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Social Audit Society
(B) Comptroller and Auditor General - State Branch
(C) Uttar Pradesh State Finance Commission
(D) State Vigilance Commission

73. Under the Mukhyamantri Vridhavastha Pension Yojana in Uttar Pradesh, which of the following criteria is NOT required for receiving monthly old age pension?
(A) The applicant must be a domicile/resident of Uttar Pradesh.
(B) The applicant must be 60 years of age or older.
(C) The applicant must own at least five acres of irrigated agricultural land.
(D) The applicant family must fall under the prescribed income eligibility limit for BPL/ poor households.

74. Who acts as the ex-officio Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Zila Panchayat in Uttar Pradesh administrative framework?
(A) Chief Development Officer (CDO) / ADM (Projects)
(B) District Magistrate acting as the Administrative Collector of the District
(C) Elected Chairperson / Adhyaksha of the Zila Panchayat
(D) District Panchayat Raj Officer (DPRO) representing local bodies

75. Consider the following statements regarding Digital Governance initiatives in Uttar Pradesh:
I. e-Sathi UP allows citizens to apply online for statutory certificates like income, caste, and domicile.
II. Bhulekh UP provides digital public access to verified land records (Khatauni) across all districts.
III. Nivesh Mitra provides a single-window interface for industrial clearances and approvals.
IV. Jansunwai portal provides an integrated platform for lodging complaints and monitoring grievance disposal.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I and II only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) II, III and IV only

76. In which year was the historic nationwide Community Development Programme (CDP) launched, under which development blocks (Vikas Khands) were created across Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 1947
(B) 1952
(C) 1956
(D) 1965

77. Which of the following administrative entities in Uttar Pradesh and its structural level is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Gram Sabha - General body of all registered voters in a Gram Panchayat area
(B) Kshetra Panchayat - Intermediate block level tier of Panchayati Raj
(C) Zila Panchayat - Village cluster level tier of Panchayati Raj
(D) Municipal Corporation (Nagar Nigam) - Urban local body for large urban areas

78. Consider the following lists regarding political heads in local administration:
List I: Panchayati Raj Level in Uttar Pradesh
P. Gram Panchayat
Q. Kshetra Panchayat
R. Zila Panchayat
S. Municipal Corporation (Nagar Nigam)
List II: Political Head / Chairperson
1. Gram Pradhan
2. Pramukh
3. Adhyaksha
4. Mayor
Which of the following represents the correct match between List I and List II?
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

79. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh State Minorities Financial and Development Corporation:
Statement I: It provides soft loans and skill development opportunities for self-employment among eligible minority communities.
Statement II: It functions under the administrative oversight of the Minority Welfare and Waqf Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct

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(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

80. The Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Cell responsible for facilitating and monitoring private investment in infrastructure projects in Uttar Pradesh operates under which department?
(A) Department of Finance, Expenditure and Economic Affairs
(B) Infrastructure and Industrial Development Department
(C) Department of Planning, Monitoring and Policy Co-ordination
(D) Department of Public Works and Highways Infrastructure (PWD)

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Albert Mayer
The Etawah Pilot Project was conceived and launched in September 1948 at Mahewa in Uttar Pradesh under the guidance of American architect and town planner Albert Mayer. It served as an experimental precursor to rural reconstruction and community development programs in post-independence India, focusing on agricultural production, health, sanitation, and rural infrastructure development.

2. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission operates under the administrative authority of the Department of Rural Development within the state government. It aims to eliminate rural poverty through self-help group mobilization. Additionally, the state adopted the unified brand name Prerna to market, promote, and distribute high-quality handcrafted goods produced by women self-help groups across markets.

3. (C) Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana - Financial support for girl child health and education
Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana is a flagship social welfare initiative launched in Uttar Pradesh to provide staged conditional financial transfers to support girl children. The monetary grants cover critical lifecycle stages including birth, vaccination, and school admissions, thereby addressing gender discrimination, preventing female foeticide, and ensuring comprehensive health care, literacy, and overall well-being for girls.

4. (D) Jansunwai
Jansunwai is an official web portal and mobile application launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to function as an Integrated Grievance Redressal System. It provides citizen-centric governance by allowing residents to submit administrative complaints, track progress online, and receive timely resolutions, thereby enhancing administrative transparency, accountability, and citizen satisfaction across various state government departments.

5. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Article 243D of the Constitution of India mandates that not less than one-third of the total number of seats in Panchayati Raj Institutions must be reserved for women. To align with this constitutional requirement, state legislation such as the Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1947 was amended to incorporate statutory reservations for women in Gram Panchayats.

6. (B) The beneficiary girl child must belong exclusively to SC or ST communities.
The Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana in Uttar Pradesh is designed as an inclusive socio-economic support framework, not limited to specific caste classifications like Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. Eligibility requires permanent residence in Uttar Pradesh, an annual household income up to three lakh rupees, and coverage restricted generally to a maximum of two girl children per family.

7. (D) I, II and III
The Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana was launched by the Uttar Pradesh government to provide free guidance and coaching to students preparing for competitive examinations such as Civil Services, NEET, and JEE. Implemented by the Social Welfare Department, the program offers both offline physical classes across various districts and virtual online sessions with comprehensive study materials.

8. (A) Single Window System for industrial clearances and approvals
The Nivesh Mitra portal functions as a single window clearance system developed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to simplify administrative approvals for setting up businesses. It consolidates multiple departmental services, licensing procedures, and regulatory permissions onto a unified digital platform, promoting ease of doing business and attracting private investments into the industrial sector of the state.

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9. (C) Department of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Export Promotion
The One District One Product scheme in Uttar Pradesh aims to preserve and promote local crafts and traditional industries such as terracotta in Gorakhpur. The Department of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Export Promotion serves as the nodal administrative department responsible for executing, funding, and administering financial assistance and skill support under this scheme.

10. (A) 2 - 1 - 4 - 3
The chronological sequence begins with the enactment of the Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act in 1947. Next was the launch of the Etawah Pilot Project in 1948, followed by the establishment of the State Planning Board in 1972. Finally, the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Vidhi Amendment Act was passed in 1994 to align with constitutional changes.

11. (D) UP Bhagya Laxmi Yojana - Elderly citizens above 60 years of age
The UP Bhagya Laxmi Yojana is targeted at newborn girl children and mothers from low-income families in Uttar Pradesh to prevent female foeticide and improve educational prospects, rather than elderly citizens. Older citizens above sixty years are supported under distinct social welfare initiatives such as the Mukhyamantri Vridhavastha Pension Yojana operated by the state.

12. (A) I, II, III and IV
The Chief Minister Jan Arogya Yojana was launched by Uttar Pradesh to extend cashless hospital coverage up to five lakh rupees per family annually to poor households omitted from the central PM-JAY database. The scheme is entirely funded by the state government and implemented through the State Agency for Comprehensive Health and Integrated Services.

13. (B) Rupees 10 Lakh
Under the Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarozgar Yojana in Uttar Pradesh, educated unemployed youth are provided financial margin money assistance to start self-employment ventures. The scheme specifies a maximum project cost limit of twenty-five lakh rupees for setting up manufacturing enterprises and up to ten lakh rupees for establishing service sector ventures across districts.

14. (D) Mukhyamantri Nagar Srijan Yojana
The Mukhyamantri Nagar Srijan Yojana focuses on urban development, infrastructure creation, and civic amenities enhancement in newly created or expanded urban local bodies across Uttar Pradesh. In contrast, initiatives like Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana, Bhagya Laxmi Yojana, and Mukhya Mantri Samuhik Vivah Yojana are direct social welfare schemes targeting women and children.

15. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
In Uttar Pradesh, Jansunwai serves as an integrated public grievance redressal portal. Nivesh Mitra functions as a single window clearance platform for industrial approvals and licenses. Bhulekh UP offers digital public access to verified land record details like Khatauni. The e-Sathi UP portal enables citizens to apply online for statutory certificates.

16. (B) Not less than one-third
The Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1947 contains specific statutory provisions ensuring political representation for disadvantaged communities and women in rural local bodies. It mandates that not less than one-third of the total seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in a Gram Panchayat must be reserved for women belonging to those respective categories.

17. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Under the National Food Security Act implementation in Uttar Pradesh, eligible households are classified into Antyodaya Anna Yojana and Priority Households. To modernise food distribution and stop leakages, all Fair Price Shops in the state are equipped with electronic Point of Sale devices that mandate Aadhaar biometric authentication prior to releasing ration.

18. (A) Prerna Canteen
Under the Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission, canteens managed by women self-help groups are established in government offices, hospitals, and educational institutions under the brand name Prerna Canteen. These enterprise units provide nutritious and hygienic meals at affordable rates while serving as sustainable self-employment ventures for rural women group members.

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19. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act mandates social audits by the Gram Sabha to ensure transparency in employment and asset creation. In Uttar Pradesh, the Uttar Pradesh Social Audit Society was created as an autonomous body to facilitate, resource, and organize independent social audits across all Gram Panchayats.

20. (D) The PPP Cell under the Infrastructure and Industrial Development Department coordinates project appraisal and policy frameworks.
In Uttar Pradesh, public-private partnership projects are subject to standard environmental laws and relevant regulatory oversight. The Public-Private Partnership Cell operating within the Infrastructure and Industrial Development Department functions as the state central nodal unit responsible for formulating PPP policy guidelines, evaluating project proposals, facilitating approvals, and structuring development frameworks.

21. (C) Lucknow
The Uttar Pradesh Academy of Administration and Management is the premier state-level administrative training institute situated in Lucknow. It is responsible for conducting foundational, mid-career, and specialized training programs for officers of the Uttar Pradesh Civil Services, state administrative Cadres, and senior executive officers to enhance administrative efficiency and governance capacity.

22. (D) I, II and III
Phase II of Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin in Uttar Pradesh aims to sustain Open Defecation Free status while managing solid and liquid waste. Gram Panchayats receive support and incentives to progress across Aspiring, Rising, and Model levels of ODF Plus status, coordinated by the State Water and Sanitation Mission alongside the Panchayati Raj Department.

23. (D) Bundelkhand and Vindhya regions
Under the Jal Jeevan Mission Har Ghar Nal scheme in Uttar Pradesh, the drought-prone and water-stressed Bundelkhand and Vindhya regions were prioritized during the initial implementation phase. Due to chronic drinking water scarcity and difficult terrain, focused pipeline infrastructure projects were rapidly deployed to deliver functional household tap connections to rural homes in these regions.

24. (A) Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011 data verified by Gram Sabha
In Uttar Pradesh, beneficiary identification under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin relies on deprivation parameters established in the Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011 data. The initial beneficiary list compiled from census data undergoes strict mandatory physical verification, social scrutiny, and approval by the Gram Sabha to ensure accurate targeting of houseless families.

25. (C) Mirzapur Division - Jaunpur District
Uttar Pradesh is divided into eighteen administrative divisions containing seventy-five districts. Mirzapur Administrative Division comprises three districts, namely Mirzapur, Sant Ravidas Nagar Bhadohi, and Sonbhadra. Jaunpur district does not fall under Mirzapur Division; instead, it belongs to the administrative jurisdiction of Varanasi Division along with Varanasi, Ghazipur, and Chandauli districts.

26. (A) 1 - 3 - 2
The three-tier Panchayati Raj system in Uttar Pradesh is structured hierarchically based on territorial jurisdiction. The lowest administrative level is the Gram Panchayat at the village level, followed by the Kshetra Panchayat acting as the intermediate body at the block level, and culminating in the Zila Panchayat operating as the highest tier at the district level.

27. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
In November 2022, the State Planning Commission of Uttar Pradesh was formally restructured and renamed as the State Transformation Commission on the lines of NITI Aayog. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh serves as the ex-officio Chairperson of this commission, which acts as a think tank guiding long-term policy design, economic development, and strategy evaluation.

28. (B) Rupees 25 Lakh
The UP Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarozgar Yojana provides credit-linked capital margin money subsidy to encourage self-employment among educated young entrepreneurs in Uttar Pradesh.

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Under this state scheme, the financial project cost ceiling is fixed at twenty-five lakh rupees for establishing industrial manufacturing projects, while service sector projects carry a maximum eligibility limit of ten lakh rupees.

29. (A) I, II, III and IV
Ten cities in Uttar Pradesh, including Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, and Varanasi, were selected under the central Smart Cities Mission. To extend modernization to non-selected Municipal Corporations such as Ayodhya and Shahjahanpur, the state government launched the State Smart City scheme. The Urban Development Department acts as the state nodal agency for execution.

30. (B) 5 Lakh
Under the provisions of the Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1959, urban local authorities are classified into municipal categories based on demographic thresholds. For an urban local area to be constituted or converted into a Municipal Corporation (Nagar Nigam), the law mandates a minimum resident population threshold of five lakh inhabitants within the designated territorial limits.

31. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The administrative headquarters of major constitutional and statutory bodies in Uttar Pradesh are distributed across key state hubs. The Uttar Pradesh State Human Rights Commission, Uttar Pradesh Information Commission, and State Election Commission are situated in Lucknow. In contrast, the historical Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission is headquartered in Prayagraj.

32. (B) Prerna
The Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission established Prerna as the umbrella brand name for products created by women self-help groups. This branding strategy enhances market visibility, standardized packaging, and promotion for a wide range of articles including food items, handicrafts, and textiles, fostering financial independence and entrepreneurship among rural women workers.

33. (B) It grants compensation up to Rupees 5 Lakh for accidental death or disability of farmers and sharecroppers.
The Mukhyamantri Krishak Durghatna Kalyan Yojana in Uttar Pradesh provides comprehensive financial compensation up to five lakh rupees in cases of accidental death or permanent disability incurred by farmers, sharecroppers, and landless agricultural labourers aged eighteen to seventy. The scheme is fully funded and administered by the state government without requiring any premium contribution from beneficiaries.

34. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Article 243ZD of the Constitution mandates the creation of a District Planning Committee in every district to consolidate development plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities. In accordance with this constitutional mandate, District Planning Committees are constituted across Uttar Pradesh to draft integrated development plans for rural and urban areas within each district.

35. (C) Guaranteed government jobs for beneficiaries reaching 18 years of age
The Mukhyamantri Bal Seva Yojana was launched in Uttar Pradesh to support children who lost parents or guardians during public emergencies. The scheme provides direct monthly financial assistance of four thousand rupees, free laptops for schooling, and marriage support grants for eligible girls. However, it does not offer guaranteed state government employment upon reaching adulthood.

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36. (D) 35 kg per household
Under the National Food Security Act implemented across Uttar Pradesh, Antyodaya Anna Yojana household cardholders represent the poorest segment of society. Each Antyodaya Anna Yojana beneficiary family is entitled to receive a fixed uniform allocation of thirty-five kilograms of foodgrains per month, unlike Priority Households which receive allocations calculated at five kilograms per individual member.

37. (B) 1972
The State Planning Board in Uttar Pradesh was established in the year 1972 to facilitate systematic state-level development planning

districts located along the northern border belt of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Saharanpur → Pilibhit → Lakhimpur Kheri → Maharajganj
(B) Maharajganj → Lakhimpur Kheri → Pilibhit → Saharanpur
(C) Pilibhit → Saharanpur → Maharajganj → Lakhimpur Kheri
(D) Saharanpur → Lakhimpur Kheri → Pilibhit → Maharajganj

11. Which river forms the major natural boundary between Uttar Pradesh and Haryana on the west?
(A) Hindon
(B) Yamuna
(C) Chambal
(D) Ghaghara

12. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: River in Uttar Pradesh
P. Yamuna
Q. Betwa
R. Gomti
S. Ramganga
List II: Place of Confluence / Merging
1. Near Kannauj (Ganga)
2. Prayagraj (Ganga)
3. Near Hamirpur (Yamuna)
4. Near Saidpur, Ghazipur (Ganga)
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

13. Which of the following pairs of Soil Type and its Region in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Bhunta Soil - Terai Marshy Belt
(B) Parwa and Rakar - Bundelkhand Region
(C) Bhabar Soil - Foothills of Shivalik
(D) Reh and Kallar - Western Plain Bangar Soils

14. Into how many Agro-climatic Zones has the state of Uttar Pradesh been divided for agricultural planning?
(A) 7
(B) 9
(C) 11
(D) 13

15. Consider the following statements regarding the Vindhyan and Bundelkhand southern plateau region of Uttar Pradesh:
I. The southern plateau is formed primarily of ancient Precambrian granites and gneisses.
II. The general slope of the plateau region is from south to north.
III. Kaimur and Sonakar hills represent elevated relief features in Sonbhadra district.
IV. The southern plateau region receives the highest annual rainfall among all physical divisions of Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I, II and III
(B) Only I and III
(C) Only II and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

16. Which district of Uttar Pradesh receives the highest average annual rainfall?
(A) Mathura
(B) Jhansi
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Varanasi

17. Which district of Uttar Pradesh receives the lowest average annual rainfall?
(A) Agra
(B) Mathura
(C) Banda
(D) Aligarh

18. Consider the following statements regarding the Sarda Canal system in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: Sarda Canal is the longest canal system in Uttar Pradesh.
Statement II: It draws its water from the Sharda (Kali) river at Banbasa on the Indo-Nepal border.
Which one of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

19. Consider the following statements regarding the course of River Ganga in Uttar Pradesh:
I. River Ganga enters Uttar Pradesh in Bijnor district.
II. Yamuna, Ramganga, and Ghaghara all join River Ganga on its right bank in Uttar Pradesh.
III. River Ganga exits Uttar Pradesh from Ballia district into Bihar.

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47. (A) BharatNet Project
The BharatNet Project is a flagship national digital initiative implemented across states, including Uttar Pradesh, to connect all Gram Panchayats with high-speed optical fiber network infrastructure. This network backbone enables digital service centers, Panchayat Sachivalayas, and rural e-governance kiosks to deliver uninterrupted broadband connectivity and online public services directly to rural citizens.

48. (B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The correct matching of schemes in Uttar Pradesh with their respective launch years begins with the One District One Product scheme launched in 2018. The Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana followed in 2019, the Mukhyamantri Krishak Durghatna Kalyan Yojana was introduced in 2020, and the Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana was launched in 2021.

49. (A) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act was enacted in 1975 to establish an independent statutory authority for investigating corruption and administrative maladministration against public servants. However, under the specific provisions of the state legislation, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh is explicitly excluded from the investigative purview of the Lokayukta.

50. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Urban local bodies in Uttar Pradesh are executing infrastructure upgrades under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation to improve piped water distribution networks and sewerage management. Upgrading urban infrastructure directly supports civic health, improves living standards, and drives sustainable economic growth across rapidly expanding urban centers throughout Uttar Pradesh.

51. (C) Rupees 3.0 Lakh
Under the Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana in Uttar Pradesh, financial aid is provided to families to promote girl child education and health. To ensure targeted benefits reach needy households, the scheme lays down financial eligibility criteria stipulating that the total annual income of the beneficiary family must not exceed three lakh rupees.

52. (D) Bhulekh UP Portal
The Bhulekh UP portal is designed specifically as a digital repository for land administration, enabling public access to digitized revenue records such as Khatauni land ownership details. Unlike Jansunwai, Nivesh Mitra, and the Integrated Grievance Redressal System, it does not operate as a grievance redressal mechanism or single-window business clearance platform.

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53. (D) I, II and III
The Uttar Pradesh Social Audit Society is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 as an autonomous organization. It conducts independent social audits for MGNREGA works in Gram Panchayats. Trained social audit teams carry out field verifications, door-to-door checks of job cards and muster rolls, and physical inspections of completed public rural works.

54. (B) Panchayat Sachivalaya
Under the rural governance initiative in Uttar Pradesh, Gram Panchayat buildings were upgraded and established as Panchayat Sachivalayas to act as localized administrative service hubs. Staffed by trained Panchayat Sahayaks and equipped with digital infrastructure, these centers deliver public services, civil registrations, scheme enrollments, and government information directly to villagers at the Gram Panchayat level.

55. (D) UP Bhagya Laxmi Yojana - Grant on birth of a girl child in poor households
The UP Bhagya Laxmi Yojana is a dedicated welfare initiative in Uttar Pradesh that provides financial grant assistance upon the birth of a girl child in low-income households. In contrast, Mukhyamantri Bal Seva Yojana targets children in distress, AMRUT Mission focuses on urban infrastructure, and Operation Kayakalp targets primary school renovation.

56. (A) Uttar Pradesh Skill Development Mission (UPSDM)
The Uttar Pradesh Skill Development Mission is the premier state organization established to offer market-driven vocational training and job placement services to youth across all districts. Integrating multiple departmental programs, it equips rural and urban youth with industry-

relevant skills, certification, and apprenticeship opportunities to improve employability and support economic self-reliance.

57. (B) Two meetings
Under the provisions of the Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1947, the Gram Sabha is the general body comprising all registered voters in a Gram Panchayat. The statutory framework mandates that every Gram Sabha must hold at least two general meetings every year, typically following the Kharif and Rabi crop harvests.

58. (A) Departmental officer superior in rank to the Designated Officer
Under the Uttar Pradesh Jan Hit Guarantee Act, 2011, when a citizen fails to receive a notified public service within the stipulated time limit or faces rejection, an appeal mechanism is provided. The law designates a departmental officer superior in administrative rank to the Designated Officer to act as the First Appellate Authority.

59. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana aims to provide all-weather road connectivity to eligible unconnected rural habitations. In Uttar Pradesh, the Uttar Pradesh Rural Roads Development Agency functions as the state executive agency responsible for planning, executing, maintaining, and monitoring quality control of rural road networks under this central program.

60. (B) Ration cards in UP cannot be ported across districts under One Nation One Ration Card.
Public Distribution System reforms in Uttar Pradesh incorporate nationwide portability under the One Nation One Ration Card scheme. Beneficiaries can draw subsidized foodgrains from any Fair Price Shop across districts in Uttar Pradesh as well as inter-state, using Aadhaar-authenticated electronic Point of Sale devices installed across all authorized state ration shops.

61. (A) I, II, III and IV
The Uttar Pradesh State Employment Guarantee Council was constituted under the MGNREGA Act. Chaired by the Minister for Rural Development, Uttar Pradesh, it advises the state government on scheme implementation, reviews monitoring mechanisms, and includes official members alongside non-official representatives from rural workers, Panchayati Raj Institutions, and social development organizations.

62. (D) Appointing and transferring the District Development Officer
Under the Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1947, the Gram Sabha possesses key participatory functions, including reviewing annual accounts, approving development projects, and identifying welfare beneficiaries. However, the appointment and administrative transfer of senior district officials, such as the District Development Officer, fall entirely under the jurisdiction of state executive administration.

63. (A) Infrastructure and social development of villages with high Scheduled Caste population
The Ambedkar Gram Sabha Vikas Yojana in Uttar Pradesh was launched as a targeted rural development scheme to improve basic infrastructure in villages with a high concentration of Scheduled Caste residents. The initiative focused on constructing link roads, installing electrification, providing drinking water facilities, building drainage, and improving overall living conditions in selected villages.

64. (B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Key policy research and developmental training institutes in Uttar Pradesh are located across specific urban centers. The Giri Institute of Development Studies, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya State Institute of Rural Development, and Uttar Pradesh Academy of Administration and Management are in Lucknow. Meanwhile, the V. V. Giri National Labour Institute is located in Noida.

65. (C) Four-fifths
According to Article 243ZD of the Constitution, as implemented in state local body laws in Uttar Pradesh, not less than four-fifths of the total members of a District Planning Committee must be elected by and from amongst the elected members of the Zila Panchayat and Municipalities in that concerned district.

66. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Under the Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission, Self-Help Groups receive seed capital, Revolving Funds, and Community Investment Funds to set up micro-enterprises.

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Provision of these dedicated financial resources effectively fosters financial inclusion, promotes entrepreneurship, and enhances economic self-reliance among rural women, thereby strengthening rural household livelihoods across the state.

67. (C) GeoMGNREGA
GeoMGNREGA is the central GIS-based mobile and web application utilized across all districts of Uttar Pradesh to track, record, and verify public works undertaken under MGNREGA. It integrates spatial technology to mandate stage-wise geo-tagging of assets created, thereby ensuring administrative transparency, preventing duplicate expenditure, and improving monitoring accountability in rural development.

68. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Uttar Pradesh became the first state in India to launch a unified Skill Development Mission, integrating skill training activities previously scattered across various government departments. The mission targets youth aged fourteen to thirty-five years, offering industry-aligned vocational training, skill enhancement programs, and employment placement assistance to enhance statewide workforce capability.

69. (D) I, II and III
Financial assistance under the Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana in Uttar Pradesh is structured across six distinct phases connected to key development milestones like birth, vaccination, and school admissions. All grants are disbursed directly into bank accounts via Direct Benefit Transfer, restricted to two girl children per family, with relaxation for twin births.

70. (B) Financial margin money subsidy for entrepreneurs setting up units for district ODOP products.
The One District One Product Margin Money Scheme in Uttar Pradesh offers credit-linked margin money assistance and capital subsidies to micro, small, and medium entrepreneurs. The financial support is specifically provided for establishing or expanding manufacturing, processing, and handicraft units dedicated to the designated ODOP craft or product of that specific district.

71. (D) Upgrading physical infrastructure and learning environments in government primary schools.
Operation Kayakalp was launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to transform the infrastructure of government primary and upper primary schools across the state. The initiative focuses on providing nineteen mandatory basic facilities, including clean drinking water, separate toilets for boys and girls, electricity connections, smart classrooms, boundary walls, and tiled flooring.

72. (A) Uttar Pradesh Social Audit Society
The Uttar Pradesh Social Audit Society is an autonomous body established by the state government to oversee and conduct independent social audits of development projects. It mobilizes trained social auditors and local community members to audit scheme implementation, muster rolls, wage payments, and physical asset creation under MGNREGA and other major rural schemes.

73. (C) The applicant must own at least five acres of irrigated agricultural land.
Under the Mukhyamantri Vridhavastha Pension Yojana in Uttar Pradesh, old age pension is provided to destitute senior citizens aged sixty years or above who are state residents and meet prescribed poverty line income limits. Owning agricultural land is not a eligibility requirement; rather, possessing significant land assets disallows pension eligibility.

74. (A) Chief Development Officer (CDO) / ADM (Projects)
In the administrative setup of Panchayati Raj in Uttar Pradesh, the Chief Development Officer or Additional District Magistrate Projects functions as the ex-officio Chief Executive Officer of the Zila Panchayat. The Chief Development Officer executes statutory decisions, coordinates administrative affairs, oversees financial management, and supervises development programs passed by the elected Zila Panchayat body.

75. (A) I, II, III and IV
Digital governance tools in Uttar Pradesh serve specific public administrative functions. e-Sathi UP facilitates citizen certificate applications online, while Bhulekh UP provides digital land ownership records. Nivesh Mitra acts as a single-

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and economic evaluation. It was structured to formulate long-term growth plans, coordinate sector wise resource allocations, guide decentralized district planning, and review public expenditure efficiency across various government departments throughout Uttar Pradesh.

38. (D) I, II and III
Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of PM-KISAN beneficiary farmers nationwide. Under this central scheme, eligible small and marginal farmer families receive income support of six thousand rupees per year, transferred in three equal installments. The Department of Agriculture in Uttar Pradesh acts as the state nodal agency for land verification and beneficiary management.

39. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The Uttar Pradesh Jan Hit Guarantee Act, 2011 was enacted to ensure the timely delivery of designated public services to citizens. It mandates that specified municipal and administrative services be delivered within defined timelines, establishing liability and providing for monetary penalties on designated public officers who delay services without justifiable cause.

40. (A) 5 years
According to the provisions of the Uttar Pradesh Kshetra Panchayat and Zila Panchayat Act, 1961, the normal term of office for a Kshetra Panchayat is five years from the date of its first meeting. Consequently, the Pramukh, who is elected as the political head of the Kshetra Panchayat, holds office for a five-year tenure.

41. (C) Operation Kayakalp - Department of Heavy Industries
Operation Kayakalp is a primary education infrastructure revitalization project implemented by the Basic Education Department of Uttar Pradesh, rather than the Department of Heavy Industries. Its main objective is upgrading basic physical facilities, drinking water, toilets, and classrooms across government primary and upper primary schools to improve overall learning environments for young students.

42. (A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
The correct chronological order of launch begins with the Uttar Pradesh Jan Hit Guarantee Act enacted in 2011. This was followed by the launch of the Uttar Pradesh Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarozgar Yojana in 2017, the One District One Product scheme in 2018, and finally the Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana in 2019.

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43. (D) Department of Rural Development, UP
The Department of Rural Development, Uttar Pradesh, functions as the central state nodal administrative department responsible for executing and supervising the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. It oversees budget planning, employment generation, wage disbursement, asset creation monitoring, and coordination with district administration and Panchayati Raj Institutions to ensure smooth scheme operation across all rural districts.

44. (B) Free toolkits relevant to their trade
Under the Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana in Uttar Pradesh, traditional artisans and workers such as carpenters, tailors, blacksmiths, barbers, and potters receive comprehensive six-day skill enhancement training. Upon successful completion of training, beneficiaries are provided free modern toolkits relevant to their trade alongside assistance in accessing institutional credit to help set up micro-enterprises.

45. (A) I, II, III and IV
The Basic Education Department of Uttar Pradesh implemented National Education Policy guidelines through NIPUN Bharat UP to foster foundational literacy and numeracy. Major initiatives include Vidya Pravesh, a three-month readiness module, the Balvatika framework for early childhood education, and dedicated mobile application monitoring tools used by Academic Resource Persons during regular school mentoring visits.

46. (D) Lucknow
Under NITI Aayog's Aspirational Districts Programme, eight developmentally backward districts were selected in Uttar Pradesh for focused transformation in health, education, agriculture, and infrastructure. These eight districts are Chandauli, Chitrakoot, Fatehpur, Balrampur, Shravasti, Bahraich, Siddharthnagar, and Sonbhadra. Lucknow, being the state capital, was not included among these designated aspirational districts.

CHAPTER 09
Physical Geography of India

1. Through which of the following districts does the River Ganga enter the state of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Saharanpur
(B) Bijnor
(C) Muzaffarnagar
(D) Moradabad

2. What is the approximate latitudinal extent of the state of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 20°40' N to 28°30' N
(B) 25°15' N to 33°45' N
(C) 21°30' N to 29°10' N
(D) 23°52' N to 31°28' N

3. Which of the following statements regarding the physical divisions of Uttar Pradesh is correct?
(A) The Gangetic Plain lies between the Bhabar-Terai belt in the north and the Southern Plateau in the south.
(B) The Bhabar belt is situated south of the Terai region.
(C) The Bundelkhand plateau forms the northernmost boundary of the state.
(D) The Vindhyan hills cover the entire western border of Uttar Pradesh.

4. Which of the following pairs of Wetland/Lake and its district in Uttar Pradesh is correctly matched?
(A) Keetham Lake - Varanasi
(B) Suraha Tal - Gorakhpur
(C) Fulhar Jheel - Pilibhit
(D) Bakhira Lake - Hardoi

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Terai belt lies immediately south of the Bhabar region in Uttar Pradesh.
II. It is characterized by swampy, marshy land with a high groundwater table.
III. Sugarcane and paddy are major crops cultivated in this region.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only II and III
(C) Only I and III
(D) I, II and III

6. Which district of Uttar Pradesh holds the unique geographical distinction of sharing its boundary with four other Indian states?
(A) Mirzapur
(B) Chandauli
(C) Ghazipur
(D) Sonbhadra

7. The River Gomti, a major tributary of the Ganga, originates from which of the following water bodies in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gobind Ballabh Pant Sagar in Sonbhadra
(B) Fulhar Jheel in Pilibhit
(C) Suraha Tal in Ballia
(D) Moti Jheel in Kanpur

8. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Bhabar tract of Uttar Pradesh is generally unsuited for intensive crop cultivation.
Reason (R): Streams coming down from the Himalayas disappear underground in the porous gravel and boulder deposits of the Bhabar zone.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

9. Seven districts of Uttar Pradesh touch the international border with Nepal. Which of the following districts does NOT share a boundary with Nepal?
(A) Lakhimpur Kheri
(B) Shravasti
(C) Maharajganj
(D) Gorakhpur

10. Which of the following options presents the correct West to East geographical sequence of

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window portal for industrial clearances, and Jansunwai provides an integrated platform for registering and monitoring public administrative complaints across state departments.

76. (B) 1952
The Community Development Programme was launched across India on October 2, 1952, marking a historical step in rural development. In Uttar Pradesh, this program led to the creation of Vikas Khands, or development blocks, as basic administrative units for implementing rural welfare programs, agricultural assistance, infrastructure creation, and community welfare initiatives.

77. (C) Zila Panchayat - Village cluster level tier of Panchayati Raj
In the three-tier Panchayati Raj system of Uttar Pradesh, the Zila Panchayat operates as the highest administrative tier at the district level, rather than at the village cluster level. Village clusters are represented at the intermediate block level by the Kshetra Panchayat, while individual villages fall under primary Gram Panchayats.

78. (D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The administrative and political heads across local bodies in Uttar Pradesh are correctly paired with their tiers. At the village level, the Gram Pradhan heads the Gram Panchayat. The Pramukh leads the Kshetra Panchayat at the block level, the Adhyaksha presides over the Zila Panchayat, and the Mayor leads the Municipal Corporation.

79. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The Uttar Pradesh State Minorities Financial and Development Corporation operates under the administrative authority of the Minority Welfare and Waqf Department. Its primary mandate is promoting economic empowerment among recognized minority communities by extending concessional micro-loans, capital subsidies, self-employment support, and vocational skill training programs for establishing viable trade enterprises.

80. (B) Infrastructure and Industrial Development Department
The Public-Private Partnership Cell in Uttar Pradesh functions under the Infrastructure and Industrial Development Department. Serving as the state central nodal unit for private sector participation, it formulates state PPP policies, evaluates project proposals, assists departments in structuring concession agreements, and facilitates statutory clearances for mega infrastructure and industrial projects.

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Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only I and III
(C) Only II and III
(D) I, II and III

20. Which of the following protected areas or wetlands is the ODD one out based on location in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) Sur Sarovar Wetland
(C) Chilika Wetland
(D) Sandi Bird Sanctuary

21. In the context of Uttar Pradesh geography, the term 'Reh' or 'Kallar' refers to which of the following?
(A) Saline and alkaline soil encrustations on Bangar soil
(B) Heavy marshy clay deposits formed across the Terai belt
(C) High sand dunes formed along the banks of River Yamuna
(D) Deep, network ravines created by the River Chambal system

22. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh frequently faces agricultural drought and water scarcity.
Reason (R): The soil cover in Bundelkhand consists largely of thin red and coarse soils with low water retention capacity and receives low and erratic rainfall.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

23. The Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar, one of India's largest artificial reservoirs, is situated on which river in Sonbhadra district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Son
(B) Rihand
(C) Belan
(D) Tons

24. Which range of hills forms the major elevated relief feature in the southern part of Mirzapur and Sonbhadra districts of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Shivalik Range
(B) Mahadeo Hills
(C) Kaimur Hills
(D) Rajmahal Hills

25. Which of the following pairs of River and its origin/ source in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Gomti - Fulhar Jheel Wetland Reservoir (Pilibhit)
(B) Sai - Bijwan Jheel Natural Lake (Hardoi District)
(C) Varuna - Melwan Lake Catchment (Pratapgarh Area)
(D) Rihand - Dudhwa Lake Wetland (Lakhimpur Kheri)

26. Which is the ONLY National Park located in the state of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Dudhwa National Park
(B) Corbett National Park
(C) Valmiki National Park
(D) Rajaji National Park

27. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Ramsar Wetland Site in Uttar Pradesh
P. Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary
Q. Sandi Bird Sanctuary
R. Sur Sarovar
S. Samaspur Bird Sanctuary
List II: District
1. Agra
2. Sant Kabir Nagar
3. Rae Bareli
4. Hardoi
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

28. River Ramganga leaves the hilly region and enters the Gangetic plain of Uttar Pradesh at which of the following districts?
(A) Moradabad
(B) Bijnor
(C) Bareilly
(D) Rampur

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29. Significant deposits of Rock Phosphate and traces of Uranium in Uttar Pradesh are found in which district?
(A) Lalitpur
(B) Sonbhadra
(C) Mirzapur
(D) Banda

30. Consider the following statements regarding the climatic conditions of Uttar Pradesh:
I. The climate of Uttar Pradesh is broadly classified as Subtropical Monsoon type.
II. Summer temperatures in the southern plateau region often exceed 45°C.
III. Maximum annual rainfall in the state is recorded in Gorakhpur district.
IV. Minimum annual rainfall in the state is recorded in Mathura district.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only III and IV
(C) Only I, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

31. Which of the following districts does NOT fall under the Bundelkhand geographical region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Mahoba
(C) Chitrakoot
(D) Fatehpur

32. Consider the following right-bank tributaries joining River Yamuna in Uttar Pradesh:
1. Betwa
2. Chambal
3. Ken
4. Sind
Which of the following represents their correct geographical sequence of confluence with Yamuna from West to East?
(A) 2 - 4 - 1 - 3
(B) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(C) 4 - 2 - 1 - 3
(D) 2 - 1 - 4 - 3

33. The Narora Atomic Power Station is located on the bank of River Ganga in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Aligarh
(B) Bulandshahr
(C) Sambhal
(D) Budaun

34. Consider the following statements regarding Khadar soil in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Khadar soil is found in the low-lying floodplain areas along river valleys.
II. It is light-colored, fine-textured, and rich in humus and organic matter due to annual flooding.
III. It requires minimal artificial fertilization compared to Bangar soil.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only II and III
(C) Only I and III
(D) I, II and III

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35. On which river is the Matatila Dam project constructed in Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Betwa
(B) Ken
(C) Chambal
(D) Rihand

36. Which of the following pairs of Wildlife Sanctuary and District in Uttar Pradesh is correctly matched?
(A) Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary - Mirzapur District
(B) Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary - Saharanpur Division
(C) Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary - Bahraich
(D) Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary - Sonbhadra Region

37. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The North-Eastern plain zone of Uttar Pradesh is highly susceptible to recurring annual floods.
Reason (R): Rivers like Rapti, Gandak, and Ghaghara originate in the Nepal Himalayas and carry heavy discharge and silt into the low-gradient plains of UP during the monsoon.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

38. Consider the following statements regarding River Yamuna in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: River Yamuna enters Uttar Pradesh

in Saharanpur district.
Statement II: River Yamuna flows along the border of UP and Haryana before merging with Ganga at Prayagraj.
Which one of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

39. In the plain regions of Uttar Pradesh, elevated sandy ridges formed along river banks by wind and water action are locally known as:
(A) Reh
(B) Bhur
(C) Khadar
(D) Bhabar

40. According to the Agro-climatic zoning of Uttar Pradesh, how many major river basin plain sub-regions are identified across the Gangetic plain of UP?
(A) 3
(B) 5
(C) 7
(D) 9

41. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Local Soil Name in UP
P. Bhunta
Q. Mar
R. Reh
S. Bhur
List II: Region / Characteristic
1. Saline-alkaline efflorescence on Bangar soil
2. Elevated sandy riverbank ridge in alluvial plains
3. Black clayey soil of Bundelkhand plateau
4. Reddish soil containing coarse gravel of Vindhyan upland
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

42. Suraha Tal bird sanctuary is situated in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ballia
(B) Ghazipur
(C) Azamgarh
(D) Deoria

43. Which of the following statements regarding forest cover in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) Tropical dry deciduous forest vegetation forms the largest forest cover category across Uttar Pradesh.
(B) Over twenty percent of the state's total area is under dense forest cover.
(C) Sonbhadra district accounts for the largest recorded forest cover area among all districts in the state.
(D) Moist deciduous forest vegetation is found predominantly along the moist Terai belt in northern UP.

44. As per official forest survey reports, which district of Uttar Pradesh records the highest percentage of forest cover relative to its total geographical area?
(A) Lakhimpur Kheri
(B) Sonbhadra
(C) Pilibhit
(D) Chandauli

45. Consider the following statements regarding the Betwa River and its projects in Uttar Pradesh:
I. River Betwa originates in the Vindhyan range of Madhya Pradesh and enters UP in Lalitpur district.
II. Matatila Dam is constructed across River Betwa in Lalitpur district.
III. Rajghat Dam project is an inter-state project between Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh on River Betwa.
IV. River Betwa joins River Ganga directly at Varanasi.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I, II and III
(B) Only II and IV
(C) Only I and III
(D) I, II, III and IV

46. The Ken-Betwa River Interlinking Project, India's first major river interlinking project, primarily benefits which drought-prone geographical region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Rohilkhand Plain Region
(B) Northern Terai Belt
(C) Bundelkhand Region
(D) Vindhyan Plateau Region

47. Which of the following rivers originating from the plains of Uttar Pradesh is NOT a mountain-fed river?
(A) Yamuna

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respectively. Therefore, statement II is factually incorrect regarding tributary bank orientations.

20. (C) Chilika Wetland
Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary, Sur Sarovar Wetland, and Sandi Bird Sanctuary are all protected wetland ecosystems located inside the administrative boundaries of Uttar Pradesh. In contrast, Chilika Lake is a famous coastal brackish water lagoon situated in the state of Odisha, making it geographically distinct from the inland freshwater wetlands located across Uttar Pradesh.

21. (A) Saline and alkaline soil encrustations on Bangar soil
The terms 'Reh' or 'Kallar' refer to white saline and alkaline efflorescence crusts that form on older alluvial Bangar soils. Excessive canal irrigation combined with poor drainage causes high water tables, prompting capillary movement that draws dissolved sodium, magnesium, and calcium salts upward. As surface water evaporates, toxic salt deposits accumulate, rendering soil infertile.

22. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh experiences chronic agricultural drought due to harsh physical conditions. Soil cover in this plateau consists predominantly of coarse, thin red soils like Rakar and Parwa, which possess negligible moisture-retention capability. Combined with low, erratic rainfall and high evapotranspiration in summer, crops suffer severe moisture deficit and frequent failures.

23. (B) Rihand
Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar is a massive man-made reservoir created by constructing the Rihand Dam across the Rihand River at Pipri in Sonbhadra district, Uttar Pradesh. Named after the first Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, the reservoir stores immense water volumes that fuel major hydroelectric installations and supply thermal power plants operating in the surrounding energy industrial region.

24. (C) Kaimur Hills
The Kaimur Hills form the eastern extension of the Vindhyan range and represent the dominant elevated physical feature in Mirzapur and Sonbhadra districts of southern Uttar Pradesh. Characterized by sandstone escarpments, elevated plateaus, and forested ridges, this hill range defines the watershed between river valleys and hosts significant mineral wealth and prehistoric rock shelters.

25. (D) Rihand - Dudhwa Lake Wetland (Lakhimpur Kheri)
The Rihand River does not originate from Dudhwa Lake in Lakhimpur Kheri. Instead, Rihand originates in the Matiranga hills of Surguja district in Chhattisgarh before flowing northward into Sonbhadra district, Uttar Pradesh. Conversely, Gomti originates at Fulhar Jheel, Sai River begins at Bijwan Jheel, and Varuna originates from wetlands near Pratapgarh district.

26. (A) Dudhwa National Park
Dudhwa National Park is the sole National Park located within Uttar Pradesh, situated along the Indo-Nepal border in Lakhimpur Kheri district. Established in 1977, it forms part of the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve alongside Kishanpur and Katarniaghat sanctuaries. It protects dense Terai ecosystems, supporting populations of swamp deer, Bengal tigers, Indian rhinoceroses, and diverse flora.

27. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in Sant Kabir Nagar district. Sandi Bird Sanctuary lies in Hardoi district, serving as a vital bird habitat. Sur Sarovar Wetland, known as Keetham Lake, is located in Agra district. Samaspur Bird Sanctuary is an important bird and wetland area located within the borders of Rae Bareli district.

28. (B) Bijnor
The Ramganga River originates in the Dudhatoli ranges of Uttarakhand and flows through Corbett National Park. It leaves the Himalayan foothills and enters the Gangetic plain of Uttar Pradesh at Kalagarh near Bijnor district. From Bijnor, it flows southeast through Moradabad, Rampur, and Bareilly before joining the Ganga near Kannauj.

29. (A) Lalitpur
Lalitpur district in southern Uttar Pradesh is geologically famous for hosting significant mineral deposits. It contains the state's main reserves of Rock Phosphate, concentrated in the Sonrai region, alongside traces of Uranium minerals in reddish sandstones and metamorphic

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(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

58. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Canal System in UP
P. Upper Ganga Canal
Q. Sarda Canal
R. Betwa Canal
S. Belan Canal
List II: Source River
1. Sharda (Kali) River
2. Ganga River (Haridwar)
3. Belan River
4. Betwa River (Parichha)
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

59. Keetham Lake, also known as Sur Sarovar Wetland, is situated in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mathura
(B) Agra
(C) Firozabad
(D) Mainpuri

60. Which of the following rivers does NOT flow through or touch the Vindhyan / Bundelkhand southern plateau region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ken
(B) Gomti
(C) Betwa
(D) Tons

61. Consider the following statements regarding River Ghaghara (Sarayu) in Uttar Pradesh:
I. River Ghaghara enters Uttar Pradesh in Lakhimpur Kheri / Bahraich region.
II. Ayodhya is situated on the banks of River Sarayu (Ghaghara).
III. Rapti is a major left-bank tributary that joins Ghaghara in eastern Uttar Pradesh.
IV. Ghaghara joins River Yamuna near Hamirpur district.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I, II and III
(B) Only II and IV
(C) Only I and III
(D) I, II, III and IV

62. Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Basti
(B) Bahraich
(C) Gonda
(D) Ayodhya

63. Light rainfall received in parts of western Uttar Pradesh during the winter season is primarily caused by which meteorological phenomenon?
(A) Retreating South-West Monsoon
(B) Tropical Cyclones from Bay of Bengal
(C) Local Thermal Convection
(D) Western Disturbances

64. Consider the following statements regarding Bangar soil in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Bangar soil represents older alluvial soil located above the flood plains of rivers.
II. It contains localized calcareous soil accretions known as Kankar nodules.
III. Excessive canal irrigation in Bangar tracts has led to soil salinity problems known as Reh.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only II and III
(C) Only I and III
(D) I, II and III

65. Which of the following pairs of Mineral Resource and major District in Uttar Pradesh is correctly matched?
(A) Uranium - Prayagraj
(B) Coal - Sonbhadra
(C) Glass Sand - Lalitpur
(D) Bauxite - Saharanpur

66. Haiderpur Wetland, a designated Ramsar site in Uttar Pradesh, is located within the floodplain of which river system across Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor districts?
(A) Yamuna River System
(B) Ghaghara River System
(C) Gomti River System
(D) Ganga River System

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67. River Son, a major right-bank tributary of Ganga, flows through which south-eastern district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sonbhadra
(B) Banda
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Ballia

68. Which of the following statements regarding the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECT?

ANSWERS

1. (B) Bijnor
Bijnor district marks the entry point of the River Ganga into Uttar Pradesh as it leaves the Shivalik foothills of Uttarakhand. The river travels through twenty-eight districts across the state, sustaining major agricultural plains and urban centers before crossing into Bihar through Ballia district. It forms a crucial river basin driving regional ecology, hydrology, and economic activity.

2. (D) 23°52' N to 31°28' N
The state of Uttar Pradesh extends latitudinally between 23°52' N and 31°28' N in the northern hemisphere. This geographic positioning places the state primarily within the humid subtropical climatic zone. The longitudinal extent stretches from 77°30' E to 84°39' E. These geographical coordinates encompass diverse physical divisions, including the northern foothill regions, vast Gangetic plains, and southern plateau formations.

3. (A) The Gangetic Plain lies between the Bhabar-Terai belt in the north and the Southern Plateau in the south.
The physical geography of Uttar Pradesh is broadly classified into three distinct relief zones. The fertile Gangetic Plain occupies the central region, situated between the northern foothill region comprising the Bhabar and Terai belts and the southern plateau zone consisting of the Vindhyan and Bundelkhand uplands. This structural arrangement shapes regional drainage, soil features, and agricultural activities.

4. (C) Fulhar Jheel - Pilibhit
Fulhar Jheel, also known as Gomat Taal, is situated in the Pilibhit district of Uttar Pradesh. This natural lake serves as the primary source of origin for the Gomti River, a prominent tributary of the Ganga. Keetham Lake is in Agra, Suraha Tal is located in Ballia, and Bakhira Lake is situated within the Sant Kabir Nagar district.

5. (D) I, II and III
The Terai region lies immediately south of the Bhabar belt along the northern boundary of Uttar Pradesh. Characterized by high moisture, swampy marshlands, and high groundwater tables, underground streams re-emerge here. The fertile alluvial deposits render this moist tract highly suitable for intensive agriculture, making water-intensive crops like sugarcane and paddy the primary crops cultivated across the region.

6. (D) Sonbhadra
Sonbhadra district, situated in the extreme southeastern region of Uttar Pradesh, holds a unique geographical distinction in India. It is the only district in the nation that borders four separate Indian states: Madhya Pradesh to the west, Chhattisgarh to the south-west, Jharkhand to the south-east, and Bihar to the east. This multi-state junction makes it a strategic hub.

7. (B) Fulhar Jheel in Pilibhit
The River Gomti originates from Fulhar Jheel, a lake situated near Madhotanda in the Pilibhit district of Uttar Pradesh. Unlike major Himalayan rivers, the Gomti is a plain-fed river system. It flows through several districts including Lucknow, Sultanpur, and Jaunpur before uniting with the River Ganga near Saidpur in the Ghazipur district of the state.

8. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Bhabar tract is located along the foothills of the Shivalik range in northern Uttar Pradesh. It consists of coarse boulder deposits, gravel, and porous subsoil. Rivers coming down the mountains sink beneath these coarse deposits, flowing underground. Because surface water disappears and soil structure remains extremely rocky and coarse, the area is unsuitable for regular crop cultivation.

9. (D) Gorakhpur
Uttar Pradesh shares an international border with Nepal extending across seven northern districts: Maharajganj, Sidharthnagar, Balarampur, Shravasti, Bahraich, Lakhimpur Kheri, and Pilibhit. Gorakhpur is situated south of these border districts within the eastern plain zone and does not physically touch the international boundary, although it acts as a commercial gateway to the neighbouring region.

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Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I, II and III
(B) Only I and IV
(C) Only II and III
(D) I, II, III and IV

78. Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar reservoir is created by damming which of the following rivers in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Belan
(B) Chambal
(C) Rihand
(D) Sarda

79. Sarsai Nawar wetland, a recognized Ramsar site, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mainpuri
(B) Auraiya
(C) Etah
(D) Etawah

80. Which district forms the EXTREME EASTERN geographic tip of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gazipur
(B) Deoria
(C) Ballia
(D) Kushinagar

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(B) Ghaghara
(C) Ramganga
(D) Gomti

48. River Betwa merges with River Yamuna near which district town in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Banda
(B) Etawah
(C) Hamirpur
(D) Jalaun

49. Consider the following statements regarding the Bhabar belt in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Bhabar belt is a narrow linear strip running parallel along the Shivalik foothills in northern UP.
II. The soil texture consists of boulders, gravel, and unassorted coarse sediments.
III. Himalayan streams sinking into the Bhabar tract re-emerge further south in the Terai zone.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only II and III
(C) Only I and III
(D) I, II and III

50. Which of the following options presents the correct North to South geographical sequence of districts in western Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Saharanpur → Muzaffarnagar → Meerut → Bulandshahr
(B) Bulandshahr → Meerut → Muzaffarnagar → Saharanpur
(C) Muzaffarnagar → Saharanpur → Bulandshahr → Meerut
(D) Saharanpur → Meerut → Muzaffarnagar → Bulandshahr

51. High-quality Silica Sand suitable for the glass industry in Uttar Pradesh is predominantly obtained from the river beds of which district?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Sonbhadra
(C) Jhansi
(D) Mathura

52. Ranipur Tiger Reserve, notified as the 4th Tiger Reserve of Uttar Pradesh, is located in which district?
(A) Lakhimpur Kheri
(B) Pilibhit
(C) Chitrakoot
(D) Bijnor

53. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Tropical dry deciduous forests are the dominant natural vegetation type across the plain areas of Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Major parts of the Gangetic plain in UP receive moderate annual rainfall (70 cm to 100 cm) followed by a long dry period in summer.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

54. Which of the following statements regarding the state boundaries of Uttar Pradesh is correct?
(A) Uttar Pradesh shares its border with 10 Indian States and 2 Union Territories.
(B) Uttar Pradesh shares its border with 6 Indian States and no Union Territory.
(C) Uttar Pradesh shares an international border with two countries, Nepal and Bhutan.
(D) Uttar Pradesh shares its border with 8 Indian States and 1 Union Territory.

55. Which area in Sonbhadra district is known as the 'Energy Capital of Uttar Pradesh' due to abundant coal deposits and a cluster of thermal power stations?
(A) Churk
(B) Singrauli
(C) Obra
(D) Renukoot

56. River Chambal joins River Yamuna near the border of which two districts in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Jhansi and Lalitpur
(B) Banda and Hamirpur
(C) Agra and Etawah
(D) Mathura and Aligarh

57. Consider the following statements regarding River Gomti:
Statement I: River Gomti is a major left-bank tributary of River Ganga originating in the plains of UP.
Statement II: Gomti merges with River Ganga near Saidpur in Ghazipur district.
Which one of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

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10. (A) Saharanpur → Pilibhit → Lakhimpur Kheri → Maharajganj
Arranged along the northern frontier of Uttar Pradesh from West to East, Saharanpur occupies the north-westernmost tip. Moving eastward along the sub-Himalayan belt, Pilibhit lies in the central-north sector, followed by Lakhimpur Kheri in the Terai region, and finally Maharajganj toward the north-eastern border near Bihar and Nepal, establishing the exact spatial arrangement.

11. (B) Yamuna
The Yamuna River serves as a major natural geographical boundary along the western flank of Uttar Pradesh, separating it from the state of Haryana and the National Capital Territory of Delhi. Entering Uttar Pradesh in Saharanpur district, the river flows southwards along the border before entering the interior Gangetic plain to merge eventually with the Ganga at Prayagraj.

12. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
River Yamuna meets River Ganga at Triveni Sangam in Prayagraj. River Betwa, originating in Madhya Pradesh, merges with River Yamuna near Hamirpur. River Gomti, originating from Fulhar Jheel, joins River Ganga near Saidpur in Ghazipur district. River Ramganga, descending from the Himalayas, enters the plains and joins River Ganga near Kannauj, completing these confluence pairs.

13. (A) Bhunta Soil - Terai Marshy Belt
Bhunta soil is a gravelly, coarse reddish soil type associated with the Vindhyan plateau region, particularly in parts of Sonbhadra and Mirzapur, rather than the swampy Terai marshlands. The Terai belt consists predominantly of rich, moist alluvial clay soils. Parwa and Rakar are Bundelkhand soils, while Reh and Kallar represent saline-alkaline crusts found in western Bangar plains.

14. (B) 9
The Planning Commission of India classified Uttar Pradesh into nine distinct agro-climatic zones based on variations in rainfall, temperature, soil character, and water availability. These zones range from the Tarai region in the north to the Bundelkhand plateau in the south, enabling tailored agricultural planning, crop selection, irrigation scheduling, and regional policy formulation across the state.

15. (A) Only I, II and III
The southern plateau region of Uttar Pradesh is composed of ancient Precambrian granites, gneisses, and Vindhyan sandstones, slanting northward toward the Gangetic plain. Local relief features like Kaimur and Sonakar hills rise above the plateau in Sonbhadra. However, this southern plateau receives lower and erratic rainfall compared to the eastern plains and Tarai, making statement IV incorrect.

16. (C) Gorakhpur
Gorakhpur district records the highest average annual rainfall in Uttar Pradesh, receiving approximately 184.7 centimeters annually. Situated in the north-eastern plain zone near the foothills of the Himalayas, it receives dense moisture brought by the Bay of Bengal branch of the South-West monsoon, resulting in frequent heavy rain spells and high atmospheric humidity during monsoon seasons.

17. (B) Mathura
Mathura district receives the lowest average annual rainfall among all districts in Uttar Pradesh, averaging around 54.4 centimeters per year. Located in the westernmost part of the state adjacent to the arid regions of Rajasthan, the Bay of Bengal monsoon branch loses most of its moisture before reaching this area, causing semi-arid climatic conditions.

18. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Sarda Canal system is the largest and longest canal network operating in Uttar Pradesh, constructed originally between 1920 and 1928. It originates at Banbasa on the Indo-Nepal border from a barrage on the Sharda River, historically called the Kali River. The primary and distributing branches extend water access extensively across north-central agricultural districts.

19. (B) Only I and III
The Ganga enters Uttar Pradesh in Bijnor district and flows eastward before leaving the state through Ballia district into Bihar. Yamuna joins the Ganga on its right bank at Prayagraj, but Ramganga and Ghaghara join the Ganga on its left bank near Kannauj and Chhapra

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deposits possess low organic matter content and lower agricultural productivity compared to surrounding soils.

40. (A) 3
Under the agro-climatic regional planning framework, the central Gangetic alluvial plains of Uttar Pradesh are divided into three major sub-regions based on river basin hydrology and relief. These three distinct plains are the Western Plain, Central Plain, and Eastern Plain, each exhibiting varying cropping patterns, irrigation access, flooding frequency, and agricultural productivity.

41. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Bhunta refers to coarse reddish gravelly soil found in the Vindhyan plateau area. Mar is a heavy, dark black clayey soil characteristic of the Bundelkhand region. Reh signifies white saline-alkaline encrustations appearing on Bangar plains due to waterlogging. Bhur represents elevated sandy riverbank ridges formed by wind and water action in plains.

42. (A) Ballia
Suraha Tal, officially designated as Jai Prakash Narayan Bird Sanctuary, is an oxbow lake and wetland situated in Ballia district of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Formed by seasonal shifts and meanders of the Ganga River, it provides crucial habitat for resident waterbirds and thousands of migratory birds that arrive during winter months.

43. (B) Over twenty percent of the state's total area is under dense forest cover.
According to official forest assessment reports, the forest cover in Uttar Pradesh accounts for less than seven percent of the state's geographical area, making the statement regarding over twenty percent coverage factually incorrect. Tropical dry deciduous forests constitute the largest vegetative share, Sonbhadra holds the largest forest acreage, and moist deciduous forests occupy Terai belts.

44. (B) Sonbhadra
Sonbhadra district records both the largest total forest area and the highest percentage of forest cover relative to geographical area among all districts in Uttar Pradesh. Over thirty-five percent of Sonbhadra's total geographical area is covered by tropical dry deciduous forests and open woodland systems growing across the rugged Vindhyan and Kaimur hill terrains.

45. (A) Only I, II and III
River Betwa originates in the Vindhyan range near Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh and enters Lalitpur district in UP. Matatila Dam and Rajghat Dam are significant inter-state multipurpose projects situated on the Betwa River. Betwa does not join the Ganga at Varanasi; instead, it merges with River Yamuna near Hamirpur, making statement IV incorrect.

46. (C) Bundelkhand Region
The Ken-Betwa River Interlinking Project aims to transfer surplus water from the Ken River basin to the water-deficit Betwa River basin. Designed as India's first major national river linking initiative, it primarily targets the drought-affected Bundelkhand region spanning parts of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, enhancing agricultural irrigation, drinking water, and power.

47. (D) Gomti
The Gomti River is a plain-fed river that originates from Fulhar Jheel, a lake in Pilibhit district, Uttar Pradesh. Unlike snow-fed and rain-fed mountain rivers like Yamuna, Ghaghara, and Ramganga which originate in the Himalayan mountain ranges, Gomti relies entirely on groundwater discharge, monsoon runoff, and localized wetland drainage within the plains.

48. (C) Hamirpur
The Betwa River flows northeastward through the Bundelkhand plateau after entering Uttar Pradesh in Lalitpur district. It traverses Jhansi and Jalaun districts before meeting the Yamuna River near the town of Hamirpur in Hamirpur district. This confluence forms a significant hydrological feature along the right bank of the Yamuna River system.

49. (D) I, II and III
The Bhabar belt is a continuous narrow strip situated along the Shivalik foothill zone in northern Uttar Pradesh. Composed of coarse rock debris, boulders, and unassorted gravel deposited by mountain torrents, the porous subsoil causes Himalayan streams to submerge underground. These hidden streams travel southwards and re-emerge at the surface in the marshy Terai zone.

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formations. These geological formations distinguish Lalitpur as an important mineral belt within the Bundelkhand plateau.

30. (D) I, II, III and IV
Uttar Pradesh exhibits a Subtropical Monsoon climate characterized by hot summers and cold winters. Summer temperatures in southern plateau districts often exceed 45°C due to continental heating. Gorakhpur receives the highest annual rainfall exceeding 180 cm in the state, whereas Mathura in the western plain records the minimum rainfall, under 55 cm per year.

31. (D) Fatehpur
The Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh comprises seven designated districts: Jhansi, Lalitpur, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Banda, and Chitrakoot. Fatehpur is located north of the Yamuna River within the fertile Doab region of the Gangetic plain, making it administratively and geographically distinct from the semi-arid southern plateau region of Bundelkhand across the state.

32. (A) 2 - 4 - 1 - 3
The right-bank tributaries joining River Yamuna in Uttar Pradesh from West to East follow a clear geographic sequence. River Chambal joins first near Etawah, followed by River Sind near Jalaun. Further east, River Betwa meets the Yamuna near Hamirpur, and River Ken merges last near Chilla in Banda district, establishing the 2-4-1-3 order.

33. (B) Bulandshahr
The Narora Atomic Power Station is a nuclear power generation plant located at Narora in Bulandshahr district, Uttar Pradesh. Situated along the banks of the Ganga River, it utilizes river water for its cooling systems. The plant operates pressurized heavy water reactors, providing clean nuclear electricity to the northern power grid of India.

34. (D) I, II and III
Khadar soil represents fresh, younger alluvial silt deposited in floodplains along river valleys during annual monsoon flooding. Light in color and fine in texture, Khadar soils are naturally enriched with organic matter and essential mineral nutrients. Because of high inherent fertility renewed yearly by river floods, Khadar tracts require minimal synthetic chemical fertilizers.

35. (A) Betwa
The Matatila Dam was constructed in 1958 across the Betwa River in Lalitpur district, Uttar Pradesh. Situated near Talbehat, this multipurpose hydroelectric and irrigation project generates power and feeds an extensive canal network that irrigates large agricultural areas across the drought-prone districts of Bundelkhand in both Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

36. (C) Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary - Bahraich
Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary is correctly located in Bahraich district, situated in the Terai region along the Nepal border. Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary lies in Lakhimpur Kheri district, Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Chitrakoot district, and Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary spans across several western districts including Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, Amroha, and Hapur.

37. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The North-Eastern plain zone of Uttar Pradesh suffers from severe annual floods during the summer monsoon. Rivers such as Rapti, Gandak, and Ghaghara originate in the steep Himalayan slopes of Nepal, carrying heavy runoff and sediment loads. As they reach the flat low-gradient plains, water levels rise rapidly, causing widespread flood inundations across eastern plains.

38. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Yamuna River originates from the Yamunotri glacier in Uttarakhand and enters Uttar Pradesh near Yamunanagar boundary in Saharanpur district. It flows along the western boundary defining the state border with Haryana and Delhi before turning eastward across the Gangetic plain to merge with the River Ganga at Prayagraj, confirming both statements.

39. (B) Bhur
In the alluvial plain regions of Uttar Pradesh, particularly within the Ganga-Yamuna Doab and Rohilkhand plains, elevated sandy mounds or ridges are locally called 'Bhur'. Formed by wind accumulation and river channel shifts during sub-recent geological times, these porous sandy

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(A) It runs immediately south of and parallel to the Bhabar belt.
(B) It is characterized by high humidity, marshy soil, and dense natural forest cover.
(C) The region is completely arid and devoid of any groundwater springs.
(D) Large areas of Terai forest have been cleared for paddy and sugarcane cultivation.

69. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Eastern Uttar Pradesh receives significantly higher average rainfall than Western Uttar Pradesh during the summer monsoon.
Reason (R): The Bay of Bengal branch of the South-West monsoon enters UP from the east and loses moisture progressively as it moves westward along the Gangetic plain.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

70. Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary, declared as a Ramsar site, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Siddharthnagar District
(B) Maharajganj District
(C) Kushinagar District
(D) Sant Kabir Nagar

71. Oxbow lakes formed by meanders in the Middle Ganga Plain of Uttar Pradesh are locally known by which term?
(A) Lowland Khadars
(B) Tals or Jhils
(C) Foothill Bhabars
(D) Upland Dhayas

72. What is the PRIMARY cause of widespread soil salinity and alkalinity (Reh/Kallar development) in agricultural lands of Western Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Excessive silt and river sand deposition during intense annual monsoon floods
(B) Abundant seasonal rainfall causing extensive leaching of surface soil minerals
(C) Excessive canal irrigation causing waterlogging and capillary action
(D) Severe topsoil wind erosion occurring throughout hot and dry summer months

73. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: District of Uttar Pradesh
P. Sonbhadra
Q. Lalitpur
R. Saharanpur
S. Ballia
List II: Geographical / Border Feature
1. Touches maximum four Indian states (MP, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar)
2. Easternmost district of Uttar Pradesh
3. Surrounded on three sides by Madhya Pradesh
4. Northernmost district touching Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, and Uttarakhand
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

74. River Sharda (Kali) enters the plains of Uttar Pradesh at which location in Pilibhit district?
(A) Banbasa
(B) Kalagarh
(C) Katheriya
(D) Singahi

75. Which canal system holds the record for being the longest canal network in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Upper Ganga Canal System
(B) Sarda Canal System
(C) Lower Ganga Canal System
(D) Agra Canal System

76. Which of the following pairs of Hydroelectric/ Irrigation Dam and River in Uttar Pradesh is correctly matched?
(A) Rihand Dam - Yamuna River
(B) Parichha Dam - Betwa River
(C) Rajghat Dam - Gomti River
(D) Meja Dam - Ken River

77. Consider the following statements regarding the physical geography and climate zones of Uttar Pradesh:
I. Uttar Pradesh is categorized into 9 Agro-climatic zones.
II. Tarai zone receives high rainfall and experiences humid sub-tropical conditions.
III. Bundelkhand zone experiences high summer temperatures and semi-arid dry spells.
IV. Western Plain zone has the lowest irrigated agricultural area among all zones of Uttar Pradesh.

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50. (A) Saharanpur → Muzaffarnagar → Meerut → Bulandshahr
The geographical alignment of western Uttar Pradesh districts from North to South begins at Saharanpur, located at the extreme northern tip. Moving directly southward along the upper Ganga-Yamuna Doab, one encounters Muzaffarnagar district first, followed by Meerut district, and subsequently Bulandshahr district, establishing the precise north-to-south spatial succession across the state.

51. (A) Prayagraj
High-quality Silica Sand suitable for the commercial glass manufacturing industry in Uttar Pradesh is heavily deposited in the river beds and alluvial formations of Prayagraj district, particularly in Naini and Shankargarh regions. These extensive silica quartz deposits supply raw materials for glassworks, refractories, and industrial foundries operating across northern and central India.

52. (C) Chitrakoot
Ranipur Tiger Reserve, formally approved as the fourth Tiger Reserve of Uttar Pradesh in 2022, is situated within Chitrakoot district in the southern Bundelkhand region. Covering dry deciduous forest habitat across the Vindhyan hill range, it serves as a critical biological corridor connecting tiger habitats between Panna Tiger Reserve in Madhya Pradesh and surrounding forests.

53. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Tropical dry deciduous forests constitute the principal natural vegetation covering the vast plain regions of Uttar Pradesh. The dominant climatic conditions across the Gangetic plain feature moderate annual rainfall ranging between 70 cm and 100 cm, followed by high summer temperatures and long dry spells. Tree species shed leaves in summer to conserve moisture.

54. (D) Uttar Pradesh shares its border with 8 Indian States and 1 Union Territory.
Uttar Pradesh shares administrative borders with eight Indian states: Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Bihar, along with one Union Territory, the National Capital Territory of Delhi. Additionally, it shares an international border with Nepal in the north, making nine total sub-national entities bordering the state.

55. (B) Singrauli
The Singrauli region in Sonbhadra district is widely designated as the 'Energy Capital of Uttar Pradesh'. The region houses extensive sub-bituminous coalfields along with massive thermal power generation complexes operated by NTPC and private entities. These mega power plants supply substantial electrical power to Uttar Pradesh and the broader northern national grid.

56. (C) Agra and Etawah
The Chambal River flows through a deep river valley forming boundary stretches between Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh. It enters Uttar Pradesh near Agra district and flows eastward, carving famed ravine badlands before merging with the Yamuna River near Jagmanpur along the border area of Agra and Etawah districts.

57. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
River Gomti is a major groundwater and plain-fed river originating from Fulhar Jheel in Pilibhit district, flowing as a left-bank tributary of the Ganga River. It flows southeast across central plains through Lucknow, Sultanpur, and Jaunpur before meeting the Ganga River near Saidpur in Ghazipur district, validating both structural statements.

58. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The Upper Ganga Canal draws water directly from the Ganga River at Haridwar. The Sarda Canal originates from the Sharda River near Banbasa. The Betwa Canal derives irrigation water from Parichha Weir on the Betwa River. The Belan Canal system draws water from the Belan River, a right-bank tributary within Prayagraj district.

59. (B) Agra
Keetham Lake, officially designated as Sur Sarovar Wetland, is situated inside the Sur Sarovar Bird Sanctuary in Agra district, Uttar Pradesh. Declared a Ramsar site of international importance in 2020, this freshwater lake serves as a critical refuge for over one hundred migratory and resident waterbird species within the semi-arid western region.

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marking the precise geographical exit point of the Ganga River from Uttar Pradesh into Bihar.

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importance in 2021, this extensive natural freshwater wetland provides winter habitat to large populations of migratory waterfowl, supporting ecological aquatic diversity and local groundwater recharge across the surrounding agricultural landscape.

71. (B) Tals or Jhils
In the Middle Ganga Plain of Uttar Pradesh, horseshoe-shaped oxbow lakes formed when meandering rivers cut off silted loops are locally termed 'Tals' or 'Jhils'. Prominent regional examples include Suraha Tal in Ballia and Fulhar Jheel in Pilibhit. These natural water bodies support rich aquatic ecology, inland fishing, and agricultural irrigation.

72. (C) Excessive canal irrigation causing waterlogging and capillary action
The widespread development of soil salinity and alkalinity, locally termed Reh or Kallar, across Western Uttar Pradesh stems primarily from excessive canal irrigation and inadequate field drainage. Over-irrigation causes groundwater tables to rise near the surface. Subsequent capillary action evaporates water, leaving behind dense, infertile sodium salt crusts on agricultural fields.

73. (A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
Sonbhadra district touches four states: Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Bihar. Lalitpur is surrounded on three sides by Madhya Pradesh. Saharanpur is the northernmost district, bordering Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, and Uttarakhand. Ballia forms the easternmost district tip of Uttar Pradesh, bordering Bihar and completing these unique geographic border feature pairings.

74. (A) Banbasa
The Sharda River, also called Kali River, descends from the Himalayas and enters the plains of Uttar Pradesh at Banbasa, situated on the Indo-Nepal border in Pilibhit district. A major headworks barrage constructed at Banbasa channels river water into the Sarda Canal network, supporting extensive irrigation across north-central agricultural districts.

75. (B) Sarda Canal System
The Sarda Canal System holds the distinction of being the longest canal system operating in Uttar Pradesh. Originally constructed during the 1920s, its primary trunk lines and branch distribution networks stretch over thousands of kilometers, drawing water from the Sharda River at Banbasa to supply extensive agricultural lands across central UP.

76. (B) Parichha Dam - Betwa River
Parichha Dam is constructed across the Betwa River near Parichha town in Jhansi district, Uttar Pradesh. Its reservoir supplies cooling water to the Parichha Thermal Power Station and provides canal water for agricultural irrigation in the Bundelkhand region. Rihand Dam is built on Rihand River, and Rajghat Dam is also on Betwa.

77. (A) Only I, II and III
Uttar Pradesh is divided into nine agro-climatic zones, with the Tarai zone experiencing humid conditions and Bundelkhand facing high summer temperatures and droughts. However, the Western Plain zone possesses the highest proportion of irrigated agricultural area in the state due to dense canal networks and tubewell infrastructure, making statement IV factually false.

78. (C) Rihand
Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar reservoir was created by damming the Rihand River at Pipri in Sonbhadra district, Uttar Pradesh. Rihand River is a major tributary of the Son River. The resulting artificial reservoir stores vast water quantities, supporting major hydroelectric generation and supplying essential cooling water to nearby thermal power plants.

79. (D) Etawah
Sarsai Nawar Wetland is a designated Ramsar site situated in Etawah district of Uttar Pradesh. This natural rain-fed marshland supports thousands of threatened Sarus cranes, Indian spot-billed ducks, and other migratory wetland species, serving as a vital conservation sanctuary within the intensive agricultural landscape of the Ganga-Yamuna Doab region across the state.

80. (C) Ballia
Ballia district forms the extreme eastern geographical tip of Uttar Pradesh. Bordered by Bihar state on three sides along the natural courses of the Ganga and Ghaghara rivers, Ballia extends farthest eastward among all districts,

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3. Rae Bareli
4. Chandauli

(A) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

29. Which district cluster in Uttar Pradesh is globally recognized as a leading hub for Mentha (Peppermint) oil cultivation and processing?
(A) Sambhal, Barabanki and Rampur
(B) Jhansi, Lalitpur and Banda
(C) Mirzapur, Sonbhadra and Chandauli
(D) Mathura, Agra and Mainpuri

30. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Uttar Pradesh has identified dedicated belts along both banks of the River Ganga for promoting chemical-free organic farming under the Namami Gange project.
Statement II: Organic farming entirely eliminates the need for farm irrigation.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

31. Consider the following statements regarding the Social Forestry Programme in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It was introduced to reduce pressure on traditional forest reserves by meeting fuelwood and fodder demands.
II. Farm forestry and roadside plantation form major components of social forestry.
III. Eucalyptus was extensively promoted during early phases of social forestry in the state.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

32. Which district in Uttar Pradesh is famous for high-quality Guava (Amrood) production and houses a dedicated Guava Research and Training Centre?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Muzaffarnagar
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Kannauj

33. Arrange the following major rivers flowing through Uttar Pradesh in sequence from West to East based on their confluence/entry positions in the state plains:
1. Yamuna
2. Ganga
3. Gomti
4. Ghaghara

Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(B) 2 - 1 - 4 - 3
(C) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4
(D) 4 - 3 - 2 - 1

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34. Where is the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research (IISR) located?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Meerut
(C) Shahjahanpur
(D) Lucknow

35. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh is the largest potato-producing state in India.
Reason (R): Farrukhabad, Agra, and Kannauj districts possess well-drained alluvial soils and extensive cold storage networks.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

36. Which pulse crop occupies the largest cultivated area among Rabi pulses in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lentil (Masoor)
(B) Green Gram (Moong)
(C) Gram (Chickpea)
(D) Black Gram (Urad)

37. What are the terminal locations of National Waterway 1 (NW-1) passing through Uttar Pradesh along the Ganga river system?
(A) Prayagraj to Haldia
(B) Varanasi Riverport to Kolkata
(C) Kanpur Terminal to Patna Port
(D) Ayodhya Stretch to Guwahati Port

CHAPTER 10
Social and Economic Geography of India

1. Into how many agro-climatic zones is the state of Uttar Pradesh divided by the Planning Commission?
(A) 7
(B) 9
(C) 11
(D) 12

2. Which source of irrigation accounts for the highest percentage of net irrigated area in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Canals
(B) Tanks and ponds
(C) Open wells
(D) Tube-wells

3. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of sugarcane in India.
Statement II: The Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research is located at Kanpur.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

4. Where is the Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR) headquartered in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Varanasi
(C) Kanpur
(D) Prayagraj

5. Which of the following pair of One District One Product (ODOP) craft/product and its native district in Uttar Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) Brassware - Aligarh
(B) Chikankari - Lucknow
(C) Terracotta - Gorakhpur
(D) Black Pottery - Nizamabad (Azamgarh)

6. Consider the following statements regarding the Agro-climatic zones of Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Tarai region falls under the North Eastern Plain and Bhabar-Tarai zones.
II. Bundelkhand zone is characterized by low rainfall and coarse soils.
III. Western Plain zone has the lowest net irrigated area percentage among all zones in Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

7. The first modern sugar mill in India was established in 1903 at which place in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mawana (Meerut)
(B) Pratappur (Deoria)
(C) Khatauli (Muzaffarnagar)
(D) Roza (Shahjahanpur)

8. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Western Uttar Pradesh experienced rapid agricultural growth following the adoption of Green Revolution technology in the late 1960s.
Reason (R): Western Uttar Pradesh possessed better canal network coverage and assured irrigation facilities compared to Eastern Uttar Pradesh.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

9. Which of the following statements regarding the Sharda Canal system in Uttar Pradesh is correct?
(A) It originates from the Yamuna River at Dakpathar.
(B) It provides irrigation exclusively to the Bundelkhand region.
(C) It was constructed during the reign of Nawab

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60. (B) Gomti
The Gomti River originates in the northern plains at Fulhar Jheel in Pilibhit and flows through the central Gangetic plain, never touching the southern plateau region. In contrast, Ken, Betwa, and Tons rivers originate in or traverse the southern Vindhyan and Bundelkhand plateau regions, flowing northward toward the Yamuna and Ganga systems.

61. (A) Only I, II and III
River Ghaghara enters northern Uttar Pradesh in Bahraich and Lakhimpur Kheri, flowing through Ayodhya where it is known locally as the Sarayu. Rapti River joins Ghaghara on its left bank in eastern UP. Ghaghara does not merge with the Yamuna near Hamirpur; rather, it meets the Ganga in Bihar, making statement IV incorrect.

62. (C) Gonda
Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary consists of two interconnected natural oxbow lakes located in Gonda district, Uttar Pradesh. Designated as a Ramsar site in 2019, this wetland complex provides feeding and nesting grounds for diverse resident and migratory bird populations, supporting rich aquatic biodiversity within the eastern plain agricultural landscape of the state.

63. (D) Western Disturbances
Light precipitation received across western Uttar Pradesh during winter months is driven by Western Disturbances. These are extra-tropical low-pressure systems originating over the Mediterranean Sea that travel eastward across Central Asia and northern India. They bring crucial winter rainfall, which substantially benefits the growth and yield of rabi crops, particularly wheat.

64. (D) I, II and III
Bangar soil represents older alluvial soil occupying higher terrace lands above current river flood levels. It contains accumulated calcium carbonate concretions known as Kankar nodules throughout its profile. Intensive canal irrigation in Bangar tracts lacking proper drainage causes waterlogging, inducing capillary rise of salts and forming saline encrustations termed Reh or Kallar.

65. (B) Coal - Sonbhadra
Sonbhadra district contains major non-coking sub-bituminous coal reserves in Uttar Pradesh, located within the Singrauli coalfield region. Regarding other minerals, Uranium and Rock Phosphate reserves are situated in Lalitpur district, Glass Sand is concentrated along river basins in Prayagraj district, and Bauxite deposits are primarily extracted in Banda and Chandauli districts.

66. (D) Ganga River System
Haiderpur Wetland is a human-made wetland formed in 1984 following the construction of Madhya Ganga Barrage on the Ganga River across Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor districts. Designated as a Ramsar site in 2021, it lies within the floodplain of the Ganga River system, providing sanctuary to diverse waterbird species and aquatic wildlife.

NODIA

67. (A) Sonbhadra
The Son River is a major southern right-bank tributary of the Ganga River. Originating from Amarkantak plateau in Madhya Pradesh, it flows through the south-eastern portion of Uttar Pradesh specifically across Sonbhadra district. It cuts through deep sandstone valleys in Sonbhadra before entering Bihar, where it eventually merges into the Ganga River.

68. (C) The region is completely arid and devoid of any groundwater springs.
The Terai region is characterized by high humidity, abundant rainfall, and high groundwater tables, making the claim that it is completely arid and devoid of springs factually false. Situated south of the Bhabar belt, underground streams re-emerge in Terai, creating marshy wetlands that support dense moist deciduous vegetation and intensive sugarcane and rice farming.

69. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Eastern Uttar Pradesh experiences significantly higher rainfall during the summer monsoon compared to Western Uttar Pradesh. The Bay of Bengal branch of the South-West monsoon enters the Gangetic plain from the east, shedding heavy precipitation in eastern districts like Gorakhpur and progressively losing moisture as it advances westward across the central and western plains.

70. (D) Sant Kabir Nagar
Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Sant Kabir Nagar district of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Designated as a Ramsar site of international

20. Select the correct chronological sequence of completion/inauguration of the following major expressways in Uttar Pradesh:
1. Yamuna Expressway
2. Agra-Lucknow Expressway
3. Purvanchal Expressway
4. Bundelkhand Expressway

(A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(B) 2 - 1 - 4 - 3
(C) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4
(D) 3 - 1 - 2 - 4

21. A farmer in Nizamabad town of Azamgarh district wants to export his ancestral handicraft product promoted under ODOP. Which product line is he associated with?
(A) Black Clay Pottery
(B) Zardozi embroidery
(C) Wooden lacquerware
(D) Glass bangles

22. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Ken-Betwa River Interlinking Project aims to address chronic agricultural water scarcity in the Bundelkhand region.
Reason (R): Bundelkhand lies in a rain-shadow zone with limited surface irrigation reservoirs and hard-rock aquifer constraints.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

23. According to official forest survey records, approximately what percentage of the total geographical area of Uttar Pradesh is recorded under forest cover?
(A) 6.15 percent
(B) 14.25 percent
(C) 21.72 percent
(D) 33.00 percent

24. Which of the following pair of Canal System and its Primary Distributary Source River in Uttar Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) Upper Ganges Canal - Ganga River Source (Haridwar Headworks)
(B) Agra Canal Project - Yamuna River Source (Okhla Barrage)
(C) Eastern Yamuna Canal - Ghaghara River (Katerniaghat)
(D) Betwa Canal Network - Betwa River Source (Paricha Dam)

25. Under the Mukhyamantri Krishak Durghatna Kalyan Yojana of Uttar Pradesh, financial assistance is provided to farmers or their families in case of:
(A) Severe and complete crop damage resulting from extreme drought conditions
(B) Accidental loss or destruction of stored agricultural foodgrains due to fire
(C) Non-payment of declared minimum support prices by licensed private traders
(D) Accidental death or permanent disability during farm work

26. Consider the following statements regarding the Green Revolution impact in Uttar Pradesh:
I. High Yielding Varieties (HYV) of wheat were widely introduced in irrigated belts.
II. Consumption of chemical fertilizers per hectare increased significantly in Western districts.
III. Regional growth disparities widened between Western Uttar Pradesh and Eastern Uttar Pradesh.
IV. Rice yields in Eastern Uttar Pradesh surpassed wheat yields of Western Uttar Pradesh during the 1970s.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

27. Under which umbrella brand name does the Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation (PCDF) sell liquid milk and milk products in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Amul
(B) Parag
(C) Verka
(D) Vita

28. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:
List I: (Wildlife Sanctuary / Park)
P. Chandra Prabha Wildlife Sanctuary
Q. Suraha Tal Wildlife Sanctuary
R. Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary
S. Samaspur Wildlife Sanctuary
List II: (District in UP)
1. Ballia
2. Sant Kabir Nagar

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Pradesh.
(D) Mandi Parishad prohibits private buyers from purchasing produce directly from farmers under any circumstances.

48. Which canal project serves as a major source of irrigation for Eastern Uttar Pradesh districts including Gorakhpur, Deoria and Maharajganj?
(A) Agra Canal Project
(B) Gurgaon Canal Project
(C) Gandak Canal Project
(D) Parallel Ganga Canal Project

49. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Eastern Uttar Pradesh exhibits lower average agricultural productivity per hectare compared to Western Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Eastern Uttar Pradesh has smaller average landholding sizes, higher flood vulnerability, and lower chemical fertilizer consumption per hectare.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

50. The Central Avian Research Institute (CARI) is situated in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur Metropolitan Area
(B) Mathura District Centre
(C) Ayodhya Municipal Area
(D) Izatnagar (Bareilly)

51. Select the correct sequence of districts traversed by the Ganga Expressway route from West to East in Uttar Pradesh:
(A) Meerut - Budaun - Shahjahanpur - Prayagraj
(B) Prayagraj - Shahjahanpur - Budaun - Meerut
(C) Meerut - Prayagraj - Budaun - Shahjahanpur
(D) Shahjahanpur - Meerut - Budaun - Prayagraj

52. Which soil group covers the vast majority of the geographical area of the Gangetic plain in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Black Cotton Soil
(B) Red Sandy Soil
(C) Alluvial Soil
(D) Laterite Soil

53. Consider the following statements regarding forestry and wildlife conservation in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Dudhwa National Park is situated in Lakhimpur Kheri district.
II. Chandra Prabha Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Chandauli district.
III. Sal forests are predominant in the Tarai belt of the state.
IV. Uttar Pradesh has no designated Tiger Reserve.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

54. What is the main objective of the 'Mukhyamantri Khet Talab Yojana' launched in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Free distribution of high-quality chemical pesticides and fertilizers to marginal and small farmers.
(B) Direct procurement of wheat and paddy crops at declared support prices directly at the farm gate.
(C) Financial assistance and subsidies for setting up modern cooperative sugar mills across all districts.
(D) Construction of farm ponds for rainwater harvesting and supplemental irrigation.

55. Which industrial hub in Uttar Pradesh is globally known as the 'Leather City' and houses major agro-processing and leather processing units?
(A) Moradabad
(B) Kanpur
(C) Saharanpur
(D) Varanasi

56. Which of the following statements regarding the seed sector in Uttar Pradesh is correct?
(A) Farmers in Uttar Pradesh are legally prohibited from using traditional farm-saved seeds under any circumstances.
(B) Seed replacement rate for major cereal crops like wheat in Uttar Pradesh is recorded as zero percent.
(C) UP State Seeds Development Corporation produces and supplies certified seeds to farmers.
(D) Seed distribution across the state is handled exclusively by private multinational agricultural companies.

57. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:
List I: (GI Tagged Agro Product)

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38. Which of the following pair of Agro-Fair/Mela and its location in Uttar Pradesh is correctly matched?
(A) Deva Sharif Annual Mela - Jhansi District
(B) Nauchandi Traditional Mela - Ballia District
(C) Dadr Cattle Fair Mela - Meerut District
(D) Bateshwar Cattle Fair - Agra

39. Consider the following statements regarding transportation infrastructure in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Yamuna Expressway connects Greater Noida with Agra.
II. Purvanchal Expressway connects Chaudasari in Lucknow district to Hydaria in Ghazipur district.
III. Bundelkhand Expressway connects Chitrakoot with the Agra-Lucknow Expressway near Etawah.
IV. Ganga Expressway is designed to connect Meerut with Prayagraj.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II, III and IV

40. Mulberry, Tasar and Eri silk cultivation in Uttar Pradesh is primarily concentrated in which eastern and southern district cluster?
(A) Ghaziabad, Baghpat, Hapur and Shamli
(B) Mathura, Agra, Firozabad and Etah
(C) Sonbhadra, Chandauli and Gorakhpur
(D) Badaun, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly and Pilibhit

41. What is the rank of Uttar Pradesh in total milk production among Indian states?
(A) First
(B) Fourth
(C) Seventh
(D) Tenth

42. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:
List I: (District)
P. Firozabad
Q. Bhadohi
R. Kannauj
S. Moradabad
List II: (ODOP Agro/Craft Product)
1. Glassware
2. Carpet (Dhurrie)
3. Attar (Perfume)
4. Brassware
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

43. What is the official State Flower of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lotus (Nelumbo nucifera)
(B) Palash (Butea monosperma)
(C) Jasmine (Jasminum officinale)
(D) Marigold (Tagetes erecta)

44. The Mata Tila Hydroelectric and Irrigation Project in Uttar Pradesh is built across which river?
(A) Rihand River
(B) Betwa River
(C) Ken River
(D) Tons River

45. Which district of Uttar Pradesh receives the highest average annual rainfall?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Mathura district
(C) Banda district
(D) Jhansi district

NODIA

46. Consider the following statements regarding the inland fisheries sector in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Uttar Pradesh possesses vast inland water resources including rivers, reservoirs, ponds and canals.
II. The state government promotes fish farming in rural community ponds leased to local fishermen cooperatives.
III. Blue Revolution schemes in the state focus exclusively on marine fish processing units.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

47. Which of the following statements regarding agricultural marketing through Mandi Parishad in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) UP State Agricultural Produce Market Board (Mandi Parishad) was established under the UP Krishi Utpadan Mandi Adhiniyam, 1964.
(B) Principal market yards regulate trade practices and levy market fees on agricultural produce.
(C) e-NAM integration has been undertaken in selected principal Mandis across Uttar

Asaf-ud-Daula.
(D) It is one of the longest canal systems in Uttar Pradesh.

10. What is the official State Tree of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ashoka (Saraca asoca)
(B) Banyan (Ficus benghalensis)
(C) Neem (Azadirachta indica)
(D) Sal (Shorea robusta)

11. Which of the following crops is NOT a major pulse crop cultivated in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gram (Chana)
(B) Jute
(C) Field Pea (Matar)
(D) Pigeon Pea (Arhar/Tur)

12. Consider the following statements regarding soil distribution in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Khadar soils are newly deposited alluvium found in river floodplains.
II. Bhangar soils are older alluvium situated above flood levels.
III. Bundelkhand soils are predominantly deep black clayey soils called Karail.
IV. Bhabar soil zone lies along the northern foothill boundary of the state containing coarse pebbles and gravel.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

13. The famous 'Dashahari' variety of mango is primarily grown in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Varanasi
(C) Saharanpur
(D) Ayodhya

14. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:
List I: (Research Institute)
P. Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture (CISH)
Q. Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI)
R. Central Avian Research Institute (CARI)
S. Indian Institute of Vegetable Research (IIVR)
List II: (Location in UP)
1. Jhansi
2. Bareilly
3. Lucknow
4. Varanasi
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

15. Which canal system is recognized as the oldest major artificial canal constructed in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sharda Canal System
(B) Agra Irrigation Canal
(C) Ken River Feeder Canal
(D) Upper Ganges Canal

16. Which of the following districts does NOT belong to the major sugar and sugarcane producing belt of Western Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Muzaffarnagar
(B) Shamli
(C) Ghazipur
(D) Meerut

17. Where is the Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture (CISH) located in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Babatpur Zone (Varanasi)
(B) Rehmankheda (Lucknow)
(C) Izatnagar Hub (Bareilly)
(D) Modipuram Area (Meerut)

18. Consider the following statements about the livestock sector in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Uttar Pradesh holds a leading position in total milk production in India.
II. Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation (PCDF) markets dairy products under the brand name 'Parag'.
III. Gokul Gram Yojana was launched in Uttar Pradesh for urban sludge management.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

19. Which is the largest Wildlife Sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh in terms of total geographical area?
(A) Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) Chandra Prabha Wildlife Sanctuary
(C) Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary

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P. Kalanamak Rice
Q. Rataul Mango
R. Basmati Rice
S. Adamchini Rice
List II: (Associated District/Region)
1. Siddharthnagar / Eastern UP
2. Baghpat
3. Western UP Belt
4. Chandauli
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

58. What is the primary cause of soil salinization and waterlogging in heavily irrigated agricultural areas of Western Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Over-irrigation combined with poor drainage systems
(B) Excessive deforestation along the upper catchment slopes of the Himalayas
(C) Heavy topsoil erosion caused by strong seasonal wind currents in summer
(D) Continuous depletion of organic compost usage in traditional crop rotation

59. Which district in Uttar Pradesh is world-famous for its Brassware craft industry promoted under ODOP?
(A) Saharanpur
(B) Moradabad
(C) Mirzapur
(D) Mainpuri

60. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Operation Flood played a critical role in developing dairy cooperative networks across rural Uttar Pradesh.
Statement II: Lucknow Milk Union was the first cooperative milk union registered in Uttar Pradesh in 1938.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

61. Identify the odd one out among the non-food commercial/cash crops grown in Uttar Pradesh:
(A) Wheat
(B) Sugarcane
(C) Cotton
(D) Mentha

62. Consider the following statements regarding rural-urban economic linkages through agriculture in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Peri-urban areas around major cities like Kanpur, Lucknow, and Ghaziabad specialize in high-value vegetable and milk production.
II. Agribusiness hubs supply fresh farm produce directly to urban consumer markets.
III. Rural workers migrate seasonally to urban food processing and cold storage units.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

63. Where is the Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI) located in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Chitrakoot
(B) Mahoba
(C) Hamirpur
(D) Jhansi

64. Which of the following is the primary oilseed crop cultivated during the Rabi season across Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Groundnut (Peanut)
(B) Soyabean (Soybean)
(C) Mustard (Sarson/Rai)
(D) Sunflower (Suryamukhi)

NODIA

65. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The majority of sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh are concentrated in the Western and North-Eastern plains of the state.
Reason (R): Sugarcane is a weight-losing crop that needs to be crushed rapidly after harvesting to prevent sucrose content loss.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

66. Which of the following statements regarding Dudhwa National Park in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) It is situated along the Indo-Nepal border in

Lakhimpur Kheri district.
(B) It forms part of the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve.
(C) It was declared a National Park in 1977.
(D) It is located in the dry deciduous semi-arid zone of Bundelkhand.

67. What is Uttar Pradesh's share/position in national Mentha oil production in India?
(A) It produces over 80 percent of India's Mentha oil output.
(B) It produces less than 5 percent of total national Mentha oil output.
(C) It does not produce Mentha oil in any commercial quantities.
(D) Mentha oil production in India is strictly restricted to coastal states.

68. The first cooperative milk union in Uttar Pradesh was established in 1938 at which location?
(A) Allahabad
(B) Varanasi
(C) Lucknow
(D) Meerut

69. Consider the following statements regarding soil conservation efforts in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Ravine reclamation projects are implemented in the Yamuna-Chambal river valleys.
II. Contour bunding and check dams are constructed in Bundelkhand to check soil erosion.
III. Shelterbelts of trees are planted in western border districts to check desert extension.
IV. Alkaline soils (Usar) are reclaimed using gypsum and pyrites application.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) III and IV only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) I, II, III and IV

70. Jewar in Gautam Buddha Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh is the site for which major infrastructure project?
(A) Central Agricultural University
(B) National Fertilizer Factory
(C) Mega Food Park
(D) Noida International Airport

71. Which of the following pair of Canal system and district served in Uttar Pradesh is correctly matched?
(A) Agra Canal - Ballia district
(B) Ken Canal - Banda district
(C) Sarda Canal - Lalitpur district
(D) Belan Canal - Saharanpur district

72. Uttar Pradesh is NOT the leading producer among Indian states for which of the following agricultural commodities?
(A) Wheat
(B) Sugarcane
(C) Soyabean
(D) Potato

73. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:
List I: (Major Dam / Reservoir)
P. Rihand Dam (Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar)
Q. Rajghat Dam
R. Paricha Dam
S. Sirsi Dam
List II: (River in UP)
1. Rihand
2. Betwa
3. Betwa
4. Meja / Bakhar
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

74. Which city in Uttar Pradesh is famous for wooden toys and lacquerware crafts under the ODOP scheme?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Kanpur City
(C) Aligarh Town
(D) Mathura City

75. A geographical survey team observes a marshy, damp tract rich in thick tall grasses and dense forests immediately south of the pebble-strewn Bhabar belt in northern UP. Which agro-ecological region have they identified?
(A) Vindhyan Plateau
(B) Tarai Region
(C) Bundelkhand Semi-Arid Zone
(D) Central Alluvial Plain

76. Which state initiative aims to promote organic and natural farming along a 5-kilometer belt on both banks of the River Ganga in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) UP Sugar Extension and Cultivation Scheme
(B) Namami Gange Natural Farming Project
(C) Harit Kranti Canal Irrigation Scheme
(D) Kisan Drone Subsidy and Training Scheme

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77. Which of the following statements regarding the ODOP (One District One Product) scheme in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) It applies strictly to software tech companies and excludes agricultural produce.
(B) It aims to preserve and promote local indigenous traditional crafts and agro-processing industries.
(C) It provides capital subsidy and marketing assistance to micro and small enterprises.
(D) Every district in Uttar Pradesh has a designated flagship product under the scheme.

78. What is the botanical name of the State Tree of Uttar Pradesh (Ashoka)?
(A) Shorea robusta
(B) Ficus religiosa
(C) Saraca asoca
(D) Dalbergia sissoo

79. Which geographical region of Uttar Pradesh is widely referred to as the primary pulse-producing region of the state?
(A) Tarai Forest Region
(B) Western Rohilkhand
(C) Ganga-Yamuna Doab
(D) Bundelkhand Region

80. How many administrative divisions are there in the state of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 18
(B) 75
(C) 80
(D) 12

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40. (C) Sonbhadra, Chandauli and Gorakhpur
Non-mulberry and mulberry silk cultivation in Uttar Pradesh is concentrated in the eastern and southern district cluster comprising Sonbhadra, Chandauli, Gorakhpur, Varanasi, and Mirzapur. The region's suitable micro-climatic conditions, oak and primary host trees, and traditional sericulture practice support Mulberry, Eri, and Tasar silkworm rearing, empowering rural craft and tribal farm families.

41. (A) First
Uttar Pradesh holds the premier position among all Indian states in total annual milk production. Powered by a vast population of dairy cattle and buffaloes, expansive rural cooperative networks like Parag, and strong animal husbandry practices across its agricultural belts, the state accounts for the largest share of national milk output.

42. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Under Uttar Pradesh's flagship One District One Product program, Firozabad is celebrated for its traditional glassware industry, Bhadohi is recognized worldwide for hand-knotted carpet and dhurrie weaving, Kannauj is famous for natural attar perfume production, and Moradabad is officially designated for its renowned brassware craft and metalwork industry.

43. (B) Palash (Butea monosperma)
Palash, scientifically named Butea monosperma, is designated as the official State Flower of Uttar Pradesh. Popularly referred to as the Flame of the Forest, Palash trees bloom during late winter and early spring with vibrant orange-red floral clusters, serving rich cultural, natural dye, and eco-restoration roles across dry deciduous zones.

44. (B) Betwa River
The Mata Tila Dam and Hydroelectric Project is constructed across the Betwa River in Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh. Built in the mid-1950s, this major multi-purpose water project generates hydroelectric power and provides crucial surface irrigation water to vast agricultural tracts across drought-prone districts of the southern Bundelkhand region.

45. (A) Gorakhpur
Gorakhpur district, situated in the North-Eastern Plain agro-climatic zone of Uttar Pradesh, receives the highest average annual rainfall in the state, exceeding 180 centimeters. Monsoonal easterly winds colliding near the sub-Himalayan foothills create heavy rainfall in Gorakhpur, in sharp contrast to Mathura district, which records the lowest annual rainfall.

46. (A) I and II only
Uttar Pradesh has abundant inland water assets, including major rivers, canals, reservoirs, and village ponds. The government active promotes freshwater fish farming by leasing rural community ponds to local fishermen cooperatives under Blue Revolution schemes. However, Blue Revolution programs focus on both freshwater aquaculture and marine sectors, not exclusively marine processing.

47. (D) Mandi Parishad prohibits private buyers from purchasing produce directly from farmers under any circumstances.
Agricultural marketing in Uttar Pradesh operates through the UP State Agricultural Produce Market Board (Mandi Parishad), constituted in 1973 under the 1964 Act. Principal market yards regulate transactions and levy fees. With recent market reforms and e-NAM integration, Mandi Parishad allows licensed private buyers, contract farming, and direct purchase mechanisms.

48. (C) Gandak Canal Project
The Gandak Canal Project is a joint irrigation enterprise serving Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, utilizing water from the Gandak River via the Valmikinagar Barrage. Its eastern and western canal networks supply essential surface irrigation to agricultural tracts in Gorakhpur, Deoria, Kushinagar, and Maharajganj districts, sustaining heavy paddy and sugarcane cropping.

49. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Eastern Uttar Pradesh exhibits lower crop productivity per hectare compared to Western Uttar Pradesh due to structural agricultural constraints. High population density has caused extreme fragmentation into marginal landholdings. Frequent monsoonal flooding along river basins, combined with lower per-hectare chemical fertilizer application and capital investment, directly hinders yield potential in eastern districts.

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Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Unnao, Lucknow, and Barabanki, supporting multi-cropping regional agriculture.

10. (A) Ashoka (Saraca asoca)
Ashoka, botanically classified as Saraca asoca, is designated as the official State Tree of Uttar Pradesh. The evergreen tree possesses deep cultural, religious, and traditional medicinal significance across India. It is widely recognized for its vibrant reddish-orange floral clusters and dense foliage, symbolising environmental conservation and cultural heritage across the state.

11. (B) Jute
Jute is a natural commercial bast fiber crop requiring abundant rain and high humidity, predominantly cultivated in marshy lowlands of West Bengal, Assam, and Bihar. In contrast, the drought-prone Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh specializes in pulse crops like Gram, Field Pea, Lentil, and Pigeon Pea due to favorable arid soil and low irrigation requirements.

12. (A) I, II and IV only
Khadar soils consist of newer, fertile river plain silt deposits, whereas Bhangar soils represent older, less fertile elevated alluvium. The northern sub-Himalayan foothill Bhabar zone contains coarse gravel and pebbles. However, red and coarse soils like Rakar, Parwa, and Mar dominate Bundelkhand, while Karail refers specifically to clayey soils of lower eastern plain basins.

13. (A) Lucknow
The famous Dashahari mango variety originated in the Dashahari village near Malihabad in Lucknow district, Uttar Pradesh. Known for its distinct sweet aroma, fine fiberless pulp, and rich flavor, Malihabad and surrounding belts in Lucknow constitute a world-renowned mango production center, officially granted Geographical Indication status to protect its heritage and market identity.

14. (C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture is located in Lucknow, focusing on subtropical fruit research. Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute is situated in Jhansi, working on forage crops and grassland management. Central Avian Research Institute operates at Izatnagar in Bareilly, while Indian Institute of Vegetable Research functions at Varanasi for vegetable crop research.

15. (D) Upper Ganges Canal
The Upper Ganges Canal is recognized as the oldest major artificial canal network in Uttar Pradesh. Commissioned in 1854 during British administration, it originates at Haridwar along the Ganga River. The canal system irrigates extensive agricultural tracts across western plain districts, playing a historic role in advancing canal engineering and agricultural production.

16. (C) Ghazipur
Muzaffarnagar, Shamli, and Meerut are prominent districts within the intensive sugarcane manufacturing belt of Western Uttar Pradesh, benefiting from high tube-well density, rich alluvial soil, and major sugar mills. Ghazipur is situated in Eastern Uttar Pradesh along the Ganga river plain, primarily specializing in paddy, wheat, and pulse farming systems.

17. (B) Rehmankheda (Lucknow)
The ICAR-Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture is located at Rehmankheda in Lucknow district, Uttar Pradesh. Established to promote research on subtropical fruits, the institute conducts extensive studies on crop improvement, crop protection, post-harvest management, and yield maximization for fruits such as mango, guava, papaya, and bael in subtropical agricultural zones.

18. (B) I and II only
Uttar Pradesh is a leading milk-producing state in India, possessing a large bovine population. The Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation functions as the nodal apex cooperative dairy body in Uttar Pradesh, marketing products under the brand Parag. Gokul Gram Yojana was launched for indigenous cattle breed development, not urban sludge management.

19. (A) Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary
Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary, spanning across districts such as Meerut, Muzzafarnagar, Bijnor, Amroha, and Hapur along the northern Ganga floodplain, is the largest wildlife sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh by geographic area. It covers over two thousand square kilometers, supporting diverse flora and wildlife species, including the swamp deer and aquatic river fauna.

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20. (A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
Yamuna Expressway was opened in 2012, establishing high-speed highway connectivity between Greater Noida and Agra. Agra-Lucknow Expressway followed in late 2016. Purvanchal Expressway, connecting Lucknow with Ghazipur, was inaugurated in November 2021. Bundelkhand Expressway, linking Chitrakoot to the Agra-Lucknow Expressway, was completed and inaugurated in July 2022, placing these projects in chronological order.

21. (A) Black Clay Pottery
Nizamabad town in Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh is internationally celebrated for its unique dark-tinted Black Clay Pottery handicraft, which is selected under the state's One District One Product program. The craft features distinctive shiny black pottery adorned with silver-colored metallic zink inlay geometric patterns, giving artisans global market opportunities.

22. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Ken-Betwa River Interlinking Project is designed to transfer surplus water from the Ken River basin to the water-deficit Betwa basin. Bundelkhand faces drought and water distress due to hard-rock crystalline geology limiting groundwater replenishment and variable rainfall. The river interlinking directly provides critical surface water storage and irrigation coverage across Bundelkhand.

23. (A) 6.15 percent
According to India State of Forest Reports published by the Forest Survey of India, the total forest cover of Uttar Pradesh accounts for approximately 6.15 percent of its total geographical area. Tree cover adds an additional portion, but recorded forest cover remains around six percent, concentrated mostly in Tarai and Vindhyan regions.

24. (C) Eastern Yamuna Canal - Ghaghara River (Katerniaghat)
The Eastern Yamuna Canal originates from the Yamuna River at Dakpathar/Tajewala, not from the Ghaghara River. It supplies irrigation water to western plain districts like Saharanpur, Shamli, Baghpat, and Ghaziabad. Upper Ganges Canal draws from Ganga at Haridwar, Agra Canal from Yamuna at Okhla, and Betwa Canal system from Betwa River.

25. (D) Accidental death or permanent disability during farm work
Mukhyamantri Krishak Durghatna Kalyan Yojana in Uttar Pradesh provides direct social security financial assistance to farmers and landless agricultural laborers. Under this state welfare initiative, monetary compensation up to five lakh rupees is provided to the family in the event of accidental death or permanent disability occurring while performing farming operations or field work.

26. (A) I, II and III only
During the Green Revolution, Western Uttar Pradesh adopted High Yielding Varieties of wheat and increased chemical fertilizer usage due to robust canal and tube-well infrastructure. This accelerated regional growth, widening regional productivity disparities between Western and Eastern Uttar Pradesh. However, wheat yields in Western Uttar Pradesh remained far higher than Eastern rice yields.

27. (B) Parag
The Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation operates as the apex cooperative institution overseeing dairy development in Uttar Pradesh. PCDF processes and markets liquid milk, ghee, butter, paneer, and dairy items under the brand name Parag across urban and rural markets, ensuring fair procurement prices for dairy farmers and quality products for consumers.

28. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Chandra Prabha Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Chandauli district. Suraha Tal Wildlife Sanctuary lies in Ballia district, serving as a vital sanctuary for migratory waterfowl. Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary, an important designated Ramsar wetland site, is situated in Sant Kabir Nagar district, while Samaspur Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Rae Bareli district.

29. (A) Sambhal, Barabanki and Rampur
The district cluster comprising Sambhal, Barabanki, Rampur, and Budaun forms the core Mentha or Peppermint cultivation hub in Uttar Pradesh. Favorable sandy loam soils and seasonal irrigation enable high Mentha arvensis yields, enabling local distillation units to make Uttar Pradesh the dominant producer and exporter of natural menthol crystals globally.

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30. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Under the Namami Gange project, Uttar Pradesh promotes chemical-free organic and natural farming along dedicated belts bordering the River Ganga to prevent toxic agricultural runoff. However, organic farming eliminates synthetic chemical inputs like pesticides and fertilizers, but crops still require adequate irrigation for healthy growth and development throughout the crop season.

31. (D) I, II and III
The Social Forestry Programme was launched in Uttar Pradesh to satisfy rural fuel, fodder, and small timber demands while relieving pressure on reserved forests. Key components included farm forestry, canal-bank plantations, and roadside afforestation. Fast-growing Eucalyptus trees were widely planted during initial phases to boost wood biomass rapidly across rural landscapes.

32. (C) Prayagraj
Prayagraj is famous for producing high-quality guava, especially the celebrated 'Allahabadi Surkha' variety known for its exceptional sweet taste and red-blushed pulp. To advance orchard management, disease prevention, and high-density planting practices, the state government established a dedicated specialized Guava Research and Training Centre in Prayagraj district to assist regional fruit growers.

33. (A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
Arranging from West to East across the Uttar Pradesh plains, the Yamuna flows southernmost and furthest west through Western UP. Moving eastward, the Ganga flows central across the plains. The Gomti river originates in Pilibhit and flows east-southeast through central UP. The Ghaghara river flows further east through northern and eastern UP plains.

34. (D) Lucknow
The ICAR-Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research was established in 1952 at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. As a premier research institute under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, it conducts fundamental and applied research on sugarcane crop management, varietal development, soil health, plant protection, bio-energy, and mechanization to support India's sugarcane sector.

35. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Uttar Pradesh is India's top potato producer, contributing a major share of total national output. Key central and western districts such as Farrukhabad, Agra, and Kannauj benefit from deep, fertile alluvial soils ideal for tuber formation, while a extensive network of cold storage facilities enables post-harvest storage and supply chain distribution nationwide.

36. (C) Gram (Chickpea)
Gram, or chickpea, is the major Rabi pulse crop grown across the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, covering the largest cultivated pulse acreage. Bundelkhand's semi-arid rainfall patterns, residual moisture, and deep red and black soils suit gram cultivation, providing farmers with a reliable, drought-hardy food crop and key source of agricultural income.

37. (A) Prayagraj to Haldia
National Waterway 1 spans a length of 1,620 kilometers along the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system, with its terminal endpoints at Prayagraj in Uttar Pradesh and Haldia in West Bengal. Within Uttar Pradesh, it connects major multi-modal river terminals at Prayagraj and Varanasi, boosting inland water transport and cargo freight movement.

38. (D) Bateshwar Cattle Fair - Agra
The historic Bateshwar Cattle Fair is an annual cultural and agricultural fair held at Bateshwar on the banks of the Yamuna River in Agra district. In contrast, Nauchandi Mela takes place in Meerut, Dadr Cattle Fair is celebrated in Ballia, and Deva Sharif Fair takes place at Barabanki, making Bateshwar and Agra properly matched.

39. (D) I, II, III and IV
All four statements regarding transportation infrastructure in Uttar Pradesh are completely factual. Yamuna Expressway links Greater Noida to Agra. Purvanchal Expressway connects Chaudasari in Lucknow to Hydaria in Ghazipur. Bundelkhand Expressway connects Chitrakoot with the Agra-Lucknow Expressway near Etawah, while Ganga Expressway is designed to link Meerut directly with Prayagraj.

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ANSWERS

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1. (B) 9
The Planning Commission of India divided the state of Uttar Pradesh into nine distinct agro-climatic zones based on variations in rainfall, temperature, soil characteristics, topography, and water availability. These nine zones comprise the Bhabar and Tarai, Western Plain, Mid-Western Plain, South-Western Semi-Arid Plain, Central Plain, Bundelkhand, North-Eastern Plain, Eastern Plain, and Vindhyan region.

2. (D) Tube-wells
Tube-wells constitute the predominant source of irrigation in Uttar Pradesh, accounting for over seventy percent of the total net irrigated area. This dominance is driven by extensive groundwater utilization, high expansion of private and government tube-wells, favorable alluvial aquifers across the Gangetic plains, and reliable rural electrification initiatives supporting agricultural development in the state.

3. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Uttar Pradesh is the premier sugarcane-producing state in India, accounting for the largest share in terms of both cultivated area and total production volume. However, the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research is situated at Lucknow, not Kanpur. Hence, Uttar Pradesh leads in national production, but the premier institute for sugarcane research is located in Lucknow.

4. (C) Kanpur
The ICAR-Indian Institute of Pulses Research is a premier national autonomous research institute established under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Headquartered in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, it carries out basic, strategic, and applied research on major pulse crops to enhance production, develop disease-resistant pulse varieties, improve crop management techniques, and ensure nutritional security.

5. (A) Brassware - Aligarh
Under the One District One Product initiative of Uttar Pradesh, Aligarh is internationally recognized for locks, hardware, and metal artware, whereas Moradabad is designated for brassware crafts. Chikankari handicraft belongs to Lucknow district, terracotta art is identified with Gorakhpur district, and unique black clay pottery craft is officially paired with Nizamabad in Azamgarh district.

6. (A) I and II only
The Tarai belt forms part of the Bhabar-Tarai and North Eastern Plain zones. Bundelkhand zone experiences low annual rainfall, high summer temperatures, and coarse, shallow soils. Conversely, the Western Plain zone possesses one of the highest net irrigated area percentages due to extensive tube-well and canal networks, making statements I and II fully accurate.

7. (B) Pratappur (Deoria)
India's first modern sugar mill was established in 1903 at Pratappur in Deoria district, Uttar Pradesh. This historic establishment marked the beginning of the organized modern vacuum pan sugar manufacturing industry in India. Deoria and surrounding districts in Eastern Uttar Pradesh subsequently emerged as vital early centers for sugarcane cultivation and commercial sugar processing.

8. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Western Uttar Pradesh recorded rapid agricultural growth during the Green Revolution due to adoption of high-yielding crop seeds, chemical fertilizers, and modern mechanization. This transition was enabled by well-established canal networks like the Upper Ganges and Eastern Yamuna Canals, along with abundant tube-well irrigation, providing dependable water infrastructure necessary for Green Revolution technologies.

9. (D) It is one of the longest canal systems in Uttar Pradesh.
The Sharda Canal system is among the largest and longest canal networks in Uttar Pradesh. Constructed across the Sharda River at Banbasa near the Nepal border, it provides extensive irrigation cover across central and eastern plain districts, including Lakhimpur Kheri, Pilibhit,

50. (D) Izatnagar (Bareilly)
The ICAR-Central Avian Research Institute was established in 1979 at Izatnagar in Bareilly district, Uttar Pradesh. Operating as a specialized center under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, it conducts advanced scientific research in poultry genetics, avian nutrition, feed processing, farm management, and post-harvest technology to develop India's poultry industry.

51. (A) Meerut - Budaun - Shahjahanpur - Prayagraj
The Ganga Expressway route originates at Meerut district in Western Uttar Pradesh and traverses southeast across several central districts, including Hapur, Bulandshahr, Amroha, Sambhal, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Unnao, and Pratapgarh, before terminating at Prayagraj. Following this geographic direction from west to east places Meerut, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, and Prayagraj in correct order.

52. (C) Alluvial Soil
Alluvial soil covers the vast majority of Uttar Pradesh's geographical area, forming the dense, fertile plain laid down by the Ganga, Yamuna, Ghaghara, and Ramganga river systems. Divided into Khadar and Bhangar soils, these alluvial plains possess high agricultural productivity, supporting extensive cultivation of wheat, sugarcane, paddy, and pulse crops.

53. (B) I, II and III only
Dudhwa National Park is located in Lakhimpur Kheri district, Chandra Prabha Sanctuary is in Chandauli district, and dense Sal forests dominate the northern Tarai belt. However, the statement claiming Uttar Pradesh has no designated Tiger Reserve is incorrect, as Dudhwa, Pilibhit, Amangarh, and Ranipur are official designated Tiger Reserves in the state.

54. (D) Construction of farm ponds for rainwater harvesting and supplemental irrigation.
Mukhyamantri Khet Talab Yojana was initiated by the Uttar Pradesh state government to promote rainwater harvesting and soil moisture retention. Under this scheme, financial subsidies are provided directly to farmers, particularly in drought-prone regions like Bundelkhand, to construct farm ponds for storing monsoon runoff water for critical crop irrigation during dry spells.

55. (B) Kanpur
Kanpur is widely known as the 'Leather City' of India due to its extensive concentration of tanneries, leather manufacturing firms, and footwear export units. Situated along the Ganga River, Kanpur is also a major industrial and agricultural commercial center in Uttar Pradesh, housing food processing units, flour mills, and textile manufacturing industries.

56. (C) UP State Seeds Development Corporation produces and supplies certified seeds to farmers.
The Uttar Pradesh State Seeds Development Corporation plays a crucial public role in producing, processing, and distributing high-quality certified seeds to farmers across the state. Seed replacement rates have increased steadily for staple cereals like wheat and paddy, and farmers retain legal rights to save, exchange, and re-sow farm-saved seeds under national seed policy.

57. (D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Kalanamak Rice, known for its aroma, holds a GI tag associated with Siddharthnagar and nearby Tarai districts. Rataul Mango carries a GI tag associated with Rataul in Baghpat district. Basmati Rice holds a broader geographical indication covering Western Uttar Pradesh districts. Adamchini Rice is a traditional aromatic rice variety with GI protection in Chandauli district.

58. (A) Over-irrigation combined with poor drainage systems
Intensive canal and flood irrigation in Western Uttar Pradesh without adequate drainage infrastructure leads to high groundwater tables, causing severe waterlogging. Capillary action draws dissolved soil salts upwards to the surface layer during dry periods, resulting in salinization, sodicity, and the formation of infertile saline-alkaline wasteland soils known locally as Usar or Reh land.

59. (B) Moradabad
Moradabad is known as 'Peetal Nagari' or the Brass City, gaining global acclaim for its traditional brassware and metal handicraft industry. Under the state's One District One Product scheme, Moradabad receives promotional support, trade facilitation, and export assistance to preserve its heritage craft,

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which produces brass utility items, decorative artware, and metal ornaments.

60. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Operation Flood transformed the dairy ecosystem in Uttar Pradesh by building cooperative supply chains connecting rural milk producers to urban markets. Furthermore, historical records confirm that the Lucknow Milk Union, established in 1938, was the very first primary cooperative milk union registered in Uttar Pradesh, laying early foundations for organized dairy cooperatives.

61. (A) Wheat
Wheat is a essential cereal foodgrain crop grown as a primary dietary staple during the Rabi agricultural season. In contrast, sugarcane, cotton, and mentha function as non-food commercial cash crops cultivated specifically for market sale, industrial extraction, processing, and raw material supply to agro-industries in Uttar Pradesh.

62. (D) I, II and III
Peri-urban agricultural belts surrounding major cities like Kanpur, Lucknow, and Ghaziabad focus on perishable, high-value farm produce, such as fresh vegetables, fruits, and milk, to meet urban demand. Agribusiness hubs create direct marketing links between farm gates and city markets, while rural labor seasonal flows support food processing and cold chain networks.

63. (D) Jhansi
The ICAR-Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute was established in 1962 at Jhansi in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. Operating under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, it conducts basic and applied research on fodder crop improvement, forage production, grassland management, silvopastoral systems, and seed technology to support livestock production.

64. (C) Mustard (Sarson/Rai)
Rapeseed and mustard constitute the principal oilseed crop cultivated during the Rabi season across Uttar Pradesh. Benefiting from cool winter temperatures and moderate moisture, mustard fits into crop rotation systems with wheat and sugarcane, providing farmers with edible oil, oilcake for cattle feed, and a vital commercial oilseed crop output.

65. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh are heavily concentrated in the Western and North-Eastern agro-climatic plains. Sugarcane is a bulky, weight-losing commodity whose sucrose content degrades rapidly following harvest due to inversion. Locating crushing mills in close proximity to sugarcane fields minimizes transport costs, reduces weight loss, and preserves sugar recovery rates.

66. (D) It is located in the dry deciduous semi-arid zone of Bundelkhand.
Dudhwa National Park is situated along the sub-Himalayan Tarai belt in Lakhimpur Kheri district, along the Indo-Nepal border, featuring moist deciduous forests and marshy grasslands. It forms the core of the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve and was designated a National Park in 1977. It is not located in the dry semi-arid Bundelkhand region.

NODIA

67. (A) It produces over 80 percent of India's Mentha oil output.
Uttar Pradesh commands the dominant position in Mentha oil production, contributing over eighty percent of India's total output. Districts like Sambhal, Barabanki, Rampur, Budaun, and Moradabad lead commercial cultivation. The high menthol content derived from local distillation facilities supports domestic pharmaceutical, confectionery, and cosmetic industries, as well as export markets.

68. (C) Lucknow
The first cooperative milk union in Uttar Pradesh was established at Lucknow in 1938, known as the Lucknow Cooperative Milk Union. This initiative organized local dairy farmers, introduced structured milk collection networks, ensured standard milk testing, and provided a organized supply of hygienic milk to urban consumers, establishing a model for subsequent dairy expansion.

69. (D) I, II, III and IV
Soil conservation measures in Uttar Pradesh address distinct eco-geographical challenges. Ravine stabilization and reclamation operate in the Chambal-Yamuna tract. Contour bunding and check dams mitigate runoff soil erosion in Bundelkhand. Shelterbelts buffer western border areas against desert sand expansion, while

chemical amendments like gypsum and pyrites reclaim saline-alkaline Usar lands.

70. (D) Noida International Airport
Jewar, located in Gautam Buddha Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh, is the site for the Noida International Airport project. Designed as a greenfield mega-infrastructure project, the international airport aims to enhance multi-modal connectivity, boost economic growth, promote regional cargo logistics, and expand aviation infrastructure across the National Capital Region and Western Uttar Pradesh.

71. (B) Ken Canal - Banda district
The Ken Canal network originates from the Ken River and supplies irrigation water to drought-prone agricultural tracts in Banda district within the Bundelkhand region. In contrast, the Agra Canal serves western districts like Mathura and Agra, Sarda Canal serves central and eastern plains, and Belan Canal serves southern Prayagraj and eastern tracts.

72. (C) Soyabean
Uttar Pradesh holds national leadership in the production of wheat, sugarcane, and potato, ranking first among Indian states for these staple and commercial crops. However, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra lead India in soybean cultivation and production, whereas soybean accounts for only a minor cultivated acreage in Uttar Pradesh, mainly in select Bundelkhand pockets.

73. (D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Rihand Dam, forming the Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar reservoir, is built on the Rihand River in Sonbhadra district. Rajghat Dam is constructed on the Betwa River along the Lalitpur border. Paricha Dam is built across the Betwa River near Jhansi, and Sirsi Dam is constructed on the Meja/Bakhar River in Mirzapur.

74. (A) Varanasi
Varanasi is famous worldwide for its handcrafted wooden toys and lacquerware products, which are chosen as its primary focus product under the state's One District One Product scheme. Local craft clusters turn indigenous softwood into intricate toys, figures, decorative items, and utensils finished with traditional natural lacquer coats, supporting local artisan livelihoods.

75. (B) Tarai Region
Located immediately south of the pebble-covered Bhabar foothill zone along the sub-Himalayan belt lies the Tarai region. Characterized by high water tables, marshy terrain, damp alluvial soil, thick forests, and tall grasses, streams disappearing in the porous Bhabar gravel re-emerge in the Tarai zone, creating a highly fertile humid agricultural and forest ecosystem.

76. (B) Namami Gange Natural Farming Project
The Namami Gange Natural Farming Project is a dedicated state initiative in Uttar Pradesh aimed at establishing chemical-free organic and natural farming along a five-kilometer corridor on both banks of the Ganga River. The initiative seeks to eliminate synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, preventing toxic chemical runoff from entering the river system while promoting sustainable agriculture.

77. (A) It applies strictly to software tech companies and excludes agricultural produce.
The One District One Product scheme in Uttar Pradesh specifically targets local traditional handicrafts, specialized indigenous products, and agricultural food processing clusters across all seventy-five districts. It does not focus strictly on software tech companies or exclude agricultural products; in fact, several districts feature agro-based products like Kalanamak rice, pulse products, and jaggery.

78. (C) Saraca asoca
Saraca asoca is the botanical scientific name of the Ashoka tree, designated as the official State Tree of Uttar Pradesh. Belonging to the family Fabaceae, this rainforest and dry forest tree species is revered for its dense evergreen foliage, fragrant orange-yellow flower clusters, and significant historical, cultural, and Ayurvedic medicinal values across the Indian subcontinent.

79. (D) Bundelkhand Region
The Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, comprising districts like Jhansi, Banda, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Jalaun, Chitrakoot, and Lalitpur, is widely recognized as the primary pulse-producing belt of the state. Its semi-arid climate, well-drained soils, and moderate water requirements favor extensive cultivation of pulses such as gram, field pea, lentil, and pigeon pea.

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80. (A) 18

The state of Uttar Pradesh is divided into 18 administrative divisions for governance and administrative decentralization. These divisions encompass all 75 districts of the state, with each division headed by a Divisional Commissioner. Examples include Lucknow, Kanpur, Ayodhya, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Meerut, Bareilly, Agra, Prayagraj, and Jhansi divisions, facilitating regional administrative coordination.

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CHAPTER 11

Population, Urbanisation, Smart Cities and Smart Villages

1. What was the population density of Uttar Pradesh per square kilometer according to the Census 2011?
(A) 689
(B) 782
(C) 829
(D) 912

2. According to Census 2011, which district of Uttar Pradesh recorded the lowest overall literacy rate?
(A) Bahraich
(B) Balrampur
(C) Budaun
(D) Shravasti

3. Consider the following statements regarding urbanization in Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2011:
Statement I: The urban population accounts for 17.7% of the total population of Uttar Pradesh.
Statement II: Uttar Pradesh has the largest absolute urban population among all Indian states and Union Territories.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II is correct.

4. Given below are two statements, one is labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Eastern plain region of Uttar Pradesh exhibits higher average population density compared to the Bundelkhand region.
Reason (R): The Eastern plain region possesses fertile alluvial soil and higher surface water availability supporting intensive agriculture.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

5. Which of the following pairs regarding Uttar Pradesh demographic attributes (Census 2011) is correctly matched?
(A) District with highest sex ratio — Jaunpur
(B) District with lowest population density — Mahoba
(C) District with highest female literacy — Gautam Buddha Nagar
(D) District with lowest child sex ratio — Shravasti

6. Consider the following statements regarding the Smart Cities Mission in Uttar Pradesh:
I. A total of 10 cities from Uttar Pradesh were selected under the central Smart Cities Mission.
II. Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCC) have been set up across selected smart cities in Uttar Pradesh.
III. Greater Noida was the first city selected in Round 1 of the central Smart Cities Mission.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) II and III only
(B) I and III only
(C) I, II and III
(D) I and II only

7. Under the Uttar Pradesh Population Policy 2021–2030, what is the target Total Fertility Rate (TFR) set by the state government to be achieved by the year 2026?
(A) 2.7
(B) 2.1
(C) 1.9
(D) 1.7

8. Which of the following statements regarding municipal governance in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECT?

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(D) Bahraich

44. Select the correct ascending order of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh in terms of total literacy rate as per Census 2011:
(A) Shravasti, Bahraich, Balrampur, Budaun
(B) Shravasti, Balrampur, Bahraich, Budaun
(C) Budaun, Bahraich, Balrampur, Shravasti
(D) Shravasti, Budaun, Bahraich, Balrampur

45. Consider the following statements regarding the "Smart Environment" component under Uttar Pradesh Smart Cities:
Statement I: Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Systems (CAAQMS) have been installed in major smart cities of UP to monitor air pollution levels in real time.
Statement II: Electric vehicle charging infrastructure integration is mandatory in all public parking facilities built under Smart City projects in UP.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II is correct.

46. In which year was the new Uttar Pradesh Population Policy (2021–2030) officially unveiled by the State Government?
(A) 2019
(B) 2020
(C) 2021
(D) 2022

47. How many cities from Uttar Pradesh were selected in the central government's Smart Cities Mission?
(A) 8
(B) 10
(C) 12
(D) 15

48. Consider the following statements regarding rural-to-urban migration patterns in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Search for employment in informal urban sectors is a major push factor driving male out-migration from rural regions.
II. Marriage is the dominant socio-cultural reason for female internal migration within rural and urban areas of Uttar Pradesh.
III. Eastern Uttar Pradesh shows significant long-distance rural-to-urban migration towards metropolitan regions outside the state.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, II and III
(D) I and III only

49. Which of the following pairs of smart city in UP and its primary project theme/focus is correctly matched?
(A) Jhansi — Deep-sea maritime logistics and international container hub
(B) Varanasi — Heritage conservation and smart tourism
(C) Agra — Nuclear power station development and urban management
(D) Saharanpur — Port container facility and maritime trading hub

50. According to the Uttar Pradesh Municipalities Act, an urban local area with a population between 20,000 and 1,00,000 is generally constituted as a:
(A) Nagar Nigam
(B) Nagar Palika Parishad
(C) Zila Panchayat
(D) Nagar Panchayat

51. Which district in Uttar Pradesh registered the lowest decadal population growth rate during 2001–2011?
(A) Kanpur Nagar
(B) Hamirpur
(C) Baghpat
(D) Fatehpur

52. Given below are two statements, one is labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Meerut and Agra rank among the urban areas in Uttar Pradesh with high absolute slum populations as per Census 2011.
Reason (R): Rapid urban industrialization and high tourism influx led to unplanned informal worker settlements in these major cities.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

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(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II is correct.

17. Which of the following pairs of district and its demographic feature as per Census 2011 is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Highest percentage of urban population — Ghaziabad
(B) Lowest decadal population growth rate — Lalitpur
(C) Lowest percentage of urban population — Shravasti
(D) Highest decadal population growth rate — Gautam Buddha Nagar

18. Consider the following statements regarding Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It aims to develop smart villages by creating spatial growth clusters across rural areas.
II. Clusters selected under SPMRM are provided Critical Gap Funding (CGF) to supplement state schemes.
III. The mission is implemented entirely by the State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) in UP.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) II and III only
(B) I and III only
(C) I, II and III
(D) I and II only

19. Which district of Uttar Pradesh recorded the lowest population density in Census 2011?
(A) Lalitpur
(B) Chitrakoot
(C) Hamirpur
(D) Sonbhadra

20. Given below are two statements, one is labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Western districts of Uttar Pradesh like Meerut, Ghaziabad, and Gautam Buddha Nagar exhibit higher urbanization rates than Eastern region districts.
Reason (R): Western Uttar Pradesh has experienced rapid industrial development, infrastructure investments, and proximity to the National Capital Region (NCR).
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

21. What percentage of the total population of Uttar Pradesh resides in rural areas according to Census 2011?
(A) 67.7%
(B) 75.2%
(C) 82.3%
(D) 85.5%

22. Under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) implemented across rural Uttar Pradesh, who among the following is primarily responsible for selecting the Adarsh Gram (Model Village)?
(A) District Magistrate of the concerned district
(B) Chief Development Officer (CDO)
(C) Chairman of the Zila Panchayat
(D) Member of Parliament (MP) of the constituency

23. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (District of UP)
P. Gautam Buddha Nagar
Q. Ghaziabad
R. Kanpur Nagar
S. Shravasti
List II: (Decadal Population Growth Rate 2001-2011)
1. 49.1%
2. 42.6%
3. 9.9%
4. 30.5%
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

24. Identify the odd one out among the following cities of Uttar Pradesh based on their classification as "Million-Plus Urban Agglomerations" in Census 2011:
(A) Kanpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Jhansi
(D) Varanasi

25. Which district in Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest female literacy rate according to Census 2011?
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(B) Lucknow
(C) Ghaziabad

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(D) Kanpur Nagar

26. Consider the following statements regarding the targets set under the Uttar Pradesh Population Policy 2021–2030:
I. Reduce Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) to 150 per 1,00,000 live births by 2026.
II. Reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 32 per 1,000 live births by 2026.
III. Increase Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate to 45% by 2026.
IV. Target Total Fertility Rate (TFR) reduction to 1.9 by the year 2030.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I and II only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, II and III only

27. Which of the following statements regarding the AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation) scheme in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) It focuses on establishing infrastructure for urban water supply and sewerage networks.
(B) It is directly administered by the Ministry of Rural Development.
(C) All cities with a population above 1 lakh as per Census 2011 in UP are covered under AMRUT.
(D) Development of green spaces and parks in urban areas is a component of AMRUT.

28. As per Census 2011, which district of Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest overall sex ratio?
(A) Azamgarh
(B) Jaunpur
(C) Deoria
(D) Pratapgarh

29. How many Municipal Corporations (Nagar Nigam) are currently functional in the state of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 14
(B) 15
(C) 16
(D) 17

30. Consider the following statements regarding demographic features of Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: Uttar Pradesh is currently passing through the second stage of demographic transition, characterized by declining death rates and high birth rates.
Statement II: The dependency ratio in Uttar Pradesh is lower than the national average due to high proportion of elderly population.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II is correct.

31. Which district of Uttar Pradesh has the highest proportion of urban population relative to its total population as per Census 2011?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur Nagar
(C) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(D) Ghaziabad

32. Consider the following statements regarding Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The cost of assistance is shared between the Central Government and the UP State Government in a 60:40 ratio.
II. Financial assistance provided per beneficiary in plain areas of UP is Rs. 1,20,000.
III. Geo-tagging of housing construction stages is mandatory through the AwaasApp mobile application.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, II and III
(D) I and III only

33. Which of the following is NOT a core component of the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure deployed in Smart Cities of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Adaptive Traffic Control System (ATCS)
(B) Manual Land Records Register (Khatauni)
(C) Smart Pole with Environment Sensors
(D) Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC)

34. Which district of Uttar Pradesh recorded the lowest sex ratio as per Census 2011?
(A) Baghpat
(B) Mathura
(C) Hamirpur

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(D) Gautam Buddha Nagar

35. Which of the following pairs of urban development schemes in Uttar Pradesh and their primary focus area is correctly matched?
(A) HRIDAY — Heritage city development
(B) AMRUT — Digital Gram Panchayat governance infrastructure
(C) SPMRM — Metro rail transit systems across major cities
(D) PMAY-U — Crop insurance for urban agricultural land

36. Given below are two statements, one is labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Districts in Uttar Pradesh surrounding Delhi such as Ghaziabad and Gautam Buddha Nagar have registered exceptionally high decadal population growth rates.
Reason (R): The expansion of employment opportunities, housing developments, and transport corridors in the National Capital Region (NCR) attracts high volume of inward migration.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

37. In which year was the Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporations Act (initially known as UP Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam) passed?
(A) 1916
(B) 1959
(C) 1974
(D) 1992

38. Which among the following non-central smart cities was selected by the Uttar Pradesh State Government under its own State Smart City Development Project?
(A) Dehradun
(B) Haridwar
(C) Shimla
(D) Shahjahanpur

39. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (District of UP)
P. Gautam Buddha Nagar
Q. Kanpur Nagar
R. Auraiya
S. Shravasti
List II: (Literacy Rate as per Census 2011)
1. 80.12%
2. 79.65%
3. 78.95%
4. 46.74%
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

40. According to Census 2011, what percentage of the total population of India resides in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 14.2%
(B) 16.5%
(C) 18.1%
(D) 20.3%

41. Consider the following statements regarding urban centers in Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2011:
I. Uttar Pradesh has 7 cities with urban agglomeration population exceeding one million.
II. Kanpur Urban Agglomeration is the most populous urban agglomeration in Uttar Pradesh.
III. Lucknow Urban Agglomeration is the second most populous urban agglomeration in UP.
IV. Varanasi is the smallest urban agglomeration in terms of total area among all UP municipal limits.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, II, III and IV
(D) I, II and III only

42. Which of the following pairs showing demographic data of Uttar Pradesh (Census 2011) is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Decadal Population Growth — 25.40%
(B) Male Literacy Rate across state — 77.28%
(C) Female Literacy Rate across state — 57.18%
(D) Overall Literacy Rate across state — 67.68%

43. Which district in Uttar Pradesh registered the highest decadal population growth rate during 2001–2011?
(A) Ghaziabad
(B) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(C) Shravasti

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(A) Article 243Q of the Indian Constitution governs the constitution of urban local bodies in the state.
(B) The UP Municipalities Act was enacted in the year 1916.
(C) Municipal Corporations in UP are headed administratively by an elected Mayor.
(D) Executive power of a Municipal Corporation in UP is vested in the Municipal Commissioner.

9. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Demographic Indicator)
P. Overall Sex Ratio
Q. Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)
R. Decadal Growth Rate (2001-2011)
S. Overall Literacy Rate
List II: (Census 2011 Value for UP)
1. 912
2. 902
3. 20.22%
4. 67.68%
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

10. Which of the following cities of Uttar Pradesh was NOT included among the 10 cities selected under the Central Smart Cities Mission?
(A) Meerut
(B) Moradabad
(C) Saharanpur
(D) Bareilly

11. Under the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM), what is the population threshold defined for a non-tribal Rurban cluster located in plain regions such as Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 10,000 to 20,000
(B) 25,000 to 50,000
(C) 50,000 to 1,00,000
(D) 5,000 to 15,000

12. Consider the following statements regarding the population profile of Uttar Pradesh (Census 2011):
I. Prayagraj (Allahabad) is the most populous district in Uttar Pradesh.
II. Mahoba is the least populous district in Uttar Pradesh.
III. Ghaziabad is the most densely populated district in Uttar Pradesh.
IV. Lalitpur is the least densely populated district in Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) I, II and III only
(D) III and IV only

13. Which district in Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest child sex ratio (0–6 years) as per Census 2011?
(A) Balrampur
(B) Azamgarh
(C) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(D) Baghpat

14. Which urban center was created as the 17th Municipal Corporation (Nagar Nigam) of Uttar Pradesh in April 2018?
(A) Ayodhya
(B) Mathura-Vrindavan
(C) Shahjahanpur
(D) Firozabad

15. Select the correct descending order of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh in terms of total population as per Census 2011:
(A) Prayagraj, Moradabad, Ghaziabad, Azamgarh
(B) Prayagraj, Ghaziabad, Moradabad, Azamgarh
(C) Moradabad, Prayagraj, Azamgarh, Ghaziabad
(D) Prayagraj, Azamgarh, Moradabad, Ghaziabad

16. Consider the following statements regarding Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: The scheme operates under four distinct verticals including In-Situ Slum Redevelopment and Affordable Housing in Partnership.
Statement II: Uttar Pradesh has consistently ranked among the top-performing states in housing construction completion under PMAY-U.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.

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(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

53. What was the percentage of Scheduled Castes (SC) population to the total population of Uttar Pradesh in Census 2011?
(A) 16.6%
(B) 20.7%
(C) 23.5%
(D) 25.1%

54. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Urban Agglomeration in UP)
P. Kanpur Urban Agglomeration
Q. Lucknow Urban Agglomeration
R. Ghaziabad Urban Agglomeration
S. Agra Urban Agglomeration
List II: (Population Rank in UP as per Census 2011)
1. Rank 1
2. Rank 2
3. Rank 3
4. Rank 4
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

55. Which of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh is NOT part of the National Capital Region (NCR)?
(A) Shamli
(B) Aligarh
(C) Muzaffarnagar
(D) Hapur

56. Which district in Uttar Pradesh recorded the lowest child sex ratio (0–6 years) as per Census 2011?
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(B) Ghaziabad
(C) Baghpat
(D) Bulandshahr

57. Consider the following statements regarding Scheduled Tribes (ST) population in Uttar Pradesh (Census 2011):
I. ST population accounts for less than 1% (0.6%) of the state's total population.
II. Sonbhadra district has the highest numerical population of Scheduled Tribes in UP.
III. Baghpat and Hathras recorded zero Scheduled Tribe population in Census 2011.
IV. Lakhimpur Kheri has a significant population of the Tharu tribe.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, II and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

58. Consider the following statements regarding Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCC) created under the Smart Cities Mission in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: ICCCs served as War Rooms for disaster and epidemic management during emergency health crises in UP.
Statement II: Smart traffic control, CCTV surveillance, and solid waste management vehicles tracking are integrated into ICCC operations.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II is correct.

59. Which district in Uttar Pradesh has the largest numerical rural population according to Census 2011?
(A) Azamgarh
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Jaunpur
(D) Sitapur

60. Which of the following is NOT a vertical under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U)?
(A) In-Situ Slum Redevelopment under public-private model
(B) Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
(C) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme for home loan interest
(D) Affordable Housing in Partnership with private developers

61. Arrange the following Municipal Corporations (Nagar Nigam) of Uttar Pradesh in chronological order of their original establishment / status upgrade:
1. Kanpur

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2. Lucknow
3. Varanasi
4. Shahjahanpur

Select the correct sequence from the options given below:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

62. As per the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act applied in Uttar Pradesh, a Metropolitan Area is defined as an area having a population of:
(A) 5 Lakhs or more
(B) 10 Lakhs or more
(C) 20 Lakhs or more
(D) 50 Lakhs or more

63. Which district in Uttar Pradesh recorded the lowest proportion of rural population relative to its total population in Census 2011?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur Nagar
(C) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(D) Ghaziabad

64. Consider the following statements regarding the Master Planning under AMRUT in Uttar Pradesh:
I. GIS-based master planning was mandated for all covered cities under AMRUT in UP.
II. Spatial data and urban land use maps were digitized to prevent unauthorized developments.
III. The GIS planning under AMRUT was managed entirely by the Central Public Works Department without state agency involvement.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) II and III only
(B) I and III only
(C) I and II only
(D) I, II and III

65. As per Census 2011 data, which district of Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest absolute slum population in the state?
(A) Agra
(B) Meerut
(C) Kanpur Nagar
(D) Lucknow

66. Which of the following administrative divisions in Uttar Pradesh contains the highest number of districts (6 districts)?
(A) Devipatan Division
(B) Bareilly Division
(C) Gorakhpur Division
(D) Kanpur Division

67. Under the Mukhya Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana in Uttar Pradesh, priority is given to the infrastructure development of villages having a high concentration of:
(A) Scheduled Caste population
(B) Industrial MSME manufacturing units
(C) Non-resident Indian (NRI) landholders
(D) Returned urban migrant worker families

68. Given below are two statements, one is labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Prosperous agricultural districts of Western Uttar Pradesh recorded child sex ratios (0-6 years) significantly lower than the state average in Census 2011.
Reason (R): Deep-rooted socio-cultural preferences for male children and misuse of sex-determination technology persisted despite economic growth.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

69. What was the decadal population growth rate recorded for Uttar Pradesh during the decade 2001–2011?
(A) 17.70%
(B) 20.22%
(C) 25.85%
(D) 28.31%

70. Which of the following indicators is NOT directly used in constructing the Human Development Index (HDI) for Uttar Pradesh state reports?
(A) Mean years of schooling / Literacy
(B) Life Expectancy at birth
(C) Per Capita Income / Gross State Value Added
(D) Total length of state expressways per capita

71. Consider the following statements regarding internal migration in Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2011 data:

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I. Intra-district migration accounts for the highest share of total internal migration in UP.
II. Rural-to-rural migration is predominantly female dominated due to marriage post-nuptial relocation.
III. Rural-to-urban migration is majorly male dominated driven by economic employment seeking.
IV. Inter-state net migration shows Uttar Pradesh as a major net-out-migration state in India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, II and III only

72. What is the minimum population criterion established under UP municipal laws for constituting a Nagar Palika Parishad (Municipal Council)?
(A) 10,000
(B) 20,000
(C) 1,00,000
(D) 5,00,000

73. Consider the following statements regarding the Safe City Project implemented in major cities of Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: The Safe City Project aims to enhance urban safety, particularly for women, children, and elderly citizens through surveillance and integrated helpline monitoring.
Statement II: Pink Booths and Pink Patrol mobility units were introduced as key field assets under this project in UP cities.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II is correct.

74. Which district in Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest male literacy rate in Census 2011?
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(B) Kanpur Nagar
(C) Auraiya
(D) Ghaziabad

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75. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Target Year / Parameter in UP Population Policy 2021-2030)
P. TFR Target by 2026
Q. TFR Target by 2030
R. IMR Target by 2026 (per 1,000)
S. MMR Target by 2026 (per 1,00,000)
List II: (Specific Demographic Target)
1. 2.1
2. 1.9
3. 32
4. 150
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

76. Which of the following pairs regarding urban local body governance in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Minimum age required to contest Municipal Election — 21 years
(B) Article for Municipal Status — Article 243W
(C) Official tenure of elected Municipal Bodies in UP — 5 years
(D) Administrative head of a Municipal Corporation — Mayor

77. According to Census 2011, what proportion of the total urban population of Uttar Pradesh lived in reported or identified slums?
(A) 8.5%
(B) 14.1%
(C) 22.3%
(D) 31.0%

78. A researcher studying tribal populations in Uttar Pradesh travels to a district bordered by Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Madhya Pradesh, which has the highest ST population in UP. Which district is this?
(A) Chandauli
(B) Mirzapur
(C) Sonbhadra
(D) Ghazipur

79. Which specialized administrative entity is constituted at the city level to implement, execute, and monitor Smart City projects in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) District Urban Development Agency (DUDA) board
(B) State Urban Development Authority

Furthermore, Eastern districts demonstrate prominent long-distance out-migration toward distant industrial hubs outside the state.

49. (B) Varanasi — Heritage conservation and smart tourism
Varanasi's Smart City proposal focuses fundamentally on heritage conservation, urban revitalization, and smart tourism, combining ancient cultural preservation with modern civic infrastructure like smart lighting and riverfront management. In contrast, landlocked interior cities like Jhansi, Agra, and Saharanpur have no maritime or deep-sea port connections, making Varanasi the correct match.

50. (D) Nagar Panchayat
Under the legal framework of the Uttar Pradesh Municipalities Act, urban local areas undergoing rural-to-urban transition with a population between 20,000 and 1,00,000 are constituted as Nagar Panchayats. Urban areas with populations between 1,00,000 and 5,00,000 form Nagar Palika Parishads, while larger urban centers exceeding 5,00,000 population establish Municipal Corporations.

51. (A) Kanpur Nagar
Kanpur Nagar recorded the lowest decadal population growth rate among all 75 districts in Uttar Pradesh during the 2001 to 2011 Census decade, registering only 9.92 percent growth. Industrial restructuring, shifting manufacturing activities, urban space saturation, and suburban expansion beyond municipal limits contributed to the reduced growth rate within Kanpur Nagar district.

52. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Meerut and Agra stand among the urban centers in Uttar Pradesh with high absolute slum populations according to Census 2011 figures. Rapid industrial development, commercial expansion, and tourist influx created substantial informal labor demand, resulting in unplanned informal worker settlements and informal housing developments across both major historical urban cities.

53. (B) 20.7%
According to Census 2011, Scheduled Castes constitute 20.7 percent of the total population of Uttar Pradesh, amounting to approximately 41.35 million people. Uttar Pradesh accounts for the highest total Scheduled Caste population among all states in India, with Sonbhadra recording the highest proportion and Kaushambi having substantial demographic concentration state-wide.

54. (D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
In Census 2011, the population ranking of Million-Plus Urban Agglomerations in Uttar Pradesh places Kanpur Urban Agglomeration first with 2.92 million inhabitants. Lucknow Urban Agglomeration ranks second with 2.90 million, Ghaziabad Urban Agglomeration ranks third with 2.37 million, and Agra Urban Agglomeration ranks fourth with 1.75 million permanent urban residents.

55. (B) Aligarh
Eight districts of Uttar Pradesh are officially included in the National Capital Region: Meerut, Ghaziabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Bulandshahr, Hapur, Baghpat, Muzaffarnagar, and Shamli. Aligarh is not part of the National Capital Region, remaining an independent administrative district situated within the Western agricultural territory of Uttar Pradesh state boundary line.

56. (C) Baghpat
Baghpat district registered the lowest child sex ratio for the age group 0 to 6 years in Uttar Pradesh during Census 2011, recording only 841 females per 1000 males. High socio-cultural preference for male offspring, historically skewed sex ratios, and illegal diagnostic practices contributed to the depressed child sex ratio in Baghpat.

57. (D) I, II, III and IV
In Census 2011, Scheduled Tribes accounted for 0.6 percent of Uttar Pradesh's population. Sonbhadra recorded the highest numerical ST population, while Baghpat and Hathras officially recorded zero ST population. Lakhimpur Kheri hosts significant Tharu tribal communities, validating all four demographic statements regarding Scheduled Tribes across the entire state territory overall.

58. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Integrated Command and Control Centres in Uttar Pradesh smart cities served as active

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ANSWERS

1. (C) 829
According to Census 2011 data, Uttar Pradesh recorded a population density of 829 persons per square kilometer. This represents a substantial increase from 648 persons per square kilometer recorded during the 2001 Census. The high density reflects heavy population concentration, particularly across the fertile alluvial plains of the Gangetic basin within the state.

2. (D) Shravasti
Shravasti district in Uttar Pradesh recorded the lowest overall literacy rate in the state during Census 2011, standing at 46.74 percent. Educational backwardness, social factors, and inadequate infrastructure contributed to low literacy rates in both male and female categories across rural areas of Shravasti, making it a targeted region for education development schemes.

3. (A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Census 2011 indicates that the urban population of Uttar Pradesh accounts for 17.7 percent of its total population. In contrast, Maharashtra holds the largest absolute urban population among all Indian states, with Uttar Pradesh holding the second position numerically. Consequently, the claim regarding urban percentage holds true while the assertion about absolute rank remains incorrect.

4. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Eastern plain region of Uttar Pradesh supports a substantially higher population density than the Bundelkhand region. Fertile alluvial soil deposited by major rivers, combined with abundant surface water resources, enables intensive agricultural operations capable of supporting larger demographic concentrations. Thus, the physiological and environmental advantages of the Eastern plains directly explain the spatial variation in population density.

5. (A) District with highest sex ratio — Jaunpur
According to Census 2011, Jaunpur district recorded the highest overall sex ratio in Uttar Pradesh, with 1024 females per 1000 males. Meanwhile, Lalitpur has the lowest population density, Kanpur Nagar recorded the highest female literacy rate, and Baghpat registered the lowest child sex ratio in the state, making Jaunpur the only correctly paired demographic attribute.

6. (D) I and II only
Under the central Smart Cities Mission, exactly 10 cities from Uttar Pradesh were selected for smart urban transformation. All selected cities established Integrated Command and Control Centres to streamline civic administration and emergency management. However, Greater Noida was not selected in Round 1 of the national mission, as central selections included cities like Lucknow, Varanasi, Agra, and Kanpur.

7. (B) 2.1
The Uttar Pradesh Population Policy 2021–2030 outlines comprehensive targets for stabilizing population growth within the state. It explicitly aims to reduce the Total Fertility Rate to 2.1 by the year 2026 and further bring it down to 1.9 by 2030. Achieving a TFR of 2.1 represents reaching the demographic replacement level rate for sustainable growth.

8. (C) Municipal Corporations in UP are headed administratively by an elected Mayor.
In Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporations, the Mayor serves as the elected political head and presiding officer of the corporation, whereas the Municipal Commissioner functions as the chief administrative executive officer. Article 243Q governs the constitution of urban local bodies, and the UP Municipalities Act originated in 1916. Consequently, designating the elected Mayor as administrative head represents an incorrect statement.

9. (D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
As per Census 2011 statistics for Uttar Pradesh, the overall sex ratio was recorded at 912 females per 1000 males, while the child sex ratio for the age group 0 to 6 years stood at 902. The decadal population growth rate during 2001 to 2011 was

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20.22 percent, and the overall state literacy rate reached 67.68 percent.

10. (A) Meerut
The 10 cities in Uttar Pradesh selected under the Central Smart Cities Mission are Lucknow, Varanasi, Agra, Kanpur, Prayagraj, Aligarh, Jhansi, Bareilly, Saharanpur, and Moradabad. Meerut was not included in the central list of selected smart cities, though it was later taken up under state smart city initiatives to improve urban infrastructure, basic governance, and civic facilities.

11. (B) 25,000 to 50,000
The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission defines specific population criteria for spatial cluster selection to trigger economic and infrastructure development. For non-tribal Rurban clusters located in plain geographic regions such as Uttar Pradesh, the mission prescribes a population threshold of 25,000 to 50,000 across contiguous villages, whereas desert or hilly areas require lower population limits.

12. (B) I, II, III and IV
Census 2011 demographic data confirms that Prayagraj is the most populous district in Uttar Pradesh, whereas Mahoba has the lowest overall population. Additionally, Ghaziabad ranks as the most densely populated district with 3971 persons per square kilometer, while Lalitpur records the lowest population density at 242 persons per square kilometer, validating all four statements.

13. (A) Balrampur
Balrampur district recorded the highest child sex ratio for the age group 0 to 6 years in Uttar Pradesh during Census 2011, reaching 950 females per 1000 males. In comparison, western districts like Baghpat recorded the lowest child sex ratios in the state due to persistent gender preference issues and skewed survival rates.

14. (C) Shahjahanpur
Shahjahanpur was officially constituted as the 17th Municipal Corporation of Uttar Pradesh in April 2018. Prior to Shahjahanpur, Ayodhya and Mathura-Vrindavan were upgraded to Municipal Corporation status in May 2017 as the 15th and 16th municipal corporations respectively, expanding the formal urban local body infrastructure across prominent growth centers in the state.

15. (A) Prayagraj, Moradabad, Ghaziabad, Azamgarh
According to Census 2011, Prayagraj is the most populous district in Uttar Pradesh with approximately 5.95 million residents. Moradabad follows with 4.77 million, Ghaziabad with 4.68 million, and Azamgarh with 4.61 million inhabitants. Therefore, the sequence Prayagraj, Moradabad, Ghaziabad, and Azamgarh accurately represents the correct descending demographic ranking across the state.

16. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban operates through four verticals, including In-Situ Slum Redevelopment, Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme, Affordable Housing in Partnership, and Beneficiary-Led Construction. Uttar Pradesh has consistently achieved leading national performance in sanctioning, constructing, and completing affordable urban dwelling units under this central housing initiative, validating both provided statements.

17. (B) Lowest decadal population growth rate — Lalitpur
Kanpur Nagar recorded the lowest decadal population growth rate in Uttar Pradesh during 2001 to 2011 at 9.9 percent, whereas Lalitpur registered a decadal growth rate exceeding 24 percent. Meanwhile, Ghaziabad recorded the highest percentage of urban population and highest decadal growth, and Shravasti recorded the lowest urban proportion, making Lalitpur's matching incorrect.

18. (D) I and II only
The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission focuses on developing spatial growth clusters in rural areas to bridge the rural-urban divide, supported by Critical Gap Funding to complement existing central and state initiatives. However, in Uttar Pradesh, the Department of Rural Development implements the mission across rural clusters, not the State Urban Development Agency.

19. (A) Lalitpur
Lalitpur district recorded the lowest population density in Uttar Pradesh during Census 2011,

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with only 242 persons residing per square kilometer. Situated in the southern rocky terrain of the Bundelkhand plateau region, Lalitpur features lower agricultural productivity, dense forest patches, and undulating topography that naturally limit high population settlement concentration.

20. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Western districts of Uttar Pradesh such as Meerut, Ghaziabad, and Gautam Buddha Nagar display significantly higher urbanization rates than Eastern districts. Proximity to Delhi and inclusion within the National Capital Region have accelerated industrialization, transport corridor development, commercial investments, and real estate growth, drawing extensive inward migration that directly drives rapid urban transformation.

21. (C) 82.3%
According to Census 2011 data, 82.3 percent of the total population of Uttar Pradesh resides in rural areas, comprising approximately 155.3 million people out of the total 199.8 million state residents. This demonstrates that despite progressive urban expansion, Uttar Pradesh remains predominantly rural in terms of population distribution and workforce engagement.

22. (D) Member of Parliament (MP) of the constituency
Under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana launched in 2014, each Member of Parliament is entrusted with selecting a Gram Panchayat from their constituency to develop as a model village. The MP identifies the village, excluding their own or spouse's ancestral village, and guides holistic development through converged central and state schemes.

23. (B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
During the decade 2001 to 2011, Gautam Buddha Nagar registered the highest decadal population growth rate in Uttar Pradesh at 49.1 percent. Ghaziabad recorded a growth rate of 42.6 percent, Kanpur Nagar recorded the state's lowest rate at 9.9 percent, and Shravasti recorded a decadal growth rate of 30.5 percent.

24. (C) Jhansi
According to official Census 2011 data, seven urban agglomerations in Uttar Pradesh exceeded the one million population threshold, specifically Kanpur, Lucknow, Ghaziabad, Agra, Varanasi, Meerut, and Prayagraj. Jhansi recorded an urban population below one million, making it distinct from the seven designated Million-Plus Urban Agglomerations situated across the state.

25. (D) Kanpur Nagar
Kanpur Nagar recorded the highest female literacy rate among all districts in Uttar Pradesh during Census 2011, standing at 75.05 percent. In contrast, Gautam Buddha Nagar recorded the highest overall and male literacy rates in the state, while Kanpur Nagar led specifically in female educational attainment due to widespread urban institutional facilities.

26. (A) I, II, III and IV
The Uttar Pradesh Population Policy 2021–2030 sets targeted demographic milestones. By 2026, it aims to lower the Maternal Mortality Rate to 150 per 100,000 live births, reduce Infant Mortality Rate to 32 per 1,000 live births, and increase Modern Contraceptive Prevalence to 45 percent, while targeting a Total Fertility Rate of 1.9 by 2030.

27. (B) It is directly administered by the Ministry of Rural Development.
The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation is administered nationally by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, not the Ministry of Rural Development. AMRUT focuses on establishing urban water supply systems, sewerage management networks, stormwater drainage, non-motorized urban transport, and public green parks across all cities having populations over one lakh.

28. (B) Jaunpur
Jaunpur recorded the highest overall sex ratio in Uttar Pradesh during Census 2011, with 1024 females per 1000 males. Azamgarh followed with 1019 females per 1000 males, and Deoria recorded 1017 females per 1000 males. Jaunpur stands out as the leading district where the female population numerically exceeds the male population in the state.

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(SUDA) council
(C) Metropolitan Development Authority nodal body
(D) Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)

80. Which district of Uttar Pradesh holds the unique combination of having the smallest geographic area and the highest population density as per Census 2011 records?
(A) Hapur
(B) Bhadohi (Sant Ravidas Nagar)
(C) Ghaziabad
(D) Shamli

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such as Shahjahanpur, Ayodhya, Firozabad, Gorakhpur, Meerut, Mathura-Vrindavan, and Ghaziabad were selected under this state scheme to upgrade urban facilities, digital governance, and civic infrastructure.

39. (B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
According to Census 2011 literacy data for Uttar Pradesh, Gautam Buddha Nagar recorded the highest total literacy rate in the state at 80.12 percent. Kanpur Nagar followed closely with 79.65 percent, Auraiya registered 78.95 percent, and Shravasti recorded the lowest literacy rate in the entire state at 46.74 percent total literacy.

40. (B) 16.5%
Census 2011 records reveal that Uttar Pradesh accommodates 16.51 percent of India's total population, maintaining its position as the most populous state in the nation. With a recorded population of nearly 199.8 million individuals, Uttar Pradesh represents roughly one-sixth of the national total, significantly impacting national demographic and socio-economic planning frameworks.

41. (D) I, II and III only
In Census 2011, Uttar Pradesh contained 7 Million-Plus Urban Agglomerations: Kanpur, Lucknow, Ghaziabad, Agra, Varanasi, Meerut, and Prayagraj. Kanpur was the largest urban agglomeration by population, followed by Lucknow. However, Varanasi is not the smallest urban agglomeration by municipal area in UP, making the fourth statement incorrect while validating the first three.

42. (A) Decadal Population Growth — 25.40%
During the decade 2001 to 2011, Uttar Pradesh recorded a decadal population growth rate of 20.22 percent, down from 25.85 percent in the previous decade. The overall literacy rate reached 67.68 percent, with male literacy at 77.28 percent and female literacy at 57.18 percent, making the decadal growth figure of 25.40 percent incorrect.

43. (B) Gautam Buddha Nagar
Gautam Buddha Nagar recorded the highest decadal population growth rate among all districts in Uttar Pradesh during 2001 to 2011, reaching 49.1 percent. Rapid urban industrial growth, real estate expansion in Noida and Greater Noida, and high workforce influx drove exceptional demographic growth, placing Gautam Buddha Nagar ahead of Ghaziabad and Shravasti.

44. (A) Shravasti, Bahraich, Balrampur, Budaun
In Census 2011, Shravasti recorded the lowest total literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh at 46.74 percent, followed by Bahraich at 49.36 percent, Balrampur at 49.51 percent, and Budaun at 51.29 percent. Arranging these districts by increasing educational attainment yields the precise ascending sequence: Shravasti, Bahraich, Balrampur, and Budaun across northern agricultural belts.

45. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Under the Smart Environment initiative across Smart Cities in Uttar Pradesh, Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Systems were installed to monitor air pollution levels in real time. Concurrently, integrating electric vehicle charging stations within public parking facilities was made mandatory to encourage clean urban mobility, validating both presented policy statements.

46. (C) 2021
The State Government of Uttar Pradesh officially released the Uttar Pradesh Population Policy 2021–2030 on World Population Day, July 11, 2021. The policy framework establishes comprehensive demographic targets to stabilize growth, improve maternal and child health outcomes, expand modern contraceptive accessibility, and enhance nutritional standards over the entire coming decade.

47. (B) 10
Under the flagship Smart Cities Mission initiated by the Central Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, ten prominent urban centers in Uttar Pradesh were selected for smart infrastructure transformation. These ten chosen cities comprise Lucknow, Varanasi, Agra, Kanpur, Prayagraj, Aligarh, Jhansi, Bareilly, Saharanpur, and Moradabad across the entire state territory.

48. (C) I, II and III
In Uttar Pradesh, rural out-migration exhibits distinct socio-economic patterns. Search for employment in urban informal sectors serves as the primary push factor for male migration, whereas marriage constitutes the dominant social cause driving female internal relocation.

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ratios (0-6 years) significantly below the state average of 902. Economic prosperity did not eradicate entrenched son preference; instead, increased household income facilitated access to illegal sex-determination technologies and sex-selective practices, explaining the persistent child gender imbalance across these prosperous areas.

69. (B) 20.22%
Uttar Pradesh recorded a decadal population growth rate of 20.22 percent during the decade 2001 to 2011, according to official Census data. This marked a noticeable deceleration from the 25.85 percent decadal growth recorded during 1991 to 2001, reflecting gradual demographic stabilization and increasing awareness of family planning measures across rural and urban populations.

70. (D) Total length of state expressways per capita
The Human Development Index is constructed using three standard dimensions: health (measured by life expectancy at birth), education (measured by mean years of schooling and literacy rate), and standard of living (measured by per capita income or gross state value added). Transport infrastructure indicators like expressway length per capita are excluded from standard HDI calculations.

71. (B) I, II, III and IV
Census 2011 internal migration patterns in Uttar Pradesh confirm that intra-district migration forms the largest volume of movement. Rural-to-rural streams are predominantly female due to marriage migration, while rural-to-urban streams are male-dominated for economic reasons. Inter-state migration figures show Uttar Pradesh as a net-out-migration state, confirming all four demographic statements provided.

72. (B) 20,000
Under Uttar Pradesh municipal laws, an urban local area with a population of 20,000 or more is constituted as a Nagar Palika Parishad (Municipal Council), provided it does not exceed 5,00,000 residents. Transitional areas below 20,000 form Nagar Panchayats, while major urban centers exceeding 5,00,000 are constituted as Municipal Corporations.

73. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Safe City Project in major urban centers of Uttar Pradesh focuses on creating a secure environment for women, children, senior citizens, and vulnerable groups through integrated tech-enabled surveillance and helpline integration. Field operational assets like Pink Booths and Pink Patrol mobile units were actively deployed to enhance visible policing and emergency assistance.

74. (A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
Gautam Buddha Nagar recorded the highest male literacy rate among all districts in Uttar Pradesh during Census 2011, reaching 88.06 percent. High urbanization, presence of educational hubs around Noida and Greater Noida, and a large concentration of skilled workforce contribute to Gautam Buddha Nagar leading the state in male educational attainment levels.

75. (B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The Uttar Pradesh Population Policy 2021–2030 specifies distinct demographic targets: reducing the Total Fertility Rate to 2.1 by 2026 and to 1.9 by 2030, lowering the Infant Mortality Rate to 32 per 1,000 live births by 2026, and reducing the Maternal Mortality Rate to 150 per 100,000 live births by 2026.

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76. (B) Article for Municipal Status — Article 243W
Article 243Q of the Indian Constitution governs the constitution and status of Municipalities, whereas Article 243W specifies the powers, authority, and responsibilities of Municipalities. Minimum age to contest municipal elections is 21 years, tenure is 5 years, and the Municipal Commissioner acts as administrative executive, making Article 243W misattributed as the status provision.

77. (B) 14.1%
According to Census 2011 data, 14.1 percent of the total urban population of Uttar Pradesh resided in reported or identified slums, amounting to approximately 6.24 million people. Slum populations were primarily concentrated in major industrial and urban growth centers such as Meerut, Agra, Kanpur Nagar, Lucknow, and Varanasi across Uttar Pradesh.

War Rooms during public health emergencies like COVID-19 to manage hospital beds, telemedicine, and relief operations. Additionally, ICCCs continuously integrate smart adaptive traffic control systems, CCTV surveillance feeds, and solid waste vehicle tracking systems, validating both given statements.

59. (B) Prayagraj
Prayagraj holds the largest numerical rural population among all districts in Uttar Pradesh according to Census 2011, with approximately 4.48 million rural residents. High population concentration in plain riverine rural areas, widespread agricultural activity, and substantial territorial extent contribute to Prayagraj's position as the leading rural population district in the state.

60. (B) Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban operates strictly across urban areas through four specific verticals: In-Situ Slum Redevelopment, Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme, Affordable Housing in Partnership, and Beneficiary-Led Construction. The Rural Infrastructure Development Fund is administered by NABARD for rural development projects, making it completely unrelated to PMAY-U urban housing verticals.

61. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Kanpur, Lucknow, and Varanasi were established as Municipal Corporations under the Uttar Pradesh Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam, 1959, with Kanpur constituted first in 1959 followed by Lucknow and Varanasi. Shahjahanpur was upgraded much later, becoming the 17th Municipal Corporation in April 2018. Thus, the sequence 1, 2, 3, 4 reflects the correct chronological order.

62. (B) 10 Lakhs or more
Under Article 243P of the Indian Constitution, enacted through the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act and applied in Uttar Pradesh, a Metropolitan Area is defined as an area having a population of 10 Lakhs (1 Million) or more, comprised in one or more districts and consisting of two or more Municipalities or Panchayats.

63. (D) Ghaziabad
Ghaziabad district recorded the lowest proportion of rural population relative to its total population in Census 2011, with only 32.4 percent of its residents living in rural areas. Conversely, Ghaziabad registered the highest urban population share in Uttar Pradesh at 67.6 percent due to extensive commercial expansion and industrial development near Delhi.

64. (C) I and II only
Under the AMRUT mission in Uttar Pradesh, GIS-based master planning was mandated for covered cities to create digital spatial maps and enable systematic urban land use management. However, implementation involved close coordination with state urban agencies, municipal corporations, and state town planning departments, rather than execution solely by the Central Public Works Department.

65. (B) Meerut
According to Census 2011 figures, Meerut recorded the highest absolute slum population among all districts in Uttar Pradesh, with over 7.3 lakh individuals residing in slum settlements. Rapid industrial growth, textile manufacturing hubs, and unplanned urban migration contributed to significant informal settlement density within Meerut municipal boundaries, exceeding Agra and Kanpur Nagar.

66. (D) Kanpur Division
Kanpur Division is one of the largest administrative divisions in Uttar Pradesh, containing 6 districts: Kanpur Nagar, Kanpur Dehat, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Kannauj, and Auraiya. Lucknow Division and Meerut Division also contain 6 districts each, whereas Gorakhpur Division contains 4 districts, Bareilly Division contains 4, and Devipatan Division contains 4 districts.

67. (A) Scheduled Caste population
Under the Mukhya Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana implemented in Uttar Pradesh, priority is explicitly accorded to rural habitations and villages containing a high concentration of Scheduled Caste population (typically 50 percent or higher). The scheme aims to saturate these villages with essential civic infrastructure, roads, drinking water, electrification, and social welfare amenities.

68. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In Census 2011, prosperous agricultural districts in Western Uttar Pradesh registered child sex

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29. (D) 17
Uttar Pradesh currently has 17 functional Municipal Corporations serving major urban growth centers. These include Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasi, Agra, Prayagraj, Meerut, Bareilly, Aligarh, Moradabad, Gorakhpur, Saharanpur, Jhansi, Firozabad, Ghaziabad, Ayodhya, Mathura-Vrindavan, and Shahjahanpur. Shahjahanpur became the 17th Municipal Corporation in April 2018, expanding governance capacity for rapid urbanization across the entire state.

30. (A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Uttar Pradesh is undergoing the second stage of demographic transition, characterized by falling mortality rates due to health improvements while birth rates remain relatively high. However, its dependency ratio remains higher than the national average, primarily driven by a large young population under 15 years rather than an elderly demographic, making the second statement inaccurate.

31. (D) Ghaziabad
Ghaziabad recorded the highest urban population proportion in Uttar Pradesh during Census 2011, with 67.6 percent of its total residents living in urban areas. Proximity to Delhi, infrastructure connectivity, and rapid industrialization in the National Capital Region propelled Ghaziabad above Lucknow and Kanpur Nagar in terms of urban population concentration.

32. (C) I, II and III
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin is funded on a 60:40 ratio between Central and State governments in plain states like Uttar Pradesh. Eligible beneficiaries in plain areas receive financial assistance of Rs. 1,20,000 for house construction. Mandatory geo-tagging across construction stages via the AwaasApp ensures transparent digital monitoring and fund release.

33. (B) Manual Land Records Register (Khatauni)
Smart Cities in Uttar Pradesh leverage modern digital Information and Communication Technology infrastructure, such as Adaptive Traffic Control Systems, Smart Poles with environmental monitoring sensors, and Integrated Command and Control Centres. In contrast, manual paper registers like traditional Khatauni land records represent legacy offline administrative record-keeping systems rather than smart urban ICT technology components.

34. (D) Gautam Buddha Nagar
Gautam Buddha Nagar recorded the lowest sex ratio among all districts in Uttar Pradesh during Census 2011, registering 851 females per 1000 males. High inward migration of male industrial workers, rapid urbanization around Noida and Greater Noida, and social demographic factors contributed to this low sex ratio compared to other districts.

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35. (A) HRIDAY — Heritage city development
The HRIDAY scheme focuses specifically on Heritage City Development and Augmentation, aiming to preserve, revitalize, and sustainably develop heritage infrastructure in historic urban centers like Varanasi and Mathura. Other schemes serve distinct purposes: AMRUT targets urban civic infrastructure, SPMRM develops rural rurban clusters, and PMAY-U provides affordable urban housing solutions.

36. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Districts adjoining Delhi like Ghaziabad and Gautam Buddha Nagar experienced rapid decadal population growth due to extensive economic, industrial, and infrastructure expansion in the National Capital Region. Expanding employment opportunities, residential townships, metro rail connectivity, and road expressways attracted substantial inward migration, directly driving exceptionally high demographic expansion across these western districts.

37. (B) 1959
The Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporations Act was originally enacted in 1959 under the title UP Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam, 1959. This legislation established the legal and administrative framework for constituting and managing municipal corporations in major cities, regulating local tax administration, civic services, urban planning functions, and municipal governance across Uttar Pradesh.

38. (D) Shahjahanpur
To supplement the ten cities chosen under the central Smart Cities Mission, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh initiated its own State Smart City Development Project. Cities

78. (C) Sonbhadra
Sonbhadra district holds the unique geographical distinction of bordering four Indian states: Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Madhya Pradesh. According to Census 2011, Sonbhadra contains the largest Scheduled Tribe population in Uttar Pradesh, both numerically and by percentage, hosting diverse tribal communities including Gond, Baiga, Panika, and Agariya across its southern territory.

79. (D) Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)
Each city selected under the Smart Cities Mission in Uttar Pradesh establishes a city-level Special Purpose Vehicle incorporated under the Companies Act. The SPV is headed by a Chief Executive Officer and responsible for planning, approving, implementing, financing, and monitoring Smart City developmental projects in an agile, semi-autonomous administrative manner.

80. (C) Ghaziabad
As per Census 2011 data, Ghaziabad held the highest population density among all districts in Uttar Pradesh, recording 3971 persons per square kilometer. Additionally, before district re-organizations created Hapur and Bhadohi gained distinct boundaries, Ghaziabad maintained the highest density combined with a compact territorial area, driving intense urban residential development.

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CHAPTER 12
World Geography

1. Which is the world's smallest continent by total land area?
(A) Australia
(B) Europe
(C) Antarctica
(D) South America

2. The Atlas Mountains are located in which part of the African continent?
(A) South-Eastern Africa
(B) North-Western Africa
(C) Central Africa
(D) South-Western Africa

3. Which river crosses the Equator twice during its course?
(A) Congo River
(B) Amazon River
(C) Nile River
(D) Niger River

4. The Mediterranean climate region is primarily characterized by which of the following precipitation patterns?
(A) Heavy summer rainfall and dry winters
(B) Uniform rainfall throughout the year
(C) Extreme aridity with no seasonal rainfall
(D) Winter rainfall and dry summers

5. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Cold ocean currents generally produce arid or desert conditions on the adjacent western coasts of continents.
Reason (R): Cold ocean currents desaturate the air above them, leading to atmospheric stability and minimal cloud formation.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

6. Which of the following pairs of desert and its location is correctly matched?
(A) Atacama Desert - South Africa
(B) Sonoran Desert - South America
(C) Gibson Desert - Australia
(D) Kyzylkum Desert - East Asia

7. The Mid-Atlantic Ridge is a classic geographic example of which type of plate boundary?
(A) Convergent boundary
(B) Transform fault boundary
(C) Subduction zone
(D) Divergent boundary

8. Consider the following statements regarding volcanoes:
I. Mount Cotopaxi is an active stratovolcano located in Ecuador.
II. Mount Stromboli is known as the 'Lighthouse of the Mediterranean'.
III. Mount Kilimanjaro is an active volcano located in Italy.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

9. The Donbas region of Ukraine is globally recognized for large reserves of which mineral resource?
(A) Petroleum
(B) Coal
(C) Copper
(D) Bauxite

10. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:
List I: (Strait)
P. Strait of Gibraltar
Q. Bering Strait
R. Malacca Strait
S. Bab-el-Mandeb
List II: (Water Bodies Connected)
1. Red Sea and Gulf of Aden
2. Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean
3. Arctic Ocean and Bering Sea
4. Andaman Sea and South China Sea
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

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(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2

11. If the standard time at Greenwich Mean Time (0 degree longitude) is 12:00 Noon, what will be the local time at a place situated at 45 degrees East longitude?
(A) 9:00 AM
(B) 3:00 PM
(C) 4:00 PM
(D) 2:00 PM

12. Which of the following statements about world lakes is incorrect?
(A) Lake Baikal is the deepest freshwater lake in the world.
(B) Lake Superior is the largest freshwater lake by surface area.
(C) Lake Titicaca is the lowest navigable lake in the world.
(D) The Caspian Sea is completely enclosed by land and is considered the largest inland body of water.

13. Consider the following statements about the Taiga biome:
I. It is dominated by coniferous evergreen trees such as pine, spruce, and fir.
II. It is also referred to as the boreal forest.
III. It stretches across northern Eurasia and North America.
IV. It experiences an equatorial climate with high humidity year-round.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

14. Which river serves as a major physical geographical boundary between China and Russia in the Far East?
(A) Mekong River
(B) Salween River
(C) Amur River
(D) Irtysh River

15. Select the correct sequence of the world's mountain ranges arranged in descending order of their total length:
(A) Andes - Rocky Mountains - Great Dividing Range - Himalayas
(B) Himalayas - Andes - Rocky Mountains - Great Dividing Range
(C) Andes - Great Dividing Range - Rocky Mountains - Himalayas
(D) Rocky Mountains - Andes - Himalayas - Great Dividing Range

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16. Through which of the following continents do both the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn pass?
(A) South America
(B) Asia
(C) Australia
(D) Africa

17. Which continent has the highest average population density among all continents?
(A) Asia
(B) Europe
(C) Africa
(D) North America

18. Consider the following statements regarding shifting cultivation across the world:
I. It is known as 'Ladang' in Malaysia and Indonesia.
II. It is known as 'Milpa' in Central America and Mexico.
III. It is known as 'Roca' in Brazil.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

19. The Kinki industrial region, famous for heavy engineering and steel manufacturing, is located in which country?
(A) Japan
(B) China
(C) South Korea
(D) Germany

20. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:
List I: (Grassland Region)
P. Pampas
Q. Velds
R. Downs
S. Steppes
List II: (Country/Continent)
1. South Africa
2. Argentina
3. Central Eurasia
4. Australia

63. Tropical cyclones originating in the North Western Pacific Ocean are locally termed as:
(A) Hurricanes
(B) Typhoons
(C) Willy-willies
(D) Tornadoes

64. What is 'Viticulture'?
(A) The commercial cultivation of citrus fruits
(B) The rearing of silkworms for silk production
(C) The cultivation of aquatic plants and animals
(D) The commercial cultivation of grapes

65. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Panama Canal significantly reduced the sailing distance and time between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Americas.
Reason (R): The Panama Canal cuts across the Isthmus of Panama, eliminating the need for ships to circumnavigate Cape Horn at the southern tip of South America.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

66. Which of the following statements about the Nile River is correct?
(A) It flows from north to south across the Australian continent.
(B) It originates in the Andes mountains of South America.
(C) It is the longest river in the world.
(D) It is an endorheic river that drains completely into the Dead Sea.

67. Which of the following mountain ranges is an example of an Old Fold Mountain range rather than a Young Fold Mountain range?
(A) Ural Range
(B) Himalayan Range
(C) Alpine Range
(D) Andean Range

68. Consider the following statements regarding the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC):
I. It was adopted during the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro in 1992.
II. Its objective is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere.
III. The Kyoto Protocol was negotiated under the framework of the UNFCCC.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

69. Which country is currently the most populous country in the world according to United Nations demographic estimates?
(A) China
(B) India
(C) United States
(D) Indonesia

70. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:
List I: (Mining Region)
P. Mesabi Range
Q. Witwatersrand
R. Kimberley
S. Baku
List II: (Dominant Mineral)
1. Gold
2. Iron Ore
3. Petroleum
4. Diamond
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

71. The 'Climate of West European Type' is strongly influenced throughout the year by which prevailing winds?
(A) Trade Winds
(B) Polar Easterlies
(C) Monsoon Winds
(D) Westerlies

72. Permafrost, a permanently frozen layer of soil beneath the surface, is a characteristic feature of which biome?
(A) Tundra
(B) Savanna
(C) Chaparral
(D) Desert

73. Consider the following statements regarding ocean currents:
I. Ocean currents help maintain global thermal balance by moving heat from equator to poles.

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(A) Red Sea and Persian Gulf
(B) Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea
(C) Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea
(D) Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean

31. Which of the following climate zones does NOT belong to the high-latitude or polar climate group?
(A) Tundra climate
(B) Savannah climate
(C) Ice cap climate
(D) Taiga (Subarctic) climate

32. Which of the following copper mining centres is correctly matched with its country?
(A) Katanga - Brazil
(B) Sudbury - Australia
(C) Bingham Canyon - South Africa
(D) Chuquicamata - Chile

33. Consider the following statements about seismic waves:
I. Primary waves (P-waves) are longitudinal waves that can travel through solids, liquids, and gases.
II. Secondary waves (S-waves) are transverse waves that can travel only through solid materials.
III. Surface waves are responsible for most of the structural damage during an earthquake.
IV. S-waves travel faster than P-waves.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

34. What happens to the calendar date when a traveler crosses the International Date Line from East to West?
(A) Loses one day (subtract one day)
(B) Gains 12 hours
(C) Gains one day (add one day)
(D) Remains completely unchanged

35. Consider the following world lakes:
1. Lake Superior
2. Caspian Sea
3. Lake Victoria
4. Lake Huron
Which of the following represents the correct sequence of these lakes arranged in descending order of their total surface area?
(A) 2 - 1 - 3 - 4
(B) 1 - 2 - 4 - 3
(C) 2 - 3 - 1 - 4
(D) 4 - 2 - 1 - 3

36. What is the prime meridian?
(A) The line of latitude designated as 0 degrees
(B) The parallel of latitude located at 23.5 degrees North
(C) The parallel of latitude located at 66.5 degrees South
(D) The line of longitude designated as 0 degrees

37. The Taklamakan Desert is situated in which country?
(A) Mongolia
(B) China
(C) Uzbekistan
(D) Iran

38. Which of the following statements about mountain ranges is correct?
(A) The Alps are located entirely within the continent of North America.
(B) The Drakensberg mountains are located in South America.
(C) The Ural Mountains separate the continents of Europe and Asia.
(D) The Great Dividing Range is situated along the western coast of Canada.

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39. Commercial grain farming in North America is most extensively practiced in which natural grassland region?
(A) Pampas
(B) Steppes
(C) Velds
(D) Prairies

40. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:
List I: (River)
P. Volga River
Q. Mississippi River
R. Danube River
S. Zambezi River
List II: (Outflow / Mouth)
1. Black Sea
2. Caspian Sea
3. Indian Ocean
4. Gulf of Mexico
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

ANSWERS

1. (A) Australia
Australia is the smallest continent by total land area, covering approximately 7.7 million square kilometers. Surrounded by the Indian and Pacific Oceans, it is often referred to as an island continent. Despite its smaller physical size compared to other continents, Australia features diverse geography ranging from tropical rainforests to vast desert expanses.

2. (B) North-Western Africa
The Atlas Mountains are a prominent fold mountain range stretching across northwestern Africa. Spanning approximately 2,500 kilometers, the range extends through Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. It separates the fertile Mediterranean and Atlantic coastlines from the harsh expanse of the Sahara Desert, playing a significant hydrological and climatic role across the Maghreb region.

3. (A) Congo River
The Congo River, located in Central Africa, is the world's second-longest river by discharge volume and the deepest recorded river. Due to its massive, counter-clockwise sweeping path across the equator, it crosses the equatorial line twice during its course. This geographical feature ensures continuous rainfall across its drainage basin throughout the year.

4. (D) Winter rainfall and dry summers
The Mediterranean climate is classified as a warm temperate climate characterized by distinct seasonal moisture patterns. During the summer months, subtropical high-pressure belts shift poleward, causing dry, sunny conditions with minimal rainfall. In winter, westerly wind belts move equatorward, bringing cyclonic rainstorms and mild temperatures to these coastal regions.

5. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Cold ocean currents flowing along continental western margins cool the overlying air, significantly reducing its moisture-holding capacity and inhibiting atmospheric convection. This desaturation creates strong thermal inversion layers, suppressing cloud formation and precipitation. Consequently, adjacent coastal areas experience extremely hyper-arid conditions, forming major coastal deserts such as the Atacama and Namib deserts.

6. (C) Gibson Desert - Australia
The Gibson Desert is located in Western Australia and forms a major part of the vast Australian desert region. Characterized by gravel plains, red sand dunes, and sparse vegetation, it covers an extensive area. Other global deserts include the Atacama in South America, Sonoran in North America, and Kyzylkum in Central Asia.

7. (D) Divergent boundary
The Mid-Atlantic Ridge is a extensive underwater mountain range created by the separation of tectonic plates under the Atlantic Ocean. As Eurasian, North American, South American, and African plates pull apart at this divergent boundary, magma rises from the mantle, cools, and forms new oceanic crust along the spreading ocean ridge.

8. (A) I and II only
Mount Cotopaxi is a high, active stratovolcano situated in the Andes range of Ecuador. Mount Stromboli, located off the northern coast of Sicily in Italy, exhibits persistent mild eruptions that earned it the moniker of Mediterranean lighthouse. Conversely, Mount Kilimanjaro is a dormant stratovolcano situated in Tanzania, Africa.

9. (B) Coal
The Donbas region, situated in eastern Ukraine, is historically recognized as one of Europe's largest industrial basins due to its vast, high-grade coal reserves. Heavy extraction of anthracite and bituminous coal in this territory fueled significant regional development, transforming it into a major center for metallurgy and heavy industrial manufacturing.

10. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
The Strait of Gibraltar connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Mediterranean Sea. The Bering Strait links the Arctic Ocean to the Bering Sea. The Malacca Strait serves as a strategic maritime

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(C) Nitrous oxide
(D) Sulfur dioxide

52. The fold mountain chain of the Himalayas was formed as a result of collision between which two tectonic plates?
(A) Pacific Plate and Eurasian Plate
(B) African Plate and Eurasian Plate
(C) Indo-Australian Plate and Pacific Plate
(D) Indian Plate and Eurasian Plate

53. Consider the following statements about petroleum reserves across the world:
I. Venezuela possesses some of the world's largest proven oil reserves.
II. The Persian Gulf basin is one of the most prominent oil-producing regions globally.
III. Saudi Arabia is a major producer and exporter of crude oil.
IV. Antarctica is currently the world's largest exporter of commercial crude oil.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

54. The Strait of Hormuz connects the Persian Gulf with which water body?
(A) Red Sea
(B) Gulf of Aden
(C) Gulf of Oman
(D) Black Sea

55. Select the correct sequence of continents arranged in descending order of their total land area:
(A) Asia - Africa - North America - South America
(B) Asia - North America - Africa - South America
(C) Africa - Asia - South America - North America
(D) Asia - Africa - South America - North America

56. The tropical rainforests of the Amazon basin in South America are locally known by which name?
(A) Selvas
(B) Llanos
(C) Campos
(D) Gran Chaco

57. Which of the following is NOT located along the Circum-Pacific Belt ('Ring of Fire')?
(A) Mount Fuji (Japan)
(B) Mount Vesuvius (Italy)
(C) Mount Pinatubo (Philippines)
(D) Mount St. Helens (USA)

58. Which of the following rivers is correctly matched with the neighboring country of India through which it primarily flows?
(A) Mekong River - Nepal
(B) Indus River - Pakistan
(C) Irrawaddy River - Bangladesh
(D) Yangtze River - Pakistan

59. The distance between two consecutive degrees of latitude near the Equator is approximately equal to:
(A) 111 kilometers
(B) 60 kilometers
(C) 180 kilometers
(D) 360 kilometers

60. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:
List I: (Desert)
P. Kalahari Desert
Q. Gobi Desert
R. Great Victoria Desert
S. Atacama Desert
List II: (Continent)
1. Australia
2. South America
3. Africa
4. Asia
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

61. The Aral Sea, which has shrunk significantly due to river diversion projects, lies between which two Central Asian countries?
(A) Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan
(B) Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan
(C) Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan
(D) Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan

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62. How many Standard Time Zones is the Earth divided into, based on 15-degree longitude intervals?
(A) 12
(B) 24
(C) 36
(D) 48

(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

21. Where is the headquarters of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) situated?
(A) Paris
(B) Geneva
(C) Rome
(D) Vienna

22. The Ramsar Convention, signed in 1971, is an international treaty dedicated specifically to the conservation and sustainable use of which natural resource?
(A) Coral reefs
(B) Tropical rainforests
(C) Wetlands
(D) Alpine glaciers

23. Consider the following statements regarding major geographical landmarks:
I. Angel Falls in Venezuela is the world's highest uninterrupted waterfall.
II. The Great Barrier Reef is located off the north-eastern coast of Australia.
III. The Grand Canyon was carved out primarily by the Colorado River.
IV. Victoria Falls is located on the Amazon River.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

24. What is the primary geographic consequence of the thermal expansion of ocean water caused by global warming?
(A) Global sea-level rise
(B) Decrease in tropical cyclone intensity
(C) Increase in oceanic salinity
(D) Slowdown of tectonic plate movement

25. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Fossil evidence of the extinct reptile Mesosaurus is found only in Southern Africa and Eastern South America.
Reason (R): South America and Africa were once joined together as part of the supercontinent Gondwana.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

26. Which of the following rivers does NOT drain into the Atlantic Ocean?
(A) Amazon River
(B) Mekong River
(C) Congo River
(D) St. Lawrence River

27. Consider the following statements regarding ocean trenches:
Statement I: The Mariana Trench is the deepest point in the world's oceans.
Statement II: The Mariana Trench is located in the Indian Ocean.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(C) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

28. Consider the following statements regarding Tsunamis:
I. Tsunamis are most commonly generated by undersea tectonic earthquakes.
II. In deep ocean waters, tsunami waves have very small wave heights and long wavelengths.
III. As a tsunami approaches shallow coastal waters, its speed increases while its height decreases dramatically.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

29. Which peak is the highest mountain point in Nepal as well as in the world?
(A) K2
(B) Kangchenjunga
(C) Lhotse
(D) Mount Everest

30. The Suez Canal connects which two major bodies of water?

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II. Peru (Humboldt) Current is a cold current flowing along the west coast of South America.
III. Canaries Current is a cold current in the North Atlantic Ocean.
IV. Labrador Current is a warm ocean current originating near the Equator.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

74. Where is the headquarters of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) located?
(A) Geneva, Switzerland
(B) Nairobi, Kenya
(C) New York, USA
(D) Montreal, Canada

75. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Silicon Valley in California is globally renowned as a hub for high-technology and microelectronics industries.
Reason (R): The region developed a dense cluster of research universities, venture capital, and skilled technical workforce.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

76. Lake Baikal, the deepest freshwater lake on Earth, is situated in which country?
(A) Canada
(B) Mongolia
(C) Russia
(D) Kazakhstan

77. A place located at 0 degrees latitude and 0 degrees longitude is situated in which ocean body?
(A) The Indian Ocean
(B) The Pacific Ocean
(C) The Arctic Ocean
(D) Atlantic Ocean

78. Which of the following international agreements under the UNFCCC established the legal goal of limiting global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels?
(A) Kyoto Protocol
(B) Copenhagen Accord
(C) Paris Agreement
(D) Bali Action Plan

79. What instrument is used to record the amplitude and arrival time of seismic waves generated by earthquakes?
(A) Barometer
(B) Seismograph
(C) Anemometer
(D) Hygrometer

80. Consider the following statements regarding Mediterranean vegetation:
Statement I: Trees in the Mediterranean region possess thick bark and wax-coated leaves to prevent transpiration during dry summers.
Statement II: The Mediterranean region is widely celebrated as the 'Orchard of the World' for citrus fruit cultivation.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(C) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

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41. Which of the following major rivers of Bangladesh is formed by the confluence of the Ganges (Padma) and the Brahmaputra (Jamuna)?
(A) Teesta
(B) Meghna
(C) Karnaphuli
(D) Surma

42. The Montreal Protocol of 1987 was designed to protect human health and the environment by controlling global emissions of:
(A) Major greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide
(B) Ozone-depleting substances
(C) Persistent organic environmental pollutants
(D) Hazardous electronic and chemical waste

43. What is the Sargasso Sea unique for in physical oceanography?
(A) It has no land boundary and is defined by ocean currents.
(B) It is recorded as the shallowest sea body in the world.
(C) It maintains the lowest salinity level among all ocean bodies.
(D) It remains permanently covered with thick pack ice year-round.

44. Which of the following statements regarding global population distribution is incorrect?
(A) More than 80% of the world's population resides in the Northern Hemisphere.
(B) River valleys and coastal plains generally exhibit high population densities.
(C) High mountain zones and cold deserts are densely populated.
(D) East Asia and South Asia are among the most populous regions on Earth.

45. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Tropical rainforest regions experience very low diurnal ranges of temperature.
Reason (R): High cloud cover and abundant atmospheric moisture in tropical rainforests reduce both daytime heating and nighttime terrestrial radiation.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

46. The Ruhr industrial region, historically famous for coal mining and heavy steel manufacturing, is located in:
(A) France
(B) United Kingdom
(C) Germany
(D) Poland

47. Which biome is characterized by drought-resistant vegetation, xerophytic plants like cacti, and nocturnal fauna adapted to extreme temperature fluctuations?
(A) Savanna biome
(B) Desert biome
(C) Tundra biome
(D) Mediterranean biome

48. Consider the following statements regarding warm ocean currents:
I. The Gulf Stream transports warm equatorial water toward the North Atlantic Ocean.
II. The Kuroshio Current is a warm ocean current flowing northwards off the eastern coast of Japan.
III. Warm ocean currents elevate winter temperatures along high-latitude coastal zones.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

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49. Which specialized United Nations agency is responsible for international efforts to defeat hunger and manage agricultural development globally?
(A) FAO
(B) UNEP
(C) UNDP
(D) UNESCO

50. In which country is Mount Kilimanjaro, the highest peak on the African continent, located?
(A) Kenya
(B) Uganda
(C) Tanzania
(D) Ethiopia

51. The phenomenon of ocean acidification is primarily caused by increased absorption of which gas by seawater?
(A) Carbon dioxide
(B) Methane

corridor connecting the Andaman Sea and South China Sea. Bab-el-Mandeb joins the Red Sea to the Gulf of Aden.

11. (B) 3:00 PM
The Earth rotates 360 degrees in 24 hours, which corresponds to 15 degrees of longitude per hour. Places situated east of the Prime Meridian are ahead in time relative to Greenwich Mean Time. Moving 45 degrees east adds three hours to 12:00 Noon, resulting in a local time of 3:00 PM.

12. (C) Lake Titicaca is the lowest navigable lake in the world.
Lake Titicaca, situated on the border between Peru and Bolivia in the Andes mountains, is renowned as the highest commercially navigable lake in the world, sitting at over 3,800 meters above sea level. Lake Baikal is the deepest freshwater body, Lake Superior leads in surface area, and the Caspian Sea is the largest inland water body.

13. (B) I, II and III only
The Taiga biome, also known as the boreal forest, is the world's largest terrestrial biome, spanning vast northern expanses across Eurasia and North America. It is dominated by cold-tolerant coniferous evergreens like pine, spruce, and fir. Unlike equatorial zones, it experiences long, severe subarctic winters and short, cool summer seasons.

14. (C) Amur River
The Amur River flows through East Asia, acting as a natural geographic border separating northeastern China from the Russian Far East over a long distance. Draining into the Sea of Okhotsk, the river supports substantial regional biodiversity, navigation, and international trade activities between the two neighboring sovereign nations.

15. (A) Andes - Rocky Mountains - Great Dividing Range - Himalayas
The Andes range in South America is the world's longest continental mountain chain, extending roughly 7,000 kilometers. The Rocky Mountains in North America follow at approximately 4,800 kilometers. Australia's Great Dividing Range stretches around 3,500 kilometers, whereas the high Himalayan range in Asia measures approximately 2,400 kilometers in linear length.

16. (D) Africa
Africa is unique among all continents as it is bisected almost equally by the Equator, allowing both the Tropic of Cancer in the Northern Hemisphere and the Tropic of Capricorn in the Southern Hemisphere to pass through its landmass. Consequently, vast portions of Africa lie entirely within tropical climatic latitudes.

17. (A) Asia
Asia exhibits the highest average population density among all continents, supporting more than four billion inhabitants. Dense settlements along major river basins, fertile coastal plains, and rapidly urbanizing economic hubs across South, East, and Southeast Asia contribute significantly to maintaining this demographic concentration compared to other global continental regions.

18. (D) I, II and III
Shifting cultivation is a traditional agricultural system practiced across tropical forest regions. Farmers clear land plots by cutting and burning vegetation before shifting to new areas once soil fertility declines. Local terminology varies globally, including 'Ladang' in Malaysia and Indonesia, 'Milpa' in Central America and Mexico, and 'Roca' in Brazil.

19. (A) Japan
The Kinki industrial region, also known as the Kansai region, is a major economic hub located in Japan, encompassing key urban centers such as Osaka, Kobe, and Kyoto. It is historically renowned for heavy industrial manufacturing, including steel production, shipbuilding, machinery fabrication, chemical processing, and advanced electronics development.

20. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The temperate grasslands are known by distinct regional names across different continents. The Pampas are vast fertile plains located primarily in Argentina. The Velds are open temperate grasslands situated in South Africa. The Downs refer to grassland ecosystems in Australia, while the Steppes stretch widely across Central Eurasia.

21. (B) Geneva
The World Meteorological Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations dedicated to international cooperation on atmospheric science, hydrology, and climatology.

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43. (A) It has no land boundary and is defined by ocean currents.
The Sargasso Sea is an oceanographic region located within the North Atlantic Gyre. Unlike all other seas, it has no land boundaries and is defined entirely by surrounding ocean currents, including the Gulf Stream and Canary Current. It features high salinity, calm waters, and thick floating masses of Sargassum seaweed.

44. (C) High mountain zones and cold deserts are densely populated.
High mountain regions and extreme cold deserts feature rugged terrain, harsh climatic conditions, poor soils, and limited economic opportunities, rendering them among the most sparsely populated environments on Earth. In contrast, fertile river valleys, coastal lowlands, and temperate zones support high demographic concentrations in Asia and other continents.

45. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Tropical rainforest regions experience high ambient temperatures alongside abundant humidity and dense cloud cover throughout the year. Cloudiness limits maximum daytime solar heating, while heavy moisture retains thermal energy at night by absorbing terrestrial radiation. This continuous atmospheric insulation leads to an exceptionally low diurnal temperature range across equatorial forest zones.

46. (C) Germany
The Ruhr region, located in the western state of North Rhine-Westphalia in Germany, is a historically vital industrial core. Developed around rich bituminous coal deposits, the area became a dominant European center for heavy steel manufacturing, chemical production, energy generation, and engineering industries during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

47. (B) Desert biome
The desert biome is defined by low annual precipitation and extreme diurnal temperature variations. Vegetation in these regions consists of drought-resistant xerophytes, such as cacti, which feature deep roots, fleshy stems, and thick waxy coatings. Local animal species often display nocturnal behaviors to minimize water loss and endure intense daytime heat.

48. (D) I, II and III
The Gulf Stream transports warm tropical water across the Atlantic toward Western Europe, mitigating winter cold along high-latitude coasts. The Kuroshio Current moves warm equatorial waters northward along Japan's eastern coast. Warm ocean currents elevate air temperatures and humidity along coastal regions, playing a vital role in global heat distribution.

49. (A) FAO
The Food and Agriculture Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger and improve nutrition and food security. It assists developing nations in modernizing agriculture, forestry, and fisheries practices to ensure sustainable rural development and stable food production systems worldwide.

50. (C) Tanzania
Mount Kilimanjaro is a dormant volcano situated in northeastern Tanzania, near the border with Kenya. Rising to an elevation of 5,895 meters above sea level, it is the highest peak in Africa and the tallest free-standing mountain in the world, featuring distinct ecological zones ranging from rainforest to arctic ice cap conditions.

51. (A) Carbon dioxide
Ocean acidification occurs when seawater absorbs excess atmospheric carbon dioxide generated by human activities such as fossil fuel combustion. Dissolved carbon dioxide reacts with water to form carbonic acid, releasing hydrogen ions that lower ocean pH levels. This process threatens marine ecosystems, particularly calcifying organisms like corals and shellfish.

52. (D) Indian Plate and Eurasian Plate
The Himalayan fold mountain range was formed through the tectonic collision between the northward-moving Indian Plate and the stationary Eurasian Plate. This continental-continental collision initiated tens of millions of years ago, compressing sedimentary rock layers deposited in the ancient Tethys Ocean and uplifting them into the highest mountain chain on Earth.

53. (A) I, II and III only
Venezuela holds immense proven crude oil reserves, primarily located within the Orinoco Belt. The Persian Gulf basin contains extensive

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by excavated volume and has historically been a major global copper producer. Other copper centers include Katanga in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudbury in Canada, and Bingham Canyon in the United States of America.

33. (B) I, II and III only
Primary waves are fast longitudinal seismic waves that travel through solid, liquid, and gaseous media. Secondary waves are transverse body waves that move exclusively through solids, traveling slower than primary waves. Surface waves propagate along Earth's outer layers, causing the greatest amplitude ground shaking and severe structural damage during earthquakes.

34. (C) Gains one day (add one day)
The International Date Line roughly follows the 180-degree meridian through the Pacific Ocean. When traveling westward across this line from the Western Hemisphere to the Eastern Hemisphere, a person advances the calendar by one full day. Conversely, crossing the line moving eastward results in subtracting a calendar day.

35. (A) 2 - 1 - 3 - 4
The Caspian Sea is the largest inland water body globally by surface area, covering roughly 371,000 square kilometers. Lake Superior follows as the largest freshwater lake by area at about 82,100 square kilometers. Lake Victoria ranks third at approximately 68,800 square kilometers, followed by Lake Huron at nearly 59,600 square kilometers.

36. (D) The line of longitude designated as 0 degrees
The Prime Meridian is the internationally accepted reference line of longitude defined as 0 degrees. Passing through the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, London, it divides the Earth into the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. Longitude lines extend north and south from pole to pole, serving as angular measurements east or west.

37. (B) China
The Taklamakan Desert is a large, hyper-arid desert situated within the Tarim Basin of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in northwestern China. Bound by the Kunlun, Pamir, and Tian Shan mountain ranges, it is characterized by vast shifting sand dunes, extreme temperature variations, and cold continental desert climatic conditions.

38. (C) The Ural Mountains separate the continents of Europe and Asia.
The Ural Mountains form a long north-south mountain chain running through Russia, serving as the traditional geographical boundary separating the European and Asian continents. The Alps are situated in central Europe, the Drakensberg is located in southern Africa, and the Great Dividing Range runs along eastern Australia.

39. (D) Prairies
Commercial grain farming in North America is highly concentrated in the extensive temperate grassland region known as the Prairies. Spanning central Canada and the Midwestern United States, this flat terrain and fertile soil structure allow large-scale mechanized cultivation of cereal crops, particularly wheat, corn, and barley, for global markets.

40. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
The Volga River flows south through Russia into the endorheic Caspian Sea. The Mississippi River drains central North America into the Gulf of Mexico. The Danube River flows across Central and Eastern Europe before discharging into the Black Sea, while the Zambezi River flows through southern Africa into the Indian Ocean.

41. (B) Meghna
In Bangladesh, the Ganges River is locally known as the Padma, while the main channel of the Brahmaputra is named the Jamuna. After their confluence in central Bangladesh, the combined river joins the Meghna River, which drains this massive river system into the Bay of Bengal through an expansive deltaic network.

42. (B) Ozone-depleting substances
The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer is an international environmental treaty adopted in 1987. Its primary goal is to protect Earth's stratospheric ozone layer by phasing out the production and consumption of ozone-depleting chemicals, including chlorofluorocarbons and halons, which cause ozone hole formation over polar regions.

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CHAPTER 13

Economic Planning, NITI Aayog and Sustainable Development Goals

1. In which year was the State Planning Commission (Rajya Yojna Ayog) established in Uttar Pradesh to formulate state-level development plans?
(A) 1951
(B) 1965
(C) 1971
(D) 1982

2. How many districts of Uttar Pradesh are covered under NITI Aayog's flagship Aspirational Districts Programme?
(A) 6
(B) 8
(C) 10
(D) 12

3. Which department acts as the central nodal agency for the monitoring and implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Department of Planning
(B) Finance Department
(C) Rural Development Department
(D) Panchayati Raj Department

4. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest reduction in the number of multidimensionally poor people in India according to NITI Aayog's National Multidimensional Poverty Index Report 2023.
Statement II: Over 3.4 crore people in Uttar Pradesh exited multidimensional poverty between 2015-16 and 2019-21.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

5. Which of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh is NOT included among the 8 districts selected under NITI Aayog's Aspirational Districts Programme?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Balrampur
(C) Chitrakoot
(D) Sonbhadra

6. Consider the following statements regarding the State Transformation Commission (STC) of Uttar Pradesh:
I. It was constituted in September 2022 to replace the former State Planning Commission.
II. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh serves as its ex-officio Chairperson.
III. It functions as a policy think-tank on the pattern of NITI Aayog for state policy formulation.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

7. According to NITI Aayog's baseline National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) report, which district of Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest headcount ratio of multidimensional poverty?
(A) Bahraich
(B) Shravasti
(C) Balrampur
(D) Siddharthnagar

8. Identify the odd one out among the following UP state government schemes with respect to their primary alignment with Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being):
(A) Mukhyamantri Jan Arogya Yojana
(B) Mukhya Mantri Suposhan Ghar Yojana
(C) Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana

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hydrocarbon deposits, making Middle Eastern countries like Saudi Arabia top global oil producers. Conversely, Antarctica is protected from commercial mineral extraction under international treaty agreements, producing no commercial oil.

54. (C) Gulf of Oman
The Strait of Hormuz is a narrow, strategically critical maritime passage located between the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, which leads into the Arabian Sea. It serves as a vital transit corridor for global energy trade, through which a major portion of the world's petroleum exports is transported by sea tankers.

55. (A) Asia - Africa - North America - South America
Asia is the world's largest continent by total land area, covering over 44 million square kilometers. Africa ranks second at roughly 30 million square kilometers, followed by North America at approximately 24 million square kilometers and South America at about 17 million square kilometers. Antarctica, Europe, and Australia follow in area size.

56. (A) Selvas
The dense tropical rainforests covering the Amazon Basin in South America are locally referred to as Selvas. Characterized by high biodiversity, multi-layered forest canopies, continuous heavy rainfall, and warm year-round temperatures, the Selvas constitute the largest contiguous tropical forest system on Earth, playing a crucial role in global carbon cycling.

57. (B) Mount Vesuvius (Italy)
Mount Vesuvius is an active stratovolcano situated near Naples in Italy, forming part of the Mediterranean volcanic belt associated with African and Eurasian plate interactions. In contrast, Mount Fuji in Japan, Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines, and Mount St. Helens in the United States lie directly along the Pacific Ring of Fire.

58. (B) Indus River - Pakistan
The Indus River originates in the Tibetan region, flows through northern India, and traverses the entire length of Pakistan before emptying into the Arabian Sea. It serves as the principal river system supporting Pakistan's agricultural economy. The Mekong flows through mainland Southeast Asia, while the Irrawaddy flows through Myanmar.

59. (A) 111 kilometers
Latitude lines run parallel to one another around the globe. Because the Earth is nearly spherical, the linear distance between two consecutive degrees of latitude remains relatively uniform across the globe, measuring approximately 111 kilometers (69 miles). Minor variation occurs near the poles due to slight flattening at the Earth's surface.

60. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The Kalahari Desert is situated in southern Africa. The Gobi Desert is a cold, rain-shadow desert spanning northern China and southern Mongolia in Asia. The Great Victoria Desert is located in Western and South Australia. The Atacama Desert is an extremely dry coastal desert along the western margin of South America.

61. (D) Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan
The Aral Sea is an endorheic basin situated in Central Asia, positioned between southern Kazakhstan and northern Uzbekistan. Historically one of the four largest lakes in the world, it shrank dramatically beginning in the mid-twentieth century after Soviet irrigation projects diverted its primary feeder rivers, the Amu Darya and Syr Darya.

62. (B) 24
The Earth completes one full rotation of 360 degrees on its axis in approximately 24 hours. By dividing the planet into 15-degree longitudinal increments, the globe is organized into 24 standard time zones. Each time zone generally differs by one hour from its adjacent neighboring zone relative to Greenwich Mean Time.

63. (B) Typhoons
Intense tropical cyclones originating over the warm ocean waters of the Northwestern Pacific Ocean are locally termed typhoons. Identical meteorological storm systems occurring in the North Atlantic and Eastern Pacific are designated as hurricanes, while those forming in waters around Australia are often referred to as willy-willies or tropical cyclones.

64. (D) The commercial cultivation of grapes
Viticulture refers specifically to the science, study, and commercial cultivation of grapevines.

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Highly developed in temperate regions with Mediterranean climatic conditions, it provides the essential agricultural basis for grape harvesting, table fruit distribution, raisin processing, and large-scale winemaking industries worldwide. Other specialized practices include sericulture for silk and aquaculture for aquatic organisms.

65. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Panama Canal constructed across the Isthmus of Panama connects the Atlantic Ocean directly to the Pacific Ocean. By creating a shortcut for maritime shipping, it eliminated the lengthy and hazardous transit around Cape Horn at the southern tip of South America, drastically reducing vessel travel distance, transit time, and operational costs.

66. (C) It is the longest river in the world.
The Nile River, located in northeastern Africa, is widely recognized as the longest river in the world, flowing northward over approximately 6,650 kilometers. It originates from feeder sources in East Africa, flows through multiple nations including Sudan and Egypt, and ultimately discharges its waters into the Mediterranean Sea basin.

67. (A) Ural Range
The Ural Mountains are classified as an Old Fold Mountain range formed during the Paleozoic era hundreds of millions of years ago, featuring rounded peaks eroded over extensive geological time. In contrast, the Himalayas, Alps, and Andes are Young Fold Mountain ranges uplifted during Tertiary mountain-building episodes, displaying high, jagged relief.

68. (D) I, II and III
The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was adopted at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 to stabilize atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations. Key legal mechanisms negotiated under this overarching treaty framework include the 1997 Kyoto Protocol and the 2015 Paris Agreement, reinforcing global efforts against climate change.

69. (B) India
According to official United Nations demographic estimates released in 2023, India has surpassed China to become the world's most populous country, with a population exceeding 1.4 billion people. Rapid urbanization, high historical fertility rates, and demographic momentum have driven significant population growth in India over recent decades relative to other countries.

70. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The Mesabi Range in Minnesota, USA, is a world-famous iron ore mining district. The Witwatersrand region in South Africa contains extensive gold deposits. The Kimberley region in South Africa is historically renowned for diamond mining, while the Baku area in Azerbaijan along the Caspian Sea is an established oil-producing petroleum hub.

71. (D) Westerlies
The British or West European climate type is found along the western margins of continents in mid-latitudes. It experiences persistent maritime influence driven by prevailing Westerly winds throughout the year. These winds carry moist oceanic air onshore, producing moderate temperatures, low seasonal variation, and fairly distributed rainfall during both summer and winter.

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72. (A) Tundra
Permafrost, defined as ground or subsoil that remains continuously frozen below 0 degrees Celsius for two or more consecutive years, is a defining environmental feature of the polar Tundra biome. This frozen substrate restricts deep root growth, forming waterlogged surface conditions during brief summer thaws that support mosses, lichens, and dwarf shrubs.

73. (A) I, II and III only
Ocean currents regulate global temperatures by redistributing heat between low and high latitudes. The Peru (Humboldt) Current brings cold water north along South America's west coast, while the Canaries Current moves cold water south in the North Atlantic. Conversely, the Labrador Current is a cold subpolar current, not a warm equatorial current.

74. (B) Nairobi, Kenya
The United Nations Environment Programme is the principal global environmental authority responsible for setting environmental agendas, advocating sustainable resource management, and facilitating international environmental agreements. Established following the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human

Environment, UNEP maintains its international headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya, making it a prominent UN agency based in Africa.

75. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Silicon Valley in Northern California became the global center for high-technology innovation, software engineering, and semiconductor design. This industrial cluster developed rapidly due to powerful agglomeration economies supported by premier research institutions, abundance of venture capital, specialized infrastructure, and a continuous inflow of highly skilled technical talent and scientific entrepreneurs.

76. (C) Russia
Lake Baikal is located in southern Siberia, Russia. It is recognized as the world's deepest lake, reaching a depth of 1,642 meters, and holds roughly twenty percent of the world's unfrozen surface freshwater. Surrounded by mountain ranges, this ancient rift lake contains exceptional water clarity and a highly unique endemic biodiversity.

77. (D) Atlantic Ocean
The geographic point located at zero degrees latitude and zero degrees longitude is situated in international waters within the Gulf of Guinea in the Atlantic Ocean. This intersection point, where the Equator crosses the Prime Meridian, lies off the western coast of the African continent and is commonly known as Null Island.

78. (C) Paris Agreement
The Paris Agreement, adopted under the UNFCCC in 2015, is a landmark legally binding international treaty on climate change. Its core target is to hold the increase in global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, while pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

79. (B) Seismograph
A seismograph, or seismometer, is an instrument designed to detect, measure, and record ground motion produced by seismic waves during earthquake events. By logging wave arrival times, frequencies, and amplitudes on a seismogram, geophysicists determine the precise earthquake epicenter, depth of focus, and magnitude on standardized measurement scales.

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80. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Vegetation in the Mediterranean region adapts to summer droughts through xerophytic adaptations, such as thick bark, small leathery leaves, and waxy coatings that reduce moisture loss through transpiration. Additionally, warm sunny summers and mild wet winters make the region ideal for growing citrus fruits, olives, and grapes, earning it the title Orchard of the World.

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Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, the organization coordinates global weather monitoring networks, facilitates early warning meteorological systems, and promotes international research on climate variability and climate change trends.

22. (C) Wetlands
The Ramsar Convention, signed in the Iranian city of Ramsar in 1971, is an intergovernmental treaty that provides a framework for national action and international cooperation regarding the conservation and wise resource use of wetlands. It aims to preserve these vital ecosystems, which support diverse aquatic biodiversity and manage water flow.

23. (A) I, II and III only
Angel Falls in Venezuela represents the highest uninterrupted waterfall on Earth. The Great Barrier Reef stretches off northeastern Australia, and the Grand Canyon was sculpted by the Colorado River in the United States. However, Victoria Falls is located on the Zambezi River in southern Africa, not on the South American Amazon.

24. (A) Global sea-level rise
As global temperatures rise due to greenhouse gas emissions, ocean waters absorb excess thermal energy. This heating causes water molecules to expand and occupy greater volume, a process known as thermal expansion. Along with melting land ice, thermal expansion is a primary physical driver of global sea-level rise around coastal zones.

25. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Fossils of the freshwater reptile Mesosaurus are found exclusively in matching permian rock strata located in eastern South America and southern Africa. Because this small aquatic creature could not cross wide, ocean waters, its geographic distribution provides critical empirical evidence that these landmasses were contiguous components of the ancient supercontinent Gondwana.

26. (B) Mekong River
The Mekong River originates in the Tibetan Plateau and flows through several Southeast Asian nations before emptying into the South China Sea, which forms part of the Pacific Ocean drainage basin. Conversely, the Amazon, Congo, and St. Lawrence rivers all flow directly or indirectly into the Atlantic Ocean system.

27. (B) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The Mariana Trench is recognized as the deepest ocean trench on Earth, reaching maximum recorded depths at the Challenger Deep. However, it is located in the western Pacific Ocean near the Mariana Islands, rather than in the Indian Ocean, making the location premise in the second statement geographically inaccurate.

28. (A) I and II only
Tsunamis are high-energy ocean waves generated primarily by subsea earthquakes occurring at convergent plate margins. In deep waters, these waves travel at high speeds with long wavelengths and low amplitudes. As they enter shallow coastal environments, friction reduces wave speed while drastically increasing wave height, causing destructive coastal inundation.

29. (D) Mount Everest
Mount Everest, situated on the border between Nepal and China within the Great Himalayas, is the highest mountain peak above sea level on Earth, reaching an altitude of 8,848.86 meters. It attracts international mountaineering expeditions and represents a major tectonic landmark created by the collision of continental plates.

30. (C) Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea
The Suez Canal is an artificial sea-level waterway constructed across the Isthmus of Suez in Egypt. Opened in 1869, it directly connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea, enabling a shorter maritime trade route between Europe and Asia without requiring vessels to navigate around the southern continent of Africa.

31. (B) Savannah climate
The Savannah climate, also known as the tropical wet-and-dry climate, is a low-latitude tropical climate zone characterized by high year-round temperatures and distinct wet and dry seasons. In contrast, Tundra, Ice Cap, and Taiga climates are high-latitude or subarctic climatic regions located nearer to the polar zones.

32. (D) Chuquicamata - Chile
Chuquicamata, located in northern Chile, is one of the world's largest open-pit copper mines

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(D) Mission Indradhanush in UP

9. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Government of Uttar Pradesh established specialized regional development boards for Purvanchal and Bundelkhand.
Reason (R): Regional imbalances in economic development and human development indicators exist between Eastern UP/Bundelkhand and Western UP.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

10. Uttar Pradesh's economic strategy and vision document align with NITI Aayog's growth targets to achieve which gross state domestic product (GSDP) milestone?
(A) $500 Billion GSDP
(B) $1 Trillion GSDP
(C) $2 Trillion GSDP
(D) $3 Trillion GSDP

11. The 'Mukhya Mantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana' launched by the Uttar Pradesh government directly supports which Sustainable Development Goal?
(A) SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)
(B) SDG 5 (Gender Equality)
(C) SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy)
(D) SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)

12. Consider the following statements regarding NITI Aayog's Aspirational Districts in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Fatehpur is one of the designated Aspirational Districts in UP.
II. Chandauli and Siddharthnagar are both included in the list.
III. The programme evaluates performance across 5 socio-economic themes including Health & Nutrition and Education.
IV. Varanasi was selected as the first Aspirational District of Uttar Pradesh in 2018.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

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13. Which institution replaced the 50-year-old State Planning Commission in Uttar Pradesh in September 2022?
(A) Rajya Parivartan Ayog
(B) Uttar Pradesh NITI Ayog
(C) Uttar Pradesh Vikas Parishad
(D) Rajya Satat Vikas Parishad

14. Which of the following is CORRECTLY matched regarding regional planning bodies in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Purvanchal Development Board - Headquartered at Prayagraj city
(B) Paschimanchal Planning Board - Covers Devipatan division of UP
(C) Bundelkhand Development Board - Covers 7 southern districts
(D) Madhyanchal Development Council - Headquartered at Varanasi city

15. Match List I with List II:
List I: (UP State Scheme)
P. Jal Jeevan Mission (Har Ghar Jal)
Q. Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana
R. UP Solar Energy Policy 2022
S. One District One Product (ODOP)
List II: (Target Sustainable Development Goal)
1. SDG 4 (Quality Education)
2. SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)
3. SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)
4. SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy)
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

16. In NITI Aayog's Export Preparedness Index (EPI), under which category does Uttar Pradesh consistently rank among the top performing states in India?
(A) Coastal States
(B) Himalayan States
(C) Landlocked States
(D) Union Territories

17. What is the total number of blocks selected from Uttar Pradesh under NITI Aayog's Aspirational Blocks Programme (ABP) launched in 2023?
(A) 45 blocks
(B) 52 blocks
(C) 68 blocks
(D) 85 blocks

18. Consider the following statements regarding the localization of SDGs in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The State Government has integrated SDGs into Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP).
II. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya State Institute of Rural Development (DDU SIRD) at Lucknow conducts capacity building for SDG localization.
III. Localized SDGs (LSDGs) in UP panchayats are framed around 9 core thematic areas defined by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

19. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: In October 2019, the Uttar Pradesh Legislature conducted a special 36-hour continuous session dedicated entirely to discussions on Sustainable Development Goals.
Statement II: Uttar Pradesh was the first state in India to convene a dedicated legislative session focused specifically on achieving the 17 SDGs.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

20. Select the correct chronological sequence of the establishment/constitution of the following planning and development framework bodies in Uttar Pradesh:
1. UP State Planning Commission
2. UP State Transformation Commission (STC)
3. District Planning Committees under Article 243ZD in UP
4. UP State Land Use Board
(A) 1, 4, 3, 2
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 4, 1, 2, 3
(D) 3, 1, 4, 2

21. Under NITI Aayog's Delta Rankings, which system is used to evaluate the progress of Aspirational Districts in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Real-time monthly tracking of key indicators
(B) Annual performance evaluation based on budget utilization
(C) Five-year comprehensive end-term review of state plans
(D) Decennial demographic survey data from Census reports

22. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh has adopted the "Chief Minister Fellowship Programme" for its Aspirational Blocks.
Reason (R): Young researchers and scholars are deployed in aspirational blocks to assist district administration in monitoring and improving SDG and ADP indicators.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

23. Which of the following is NOT one of the 5 core thematic areas evaluated under NITI Aayog's Aspirational Districts Programme in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Health and Nutrition Services
(B) Defense Production
(C) Education and Skill Development
(D) Agriculture and Water Resources

24. What category did Uttar Pradesh secure in NITI Aayog's SDG India Index 2020-21 report?
(A) Achiever (Score 100)
(B) Front Runner (Score 65-99)
(C) Performer (Score 50-64)
(D) Aspirant (Score 0-49)

25. Which UP government initiative aims to enhance rural financial inclusion, directly contributing to SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 8 (Decent Work)?
(A) Mukhya Mantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana for Girls
(B) Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Coaching Scheme for Youth
(C) UP Solar Pump Agricultural Subsidy Yojana
(D) BC Sakhi (Banking Correspondent) Scheme

26. Consider the following statements regarding economic planning in Uttar Pradesh during the Five-Year Plan era:
I. The First Five-Year Plan in UP focused

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heavily on agriculture and irrigation infrastructure.
II. The Tenth Five-Year Plan placed special emphasis on regional balance and infrastructure creation.
III. During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, UP targeted an average growth rate of above 8 percent.
IV. State Planning Commission of UP was created during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) II and III only
(D) I and III only

27. Which pair of UP State Government Department and corresponding SDG responsibility is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Department of Basic Education - SDG 4 (Quality Education)
(B) Department of Forest, Environment and Climate Change - SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)
(C) Department of Medical Health and Family Welfare - SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)
(D) Department of Energy - SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy)

28. Goal 6 of Sustainable Development Goals focuses on Clean Water and Sanitation. Which flagship program in UP implements this target in rural areas?
(A) Mission Amrit Sarovar Scheme
(B) Jal Jeevan Mission
(C) Mukhyamantri Nagar Srijan Yojana
(D) Smart City Mission Scheme in UP

29. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Economic Planning Zone of UP)
P. Western Region
Q. Eastern Region (Purvanchal)
R. Bundelkhand Region
S. Central Region
List II: (Key Geographic / Economic Characteristic)
1. High agricultural productivity and proximity to NCR
2. High density of population and high multidimensional poverty index
3. Drought-prone, focus of special package planning
4. Contains state capital Lucknow and balanced agro-industrial base
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

30. Which scheme launched by the Uttar Pradesh government provides free coaching for competitive examinations to economically disadvantaged students, advancing SDG 4 (Quality Education)?
(A) Free Laptop Distribution Scheme
(B) Kanya Vidya Dhan Yojana
(C) Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana
(D) Mukhya Mantri Yuva Swarozgar Yojana

31. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The Economics and Statistics Division (ESD) of the UP Planning Department compiles the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and district-level income figures.
Statement II: District-level domestic product estimates help in identifying regional disparities across the 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

32. Consider the following statements regarding NITI Aayog's Aspirational Districts in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Sonbhadra is an aspirational district located in Mirzapur division.
II. Bahraich and Shravasti both belong to Devipatan division.
III. Chitrakoot is the only aspirational district located in the Bundelkhand geographic region of UP.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

33. Identify the district among the following that is NOT a part of the 7 districts comprising the Bundelkhand Regional Planning Zone of Uttar Pradesh:
(A) Jhansi
(B) Mirzapur

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ANSWERS

1. (C) 1971
The State Planning Commission in Uttar Pradesh was formally established in 1971 to formulate state-level development plans and coordinate economic policies across various government departments. It served as the primary apex advisory body for five-year plans and resource allocation until its restructuring into the State Transformation Commission in September 2022 to modernize state planning.

2. (B) 8
NITI Aayog launched the Aspirational Districts Programme in January 2018 to transform underdeveloped regions across India rapidly. In Uttar Pradesh, exactly eight districts were selected based on key socio-economic indicators. These districts include Bahraich, Balrampur, Chandauli, Chitrakoot, Fatehpur, Shravasti, Siddharthnagar, and Sonbhadra, receiving targeted developmental interventions and real-time monitoring for balanced regional growth.

3. (A) Department of Planning
The Department of Planning in Uttar Pradesh functions as the central nodal agency for overseeing Sustainable Development Goals across the state. It coordinates with various line departments, formats indicator frameworks, monitors progress through digital dashboards, and ensures proper alignment of state welfare policies with global targets established under the Agenda 2030 development framework.

4. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
According to NITI Aayog's National Multidimensional Poverty Index Report 2023, Uttar Pradesh registered the most significant drop in multidimensional poverty in India. A total of 3.43 crore individuals successfully lifted themselves out of multidimensional poverty between the survey periods 2015-16 and 2019-21, reflecting remarkable progress in health, education, and standard living indicators statewide.

5. (A) Gorakhpur
NITI Aayog selected eight specific districts in Uttar Pradesh for the Aspirational Districts Programme, which are Bahraich, Balrampur, Chandauli, Chitrakoot, Fatehpur, Shravasti, Siddharthnagar, and Sonbhadra. Gorakhpur is not included in this group as it exhibits better baseline infrastructure and socio-economic development metrics compared to the identified transformational districts in the state.

6. (D) I, II and III
In September 2022, the Uttar Pradesh Cabinet approved replacing the 50-year-old State Planning Commission with the State Transformation Commission. Headed ex-officio by the Chief Minister, this apex body functions as an expert policy think-tank modeled after NITI Aayog. It provides strategic guidance, fosters innovation, and formulates long-term socio-economic growth policies across all sectors.

7. (B) Shravasti
According to NITI Aayog's baseline National Multidimensional Poverty Index report based on NFHS-4 data, Shravasti district recorded the highest multidimensional poverty headcount ratio in Uttar Pradesh, exceeding 74 percent. The index evaluates deprivations across health, education, and standard of living indicators, highlighting acute socio-economic vulnerabilities in the northern border district of Devipatan division.

8. (C) Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana
Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana provides free competitive examination guidance and coaching to students, making it directly aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 4, which focuses on Quality Education. In contrast, schemes like Mukhyamantri Jan Arogya Yojana, Mukhya Mantri Suposhan Ghar Yojana, and Mission Indradhanush specifically target health outcomes and healthcare delivery under Sustainable Development Goal 3.

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SEQI findings for target setting.
IV. SEQI is published jointly by NITI Aayog and the Ministry of Education.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

43. Which UP state government scheme is NOT primarily targeted towards SDG 5 (Gender Equality and Women Empowerment)?
(A) Mission Shakti
(B) Mukhya Mantri Bal Seva Yojana
(C) Mukhya Mantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana
(D) Mukhya Mantri Vivah Hetu Anudan Yojana

44. Who serves as the Vice-Chairperson of the State Transformation Commission (STC) in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Chief Secretary of the Government of Uttar Pradesh
(B) Nominated expert or designated Minister
(C) Finance Minister of the State of Uttar Pradesh
(D) Governor of the State of Uttar Pradesh

45. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Aspirational District in UP)
P. Chitrakoot
Q. Sonbhadra
R. Bahraich
S. Chandauli
List II: (Administrative Division)
1. Chitrakoot Division
2. Mirzapur Division
3. Devipatan Division
4. Varanasi Division
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

46. In NITI Aayog's SDG India Index 2020-21, Uttar Pradesh's overall Composite Score improved to which score out of 100?
(A) 42
(B) 50
(C) 60
(D) 72

47. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The Aspirational Blocks Programme (ABP) of NITI Aayog builds on the success of the Aspirational Districts Programme to improve governance at the block level.
Statement II: Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of aspirational blocks selected under the ABP among all states in India.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

48. Consider the following statements regarding UP's State Level Steering Committee for Sustainable Development Goals:
I. It is chaired by the Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh.
II. It consists of Secretaries and Principal Secretaries of line departments responsible for SDGs.
III. It meets periodically to monitor indicator-wise progress on the UP SDG Dashboard.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

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49. Which premier training institute located in Lucknow is responsible for capacity building of Panchayati Raj representatives on Localized SDGs (LSDGs) in UP?
(A) UP Academy of Administration and Management (UPAAM)
(B) DDU State Institute of Rural Development
(C) Giri Institute of Development Studies (GIDS)
(D) State Urban Development Agency (SUDA)

50. What is the correct hierarchical order of decentralized planning institutions in Uttar Pradesh, moving from the grassroots local body up to the state apex level?
1. Gram Sabha / Gram Panchayat
2. Panchayat Samiti / Block Planning Committee
3. District Planning Committee (DPC)
4. State Transformation Commission (STC)
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

18. (D) I, II and III
Localization of Sustainable Development Goals in Uttar Pradesh integrates global targets into Gram Panchayat Development Plans. The Deen Dayal Upadhyaya State Institute of Rural Development in Lucknow conducts extensive training for local representatives. These efforts align local plans with nine core thematic areas identified by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, ensuring grassroots sustainability.

19. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
In October 2019, commemorating the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, the Uttar Pradesh Legislature conducted a historical, unbroken 36-hour special session dedicated to Sustainable Development Goals. Uttar Pradesh became the first Indian state to convene such a legislative session, where lawmakers comprehensively debated policies and frameworks to achieve all 17 goals.

20. (A) 1, 4, 3, 2
The State Planning Commission in Uttar Pradesh was set up in 1971. The UP State Land Use Board was constituted in 1978 to regulate land management. District Planning Committees were formally operationalized following constitutional mandates under Article 243ZD. Finally, the State Transformation Commission was created in September 2022 to replace the legacy planning framework.

21. (A) Real-time monthly tracking of key indicators
NITI Aayog evaluates the performance of Aspirational Districts in Uttar Pradesh through monthly Delta Rankings based on real-time data entered into the Champions of Change portal. This mechanism tracks incremental month-on-month improvements across 49 key performance indicators spanning health, education, agriculture, financial inclusion, and basic infrastructure, encouraging competitive regional development state-wide.

22. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Government of Uttar Pradesh initiated the Chief Minister Fellowship Programme to strengthen governance and implementation in designated Aspirational Blocks. Under this scheme, young postgraduate researchers are deployed at the block level to assist administration, conduct field monitoring, collect real-time data, and drive targeted strategies for accelerating progress across socio-economic development and SDG indicators.

23. (B) Defense Production
NITI Aayog's Aspirational Districts Programme evaluates progress across five core socio-economic themes: Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture & Water Resources, Financial Inclusion & Skill Development, and Basic Infrastructure. Defense Production is a specialized industrial sector under defense corridor initiatives and is not part of the socio-economic evaluation framework applied to aspirational districts in Uttar Pradesh.

24. (C) Performer (Score 50-64)
In NITI Aayog's SDG India Index 2020-21 report, states are categorized into four performance bands: Aspirant (0-49), Performer (50-64), Front Runner (65-99), and Achiever (100). Uttar Pradesh achieved a composite score of 60, successfully upgrading its status from the Aspirant category in previous editions to the Performer category through significant baseline improvements.

25. (D) BC Sakhi (Banking Correspondent) Scheme
The Business Correspondent Sakhi Scheme in Uttar Pradesh deploys trained women at the gram panchayat level to provide doorstep banking and financial services in rural areas. By fostering rural entrepreneurship, self-sufficiency, financial literacy, and digital banking access, the initiative directly contributes to poverty reduction and economic growth, addressing targets of SDG 1 and SDG 8.

26. (B) I, II, III and IV
During the Five-Year Plan era, economic planning in Uttar Pradesh evolved across sectors. The First Plan prioritized agricultural growth and canal irrigation network. The Tenth Plan emphasized regional development and infrastructure creation. The Eleventh Plan targeted state growth exceeding eight percent, and the State Planning Commission was established in 1971 during the Fourth Plan period.

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(C) UP State Industrial Development Authority (UPSIDA)
(D) UP Jal Nigam Water Resources Board

61. Match List I with List II:
List I: (UP Flagship Scheme)
P. Mukhyamantri Nagar Srijan Yojana
Q. Mukhyamantri Suposhan Ghar Yojana
R. UP Solar Energy Policy
S. Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana
List II: (Targeted SDG Goal)
1. SDG 2 / SDG 3 (Nutrition and Health)
2. SDG 4 (Quality Education)
3. SDG 7 (Affordable Clean Energy)
4. SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities)
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

62. Which sector receives the largest focus under UP's district-level Aspirational Blocks Programme for improving human development outcomes?
(A) Heavy Metallurgy and Mining
(B) Defense and Aerospace Manufacturing
(C) Health and Basic Education
(D) Information Technology and Software Export

63. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: According to NITI Aayog's National MPI Report 2023, Shravasti recorded the highest reduction in multidimensional poverty percentage points in UP between 2015-16 and 2019-21.
Statement II: Shravasti is an aspirational district located in Uttar Pradesh.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

64. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Panchayat Development Index' (PDI) developed for assessing SDG performance at the grassroot level in UP:
I. PDI measures baseline progress across 9 Localized SDG themes in Gram Panchayats.
II. It categorizes Panchayats into performance bands based on scores.
III. The Department of Panchayati Raj in UP uses PDI for incentivizing top-performing Gram Panchayats.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

65. The specialized research institute located in Lucknow that conducts policy studies on UP's economy, rural transformation, and SDG evaluation is:
(A) Indian Institute of Management Lucknow (IIM-L)
(B) Giri Institute of Development Studies
(C) National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources (ICAR)
(D) Central Drug Research Institute Lucknow (CDRI)

66. Under Uttar Pradesh's $1 Trillion Economy roadmap, which sector is targeted as the primary growth engine alongside services and industry?
(A) Commercial Space Exploration
(B) Deep Sea Mineral Mining
(C) Nuclear Power Technology Export
(D) Agriculture Sector

67. Which of the following is CORRECTLY matched regarding Sustainable Development Goals and UP Government's initiative?
(A) SDG 1 (No Poverty) - PM SVANidhi Scheme implementation in UP towns
(B) SDG 6 (Clean Water) - UP Expressways Industrial Development Authority
(C) SDG 13 (Climate Action) - UP Abhyudaya Coaching Scheme
(D) SDG 5 (Gender Equality) - Jal Jeevan Mission

68. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh's extensive development of expressways (Purvanchal, Bundelkhand, Ganga Expressways) directly supports SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure).
Reason (R): Expressways improve freight connectivity, reduce logistics costs, and create industrial corridors across backward regions of Eastern UP and Bundelkhand.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true

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51. Which district of Uttar Pradesh secured top ranking in NITI Aayog's overall Delta Ranking for Aspirational Districts in 2021 for overall improvement?
(A) Fatehpur
(B) Bahraich
(C) Balrampur
(D) Shravasti

52. Which of the following pairs of SDG and UP State Government initiative is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) SDG 15 (Life on Land) - UP Tree Plantation Mega Drive (Vriksharopan Jan Abhiyan)
(B) SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) - PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana implementation in UP
(C) SDG 3 (Good Health) - Mukhyamantri Jan Arogya Mela
(D) SDG 14 (Life Below Water) - Bundelkhand Drought Relief Package

53. The 'Mission Shakti' campaign launched in Uttar Pradesh directly addresses safety, dignity, and self-reliance for women, targeting which SDG?
(A) SDG 1
(B) SDG 5
(C) SDG 9
(D) SDG 11

54. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh has actively set up a dedicated SDG Monitoring Unit within the State Planning Department.
Reason (R): NITI Aayog mandates all states to create state-specific SDG indicator frameworks and monitoring dashboards for tracking localized targets.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

55. What is the primary administrative unit under the UP Planning Department responsible for collecting, compiling, and publishing economic and statistical data?
(A) Area Development and Regional Division
(B) Economics and Statistics Division
(C) Perspective Planning and Vision Division
(D) Project Appraisal and Monitoring Division

56. Which of the following is NOT a parameter included under the 'Infrastructure' theme of NITI Aayog's Aspirational Districts evaluation framework applied in UP?
(A) Household electrification percentage
(B) Potable drinking water availability
(C) Number of international airports
(D) Access to internet / Common Service Centres

57. What is the standard tenure of non-official expert members appointed to the State Transformation Commission (STC) of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 1 year
(B) 3 years
(C) 5 years
(D) 6 years

58. Consider the following statements regarding economic planning in Uttar Pradesh's regional zones:
I. Western UP is economically the most developed region in terms of industrial output and agricultural productivity.
II. Purvanchal faces high population pressure and smaller average operational land holding sizes.
III. Bundelkhand is characterized by semi-arid climate, rocky terrain, and frequent agricultural droughts.
IV. Central UP includes major industrial and administrative hubs like Kanpur and Lucknow.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

59. Identify the odd one out among the following districts of Uttar Pradesh based on selection under NITI Aayog's Aspirational Districts Programme:
(A) Siddharthnagar
(B) Agra
(C) Balrampur
(D) Fatehpur

60. NITI Aayog's State Energy and Climate Index (SECI) evaluates state performance across clean energy initiatives. Which nodal agency in UP manages renewable energy projects under this framework?
(A) UP Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL)
(B) UPNEDA (Renewable Energy Agency)

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(C) UPFC
(D) UPRNN

78. Constructing individual household latrines and community sanitary complexes in rural UP under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Phase-II directly fulfills targets of which Sustainable Development Goal?
(A) SDG 1
(B) SDG 6
(C) SDG 10
(D) SDG 12

79. When was the formal resolution passed by the Cabinet of Uttar Pradesh to re-structure the State Planning Commission into the State Transformation Commission (STC)?
(A) January 2015
(B) August 2017
(C) September 2022
(D) March 2023

80. Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) of NITI Aayog has established Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) across government schools in Uttar Pradesh. Which Sustainable Development Goal is primarily enhanced by this initiative?
(A) SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 9 (Innovation)
(B) SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger and Food Security)
(C) SDG 6 (Clean Water & Sanitation) and SDG 14 (Life Below Water)
(D) SDG 15 (Life on Land) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Institutions)

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(C) Hamirpur
(D) Mahoba

34. Which specialized framework under NITI Aayog measures state performance in agriculture marketing and land leasing reforms, in which UP actively participates?
(A) National Agriculture Development & Performance Index (NAI)
(B) Comprehensive Krishi Vikas Progress Indicator (KVI)
(C) PM-KISAN State Implementation & Ranking Index
(D) Agriculture Marketing & Farmer Reforms Index (AMFFRI)

35. Arrange the following districts of Uttar Pradesh in ascending order of their multidimensional poverty headcount ratio (from lowest percentage of poor to highest percentage of poor) as per NITI Aayog's National MPI Report:
1. Lucknow
2. Kanpur Nagar
3. Bahraich
4. Shravasti

(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 4, 3, 1, 2
(D) 3, 4, 2, 1

36. Smart Cities Mission in Uttar Pradesh contributes to achieving SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities). How many cities in Uttar Pradesh were selected under the Central Smart Cities Mission?
(A) 8 cities
(B) 10 cities
(C) 12 cities
(D) 15 cities

37. Which of the following is INCORRECTLY matched regarding UP state policy interventions and their primary SDG linkage?
(A) UP Industrial Investment Policy - SDG 14 (Life Below Water)
(B) UP Bioenergy Policy 2022 - SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy)
(C) Mission Shakti UP - SDG 5 (Gender Equality)
(D) Mukhyamantri Gram Udyog Rozgar Yojana - SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)

38. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The 'One District One Product' (ODOP) scheme of Uttar Pradesh promotes balanced regional development and rural employment.
Reason (R): ODOP targets traditional craft and industrial clusters across all 75 districts, supporting SDG 8 and SDG 10.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

39. What is the institutional framework established at the district level in Uttar Pradesh under Article 243ZD of the Constitution to consolidate draft development plans?
(A) District NITI Development Board
(B) District Planning Committee
(C) Zila Vikas Development Agency
(D) District Transformation Council

40. A farmer in Bundelkhand installs an off-grid solar water pump supported by UPNEDA (Uttar Pradesh New and Renewable Energy Development Agency). Which SDG is primarily advanced by this intervention?
(A) SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy)
(B) SDG 4 (Quality Education)
(C) SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions)
(D) SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)

41. Which unit within the Uttar Pradesh State Planning Institute is tasked with evaluating development schemes and government projects?
(A) Economics and Statistics Division
(B) State Capacity Building and Training Division
(C) Spatial Planning and Development Division
(D) Evaluation Division

42. Consider the following statements regarding NITI Aayog's School Education Quality Index (SEQI) and Uttar Pradesh:
I. SEQI evaluates outcomes in basic and secondary school education across states.
II. Learning outcomes, access, equity, and infrastructure are key domain areas in SEQI.
III. Department of Basic Education in UP uses

NODIA

9. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Uttar Pradesh established dedicated regional development boards for Purvanchal and Bundelkhand to accelerate economic growth in geographically and socio-economically disadvantaged zones. Historical disparities in industrialization, infrastructure, agricultural productivity, and human development indicators between Western Uttar Pradesh and Eastern UP or Bundelkhand necessitated these targeted governance interventions to achieve balanced regional progress state-wide.

10. (B) $1 Trillion GSDP
The Government of Uttar Pradesh has set an ambitious economic goal to transform the state into a one-trillion-dollar economy. This vision document aligns with NITI Aayog's growth recommendations, focusing on infrastructure expansion, industrial investments, agricultural modernization, urban planning, and service sector enhancement to significantly elevate the Gross State Domestic Product within established deadlines.

11. (B) SDG 5 (Gender Equality)
Mukhya Mantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana provides conditional financial assistance across six developmental milestones from girl child birth through higher education enrollment. By combating female foeticide, improving sex ratios at birth, preventing child marriage, and boosting female educational retention, the scheme directly targets Sustainable Development Goal 5, promoting gender equality and female empowerment state-wide.

12. (A) I, II and III only
The Aspirational Districts Programme covers eight specific districts in Uttar Pradesh: Fatehpur, Chandauli, Siddharthnagar, Bahraich, Balrampur, Chitrakoot, Shravasti, and Sonbhadra. These districts are tracked across five socio-economic themes including Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture & Water Resources, Financial Inclusion & Skill Development, and Basic Infrastructure. Varanasi is not classified as an Aspirational District.

13. (A) Rajya Parivartan Ayog
In September 2022, Uttar Pradesh dissolved its 50-year-old State Planning Commission and established Rajya Parivartan Ayog, also known as the State Transformation Commission. This new entity mirrors NITI Aayog's organizational paradigm, acting as an expert think-tank to guide economic strategies, evaluate policies, encourage innovation, and foster sustainable multi-sectoral growth across Uttar Pradesh.

14. (C) Bundelkhand Development Board - Covers 7 southern districts
The Bundelkhand Development Board was established specifically to address chronic drought, economic backwardness, and developmental lag in the southern region of Uttar Pradesh. It encompasses seven contiguous districts, namely Banda, Chitrakoot, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur, and Mahoba, guiding targeted planning, infrastructure investment, and water resource management across these specific drought-prone regional areas.

15. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
State welfare initiatives in Uttar Pradesh align directly with specific Sustainable Development Goals. Jal Jeevan Mission targets SDG 6 by providing functional household tap connections. Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana advances SDG 4 through free competitive exam coaching. UP Solar Energy Policy 2022 drives SDG 7 via clean energy expansion, while One District One Product fosters SDG 8.

16. (C) Landlocked States
In NITI Aayog's Export Preparedness Index, states are evaluated across policy, business ecosystem, export ecosystem, and export performance pillars. Uttar Pradesh is categorized under the Landlocked States group. Despite lacking direct sea access, Uttar Pradesh consistently ranks among top performers in this category due to robust inland container depots, expressways, and export promotion policies.

17. (C) 68 blocks
NITI Aayog launched the nationwide Aspirational Blocks Programme in January 2023 to saturate essential government services across 500 underdeveloped administrative blocks. Out of these nationwide blocks, Uttar Pradesh accounts for 68 blocks spanning 34 districts. Local fellows and dedicated administrative machinery monitor key performance indicators in health, nutrition, education, and infrastructure.

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and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

69. According to NITI Aayog's National MPI 2023, what was Uttar Pradesh's overall multidimensional poverty headcount ratio in 2019-21?
(A) Approximately 17.40 percent
(B) Approximately 22.93 percent
(C) Approximately 37.79 percent
(D) Approximately 52.10 percent

70. Who represents Uttar Pradesh on the Governing Council of NITI Aayog?
(A) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(B) Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh
(C) Chairman of State Transformation Commission
(D) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh

71. How many thematic goals are defined under the 'Localization of Sustainable Development Goals' (LSDGs) framework for Gram Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 5 Themes
(B) 7 Themes
(C) 9 Themes
(D) 12 Themes

72. Consider the following statements regarding UP's Green Energy Initiatives linked to SDG 13 (Climate Action):
I. UP Solar Energy Policy 2022 aims to achieve 22,000 MW of solar power generation capacity.
II. Bundelkhand region is being developed as a major Solar Energy Hub in UP.
III. Green Energy Corridors are being constructed to evacuate solar power from Bundelkhand.
IV. UPNEDA is the executing agency for solar energy projects in UP.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

73. Which division in Uttar Pradesh contains TWO of the 8 designated NITI Aspirational Districts (Bahraich and Shravasti)?
(A) Gorakhpur Division
(B) Ayodhya Division
(C) Basti Division
(D) Devipatan Division

74. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: NITI Aayog's State Energy and Climate Index (SECI) Round 1 categorized states into Front Runners, Achievers, and Candidates.
Statement II: Uttar Pradesh was categorized in the 'Achievers' category in SECI Round 1 among larger states.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

75. Identify the odd one out among the following UP state government schemes with respect to primary alignment with SDG 2 (Zero Hunger):
(A) Mukhya Mantri Suposhan Ghar Yojana
(B) UP Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Scheme
(C) Poshan Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission) in UP
(D) UP Mid-Day Meal (PM POSHAN) Scheme

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76. Match List I with List II:
List I: (SDG Indicator in UP)
P. SDG 3 (Health Outcomes)
Q. SDG 4 (School Education)
R. SDG 6 (Clean Drinking Water)
S. SDG 7 (Renewable Power Capacity)
List II: (Key Monitoring Nodal Agency in UP)
1. Department of Medical Health & Family Welfare
2. Department of Basic Education
3. UP Jal Nigam / State Water & Sanitation Mission
4. UP New & Renewable Energy Development Agency
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

77. Which agency in Uttar Pradesh serves as the state executive tool for implementing SDG 7 targets regarding non-conventional energy?
(A) UPNEDA
(B) UPSIDC

27. (B) Department of Forest, Environment and Climate Change - SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)
The Department of Forest, Environment and Climate Change in Uttar Pradesh is responsible for implementing targets related to Sustainable Development Goal 13 (Climate Action) and Sustainable Development Goal 15 (Life on Land). Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) is overseen by the Department of Agriculture, Department of Rural Development, and Department of Food and Civil Supplies.

28. (B) Jal Jeevan Mission
Jal Jeevan Mission (Har Ghar Jal) is the flagship initiative implementing Sustainable Development Goal 6 in rural Uttar Pradesh. The scheme aims to provide functional household tap connections delivering safe, adequate drinking water to every rural home, thereby eliminating water contamination issues, improving sanitation, reducing waterborne diseases, and enhancing quality of life across villages.

29. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Uttar Pradesh is divided into four main economic planning regions. The Western region features high agricultural productivity and NCR connectivity. The Eastern region (Purvanchal) experiences high population density and multidimensional poverty. The Bundelkhand region is drought-prone with specialized package interventions, while the Central region encompasses Lucknow with a balanced agro-industrial base.

30. (C) Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana
Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana was launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to provide free, high-quality guidance and coaching for competitive examinations like UPSC, UPPSC, JEE, and NEET. Targeted towards economically weaker students, it directly contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 4 by ensuring equitable access to quality education, study materials, and career development support.

31. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The Economics and Statistics Division under the Planning Department of Uttar Pradesh estimates Gross State Domestic Product and district-level domestic product figures annually. District income calculations provide essential baseline data for identifying inter-district economic disparities, enabling policymakers to allocate resources effectively, formulate regional development strategies, and design targeted poverty alleviation welfare programs across districts.

32. (D) I, II and III
Sonbhadra is an aspirational district in Mirzapur division. Bahraich and Shravasti are both located within Devipatan administrative division. Chitrakoot is the sole aspirational district situated in the southern Bundelkhand geographic region of Uttar Pradesh. All eight aspirational districts are monitored continuously by NITI Aayog for socio-economic transformation and sustainable infrastructure development state-wide.

33. (B) Mirzapur
The Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh comprises seven districts: Jhansi, Lalitpur, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Banda, and Chitrakoot. Mirzapur is not part of the Bundelkhand planning zone; instead, it belongs to the Vindhyachal region in south-eastern Uttar Pradesh, serving as the administrative headquarters of Mirzapur division alongside Sonbhadra and Bhadohi administrative districts.

34. (D) Agriculture Marketing & Farmer Reforms Index (AMFFRI)
NITI Aayog developed the Agriculture Marketing and Farmer Friendly Reforms Index (AMFFRI) to evaluate states on their progress in implementing agricultural marketing reforms, land leasing, and forestry on private land. Uttar Pradesh participates actively in AMFFRI, introducing electronic trading, mandal reforms, and direct marketing mechanisms to enhance agricultural growth and farmer welfare.

35. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
According to NITI Aayog's National Multidimensional Poverty Index Report, urbanized districts exhibit significantly lower multidimensional poverty headcount ratios compared to rural border districts. Kanpur Nagar recorded lower poverty than Lucknow. In contrast, Bahraich recorded high multidimensional poverty, while Shravasti registered the highest headcount ratio in Uttar Pradesh, placing them in ascending order: Kanpur Nagar, Lucknow, Bahraich, Shravasti.

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manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor for human consumption.

IV. Sales Tax/VAT is still levied by Uttar Pradesh on petroleum crude, motor spirit, and high-speed diesel.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

10. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Financial Institution / Body in UP)
P. SIDBI Headquarters
Q. UP State Financial Corporation (UPSFC)
R. Prathama UP Gramin Bank Headquarters
S. Baroda UP Bank Headquarters
List II: (Headquarters / Location)
1. Lucknow
2. Kanpur
3. Moradabad
4. Gorakhpur
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

11. Which article of the Constitution of India provides for the establishment of the State Finance Commission to review the financial position of Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Article 243-I
(B) Article 243-K
(C) Article 243-ZD
(D) Article 243-S

12. The Contingency Fund of Uttar Pradesh is held and maintained on behalf of the Governor under which Article of the Constitution?
(A) Article 266(1)
(B) Article 266(2)
(C) Article 267(2)
(D) Article 283(1)

13. Which of the following correct chronological sequences represents the establishment of major financial and industrial promotion bodies in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) UP State Financial Corporation → PICUP → UP Stock Exchange
(B) PICUP → UP State Financial Corporation → UP Stock Exchange
(C) UP Stock Exchange → UP State Financial Corporation → PICUP
(D) UP State Financial Corporation → UP Stock Exchange → PICUP

14. In Uttar Pradesh, the state budget is presented in the Vidhan Sabha by which authority or minister?
(A) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(B) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
(C) State Finance Minister
(D) Speaker of the Vidhan Sabha

15. Consider the following statements regarding the share of Uttar Pradesh in Central Tax Devolution under the 15th Finance Commission (2021–26):

I. Uttar Pradesh receives the highest percentage share among all Indian states.

II. The recommended share of Uttar Pradesh in the central divisible pool is approximately 17.94%.

III. The allocation formula completely excludes the forest and ecology criteria.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

16. Which of the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Goods and Services Tax (UPGST) Act is INCORRECT?
(A) It came into effect across the state of Uttar Pradesh on 1st July 2017.
(B) It subsumed major state taxes like Value Added Tax and Entertainment Tax.
(C) State governments may change GST rates without approval of GST Council.
(D) Tax collected under UPGST constitutes a part of state's Own Tax Revenue.

17. A farmer in Basti district receives financial assistance directly into his bank account under the PM-KISAN scheme through Direct Benefit Transfer. Which financial infrastructure facilitates this transfer?
(A) Reserve Bank of India Ways and Means Advances Portal
(B) Public Financial Management System (PFMS)
(C) State Capital Market Integrated Financial Network
(D) UP Treasury Single Account Portal System

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Chitrakoot district is located in Chitrakoot division. Sonbhadra district forms part of Mirzapur division. Bahraich district is situated in Devipatan division along the northern border, and Chandauli district falls under Varanasi division in south-eastern Uttar Pradesh, ensuring regional monitoring representation across divisions.

46. (C) 60
In NITI Aayog's SDG India Index 2020-21 report, Uttar Pradesh achieved a overall Composite Score of 60 out of 100. This represented a five-point jump from its score of 55 in the 2019-20 index, enabling Uttar Pradesh to transition from the Aspirant performance category into the Performer category due to notable progress in water, sanitation, and energy targets.

47. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The Aspirational Blocks Programme was launched by NITI Aayog to extend the success of the Aspirational Districts model down to the block administration level. Uttar Pradesh accounts for the largest share of selected blocks under this national program, with 68 aspirational blocks identified across 34 districts to drive targeted interventions in health, nutrition, education, and infrastructure development.

48. (D) I, II and III
The State Level Steering Committee for Sustainable Development Goals in Uttar Pradesh is chaired by the Chief Secretary. Comprising Secretaries and Principal Secretaries of all implementing line departments, the apex committee meets periodically to review indicator progress on the UP SDG Dashboard, assess sectoral bottlenecks, ensure inter-departmental synergy, and align state budget allocations with SDG targets.

49. (B) DDU State Institute of Rural Development
The Deen Dayal Upadhyaya State Institute of Rural Development, situated in Lucknow, serves as the apex training institute for capacity building in rural development and Panchayati Raj in Uttar Pradesh. It conducts systematic training programs, modules, and workshops for local self-government representatives and administrative officials to facilitate the grassroots localization and monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals.

50. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Decentralized planning institutions in Uttar Pradesh follow a hierarchical bottom-up structure starting at the grassroots Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat level. Plans move to the Block level (Panchayat Samiti) for aggregation, then advance to the constitutional District Planning Committee under Article 243ZD for consolidation, and ultimately reach the apex State Transformation Commission for state integration.

51. (A) Fatehpur
Fatehpur district in Uttar Pradesh secured top position nationwide in NITI Aayog's overall Delta Ranking for Aspirational Districts in 2021. The district demonstrated exceptional progress across key performance indicators, particularly in health and nutrition, agriculture, water resources, and basic infrastructure, exemplifying effective governance and focused service delivery under the aspirational framework.

52. (D) SDG 14 (Life Below Water) - Bundelkhand Drought Relief Package
Sustainable Development Goal 14 targets marine conservation, oceans, and marine resources, which applies to coastal regions rather than landlocked states. The Bundelkhand Drought Relief Package addresses terrestrial water scarcity, agricultural irrigation, and rural drought mitigation, aligning with SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 1 (No Poverty), and SDG 13 (Climate Action) rather than marine targets.

53. (B) SDG 5
Mission Shakti is a flagship campaign launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to safeguard women's safety, dignity, and self-reliance across the state. Through dedicated anti-romeo squads, pink police booths, institutional protection cells, and awareness drives, the initiative directly addresses key targets of Sustainable Development Goal 5, promoting gender equality and female empowerment.

54. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Uttar Pradesh established a dedicated SDG Monitoring Unit within its Department of Planning to track progress across indicators systematically. This step aligns with NITI Aayog's mandate requiring state governments to localize sustainable development targets,

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and Shravasti. Headquartered at Gonda, Devipatan division receives focused monitoring, infrastructure investments, and health-nutrition programs under the aspirational framework to accelerate human development outcomes across its northern border districts and vulnerable rural communities.

74. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
NITI Aayog's State Energy and Climate Index (SECI) Round 1 categorized states into Front Runners, Achievers, and Candidates based on performance metrics. Among larger states, Uttar Pradesh was categorized in the 'Candidates' category, rather than 'Achievers', as its score reflected room for improvement in clean energy adoption, grid reliability, and environmental sustainability initiatives.

75. (B) UP Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Scheme
Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Scheme provides free coaching and educational guidance to competitive examination aspirants, directly serving Sustainable Development Goal 4 (Quality Education). In contrast, schemes like Mukhya Mantri Suposhan Ghar Yojana, Poshan Abhiyaan, and PM POSHAN (Mid-Day Meal) focus on eradication of malnutrition, food security, and maternal-child nutrition under Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger).

76. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Departmental responsibility for tracking SDGs in Uttar Pradesh is clearly mapped. Department of Medical Health and Family Welfare monitors health metrics under SDG 3. Department of Basic Education tracks primary and upper-primary schooling under SDG 4. UP Jal Nigam and State Water Mission execute clean drinking water under SDG 6, while UPNEDA oversees renewable energy expansion under SDG 7.

77. (A) UPNEDA
Uttar Pradesh New and Renewable Energy Development Agency (UPNEDA) serves as the primary state nodal agency for implementing non-conventional and clean energy projects. Under Sustainable Development Goal 7, UPNEDA promotes solar parks, rooftop solar systems, solar pumps, bio-energy projects, and energy conservation, driving the state's transition towards clean, affordable, and sustainable power sources.

78. (B) SDG 6
Constructing individual household latrines, community sanitary complexes, and solid-liquid waste management systems under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Phase-II in rural Uttar Pradesh directly fulfills Sustainable Development Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation). These interventions eliminate open defecation, prevent waterborne disease contamination, and improve rural sanitation infrastructure to achieve sustainable hygiene coverage state-wide.

79. (C) September 2022
In September 2022, the Cabinet of Uttar Pradesh approved a formal resolution to restructure the 50-year-old State Planning Commission into the State Transformation Commission. This institutional overhaul replaced legacy planning mechanisms with an expert think-tank framework aligned with NITI Aayog to drive evidence-based policy formulation, innovation, and long-term economic development strategy across the state.

80. (A) SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 9 (Innovation)
Atal Tinkering Labs established by NITI Aayog's Atal Innovation Mission across secondary schools in Uttar Pradesh provide students with hands-on exposure to modern technologies like 3D printing and robotics. By fostering curiosity, computational thinking, scientific temperament, and problem-solving skills, this initiative advances Sustainable Development Goal 4 (Quality Education) and Sustainable Development Goal 9 (Innovation and Infrastructure).

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64. (D) I, II and III
The Panchayat Development Index (PDI) evaluates baseline performance across nine Localized Sustainable Development Goal themes in Gram Panchayats across Uttar Pradesh. It categorizes Panchayats into distinct performance bands based on composite scores. The Department of Panchayati Raj utilizes PDI outcomes to reward top-performing Gram Panchayats and guide targeted development resource distribution.

65. (B) Giri Institute of Development Studies
The Giri Institute of Development Studies (GIDS), located in Lucknow, is an autonomous social science research institution supported by the Indian Council of Social Science Research and the Government of Uttar Pradesh. It conducts empirical research, policy evaluation, and socio-economic impact studies regarding rural transformation, employment generation, regional planning, and SDG implementation.

66. (D) Agriculture Sector
Under Uttar Pradesh's roadmap to reach a one-trillion-dollar economy, the agriculture sector is identified as a primary growth driver alongside manufacturing and services. Given that a major portion of the state's workforce depends on primary occupations, agricultural modernization, crop diversification, food processing infrastructure, and export promotion are crucial for multiplying rural incomes.

67. (A) SDG 1 (No Poverty) - PM SVANidhi Scheme implementation in UP towns
PM SVANidhi provides micro-credit facilities to urban street vendors, providing working capital loans, digital transaction incentives, and credit escalation. In Uttar Pradesh towns, this scheme directly protects livelihoods, promotes financial inclusion, and mitigates urban poverty, making it directly aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 1 (No Poverty) and Sustainable Development Goal 8 (Decent Work).

68. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The rapid development of expressways in Uttar Pradesh, including Purvanchal, Bundelkhand, and Ganga Expressways, advances Sustainable Development Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure). These expressways enhance freight movement, lower transport logistics costs, improve regional connectivity, and create dedicated industrial nodes, attracting capital investment to backward regions in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bundelkhand.

69. (B) Approximately 22.93 percent
According to NITI Aayog's National Multidimensional Poverty Index Report 2023, based on NFHS-5 (2019-21) data, Uttar Pradesh's overall multidimensional poverty headcount ratio dropped to 22.93 percent. This represented a substantial reduction from the 37.79 percent recorded in NFHS-4 (2015-16), signifying that over three crore individuals escaped multidimensional poverty across the state.

70. (D) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
The Governing Council of NITI Aayog comprises the Prime Minister of India, Chief Ministers of all States, Chief Ministers of Union Territories with Assemblies, and Lieutenant Governors of other Union Territories. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh represents the state on this premier federal policy council, presenting state growth perspectives, federal policy requirements, and development priorities.

71. (C) 9 Themes
The Ministry of Panchayati Raj restructured the 17 global Sustainable Development Goals into nine localized thematic goals for Gram Panchayats. Adopted by Uttar Pradesh, these nine LSDG themes encompass Poverty-Free, Healthy, Child-Friendly, Water-Sufficient, Clean and Green, Self-Sufficient Infrastructure, Socially Just, Good Governance, and Women-Friendly Villages, driving grassroots sustainable planning and development state-wide.

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72. (D) I, II, III and IV
Under UP Solar Energy Policy 2022, Uttar Pradesh targets establishing 22,000 MW of solar power capacity. Bundelkhand is designated as a solar energy hub due to high solar radiation levels, supported by Green Energy Corridors built to evacuate generated power. UPNEDA serves as the executing agency managing solar park installations and clean energy projects.

73. (D) Devipatan Division
Devipatan division in northern Uttar Pradesh contains two of the eight designated NITI Aayog Aspirational Districts, namely Bahraich

36. (B) 10 cities
Under the Central Government's Smart Cities Mission, ten cities in Uttar Pradesh were selected for comprehensive urban rejuvenation. These ten smart cities are Lucknow, Kanpur, Varanasi, Agra, Prayagraj, Aligarh, Jhansi, Bareilly, Saharanpur, and Moradabad. The scheme focuses on infrastructure, sustainable mobility, efficient governance, and urban planning to advance Sustainable Development Goal 11 targets statewide.

37. (A) UP Industrial Investment Policy - SDG 14 (Life Below Water)
Sustainable Development Goal 14 specifically targets marine ecosystems and ocean conservation, which is applicable primarily to coastal regions. Uttar Pradesh is a landlocked state; therefore, its Industrial Investment Policy is aligned with SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), rather than marine ecosystem targets under SDG 14.

38. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The One District One Product scheme in Uttar Pradesh aims to encourage specialized traditional products across all 75 districts. By providing institutional credit, modern technology, skill training, and global market access, the initiative drives local employment, boosts export earnings, and mitigates regional disparities, directly contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 8 and Sustainable Development Goal 10.

39. (B) District Planning Committee
Article 243ZD of the Constitution of India mandates the constitution of a District Planning Committee at the district level in every state. In Uttar Pradesh, District Planning Committees consolidate draft development plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities across the district, creating a comprehensive draft development plan for spatial planning, infrastructure, and socio-economic welfare.

40. (A) SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy)
Installing off-grid solar water pumps under Uttar Pradesh New and Renewable Energy Development Agency programs directly promotes clean energy adoption in agriculture. By replacing diesel pumps with renewable solar power, this intervention reduces carbon emissions, lowers operational costs for farmers, and directly advances Sustainable Development Goal 7, which focuses on ensuring affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy access.

41. (D) Evaluation Division
The Evaluation Division operating within the State Planning Institute of Uttar Pradesh is responsible for evaluating various government schemes, developmental projects, and state policy interventions. It conducts scientific field studies, impact assessments, and policy analysis to assess resource utilization, project outcomes, and operational efficiency, providing feedback to improve state planning and executive decision-making.

42. (D) I, II, III and IV
NITI Aayog, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, developed the School Education Quality Index to evaluate outcomes in basic and secondary education across Indian states. The index assesses domain areas like learning outcomes, access, equity, and infrastructure. The Department of Basic Education in Uttar Pradesh uses these findings to drive target setting and policy interventions.

43. (B) Mukhya Mantri Bal Seva Yojana
Mukhya Mantri Bal Seva Yojana was launched to provide financial aid and maintenance to children orphaned during the COVID-19 pandemic, focusing on child welfare under SDG 1 and SDG 3. Conversely, schemes like Mission Shakti, Mukhya Mantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana, and Mukhya Mantri Vivah Hetu Anudan Yojana specifically address gender equality, safety, and female empowerment under SDG 5.

44. (B) Nominated expert or designated Minister
Under the organizational framework of the State Transformation Commission in Uttar Pradesh, the Chief Minister acts as the ex-officio Chairperson. The Vice-Chairperson is a nominated subject matter expert or a designated Cabinet Minister appointed by the state government to lead daily administrative operations, coordinate policy research, oversee expert committees, and manage transformation initiatives.

45. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The Aspirational Districts in Uttar Pradesh belong to specific administrative divisions.

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CHAPTER 14
Government Budget and Financial System

1. In which city of Uttar Pradesh was Allahabad Bank, one of the oldest joint-stock banks in India, established in 1865?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Allahabad (Prayagraj)
(C) Kanpur
(D) Lucknow

2. Which bank serves as the Convenor Bank for the State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) State Bank of India
(B) Punjab National Bank
(C) Union Bank of India
(D) Bank of Baroda

3. India's first Regional Rural Bank, Prathama Bank, was established in 1975 with its headquarters in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Moradabad
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Bareilly

4. Consider the following statements regarding SIDBI (Small Industries Development Bank of India):
I. Its principal headquarters is located in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
II. It was established in 1990 under an Act of the Parliament of India.
III. It functions as the principal financial institution for promotion and financing of the MSME sector.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

5. Under which Article of the Constitution of India is the Annual Financial Statement (State Budget) of Uttar Pradesh presented before the State Legislature?
(A) Article 112
(B) Article 202
(C) Article 206
(D) Article 267

6. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh receives the largest share of tax devolution among all states under the recommendations of the Fifteenth Finance Commission.
Reason (R): Population and income distance carry significant weightage in the tax devolution formula applied by the Fifteenth Finance Commission.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

7. The Uttar Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act was enacted in which year to ensure long-term financial stability?
(A) 2001
(B) 2004
(C) 2007
(D) 2010

8. The Uttar Pradesh Stock Exchange (UPSE), which was a premier stock exchange of Northern India, was situated in which city?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Kanpur
(D) Agra

9. Consider the following statements regarding tax revenues of the Government of Uttar Pradesh:
I. State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) is the single largest source of the state's Own Tax Revenue.
II. Stamp and Registration fees form a major non-tax revenue component of the state.
III. State Excise Duty is levied on the

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26. Arrange the following budget formulation steps in the Government of Uttar Pradesh in correct chronological sequence:
1. Issue of Budget Circular by the Finance Department to all departments
2. Preparation and submission of departmental estimates to Finance Department
3. Scrutiny and compilation of estimates by Finance Department
4. Presentation of Budget in Vidhan Sabha by the Finance Minister

(A) $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4$
(B) $2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4$
(C) $1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4$
(D) $3 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4$

27. The headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh State Cooperative Bank is situated in which district?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Varanasi

28. Consider the following statements regarding the Consolidated Fund of Uttar Pradesh:
I. It is established under Article 266(1) of the Constitution of India.
II. All revenues received by the State Government and loans raised by it are credited to this fund.
III. No money can be withdrawn from this fund without authorization from the Governor alone, without Legislative approval.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

29. Which of the following is correct regarding Public Debt of the Uttar Pradesh State Government?
(A) Internal debt includes loans from market borrowings, financial bodies, and Centre.
(B) Uttar Pradesh is constitutionally permitted to borrow funds directly from foreign institutions without Central Government sanction.
(C) State Development Loans (SDLs) issued periodically by the UP Government represent non-negotiable financial market instruments.
(D) Public Debt categories completely exclude Small Savings, Provident Funds, and deposit liabilities of government employees.

30. Which of the following is NOT a direct source of Own Tax Revenue for the Government of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Land Revenue
(B) Stamp and Registration Fees
(C) State Excise Duty
(D) Corporation Tax

31. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) play a significant role in promoting financial inclusion in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): RRBs are mandated to extend 75% of their total adjusted net bank credit to priority sectors, including agriculture and small enterprises.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

32. As per the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), which Indian state leads in the total number of beneficiary accounts opened?
(A) Bihar
(B) West Bengal
(C) Uttar Pradesh
(D) Madhya Pradesh

33. Which section or wing of the State Government in Uttar Pradesh is responsible for maintaining the e-Kosh portal for financial management and treasuries?
(A) Directorate of Institutional Finance
(B) Directorate of Treasuries
(C) UP Financial Corporation
(D) Department of Commercial Tax

34. Loans sanctioned to the Uttar Pradesh Government by NABARD under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) are primarily utilized for which sector?
(A) Rural roads, bridges, and irrigation works
(B) Urban Information Technology Parks and software hubs
(C) Strategic defence industrial corridors and manufacturing zones
(D) Foreign trade promotion and export processing infrastructure

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18. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Capital expenditure in the Uttar Pradesh budget has seen a significant increase in recent financial years.
Reason (R): The State Government has focused heavily on infrastructure creation, including expressways, metro rail projects, and industrial corridors.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

19. Where is the Regional Office of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) located in Uttar Pradesh that handles currency management and banking operations for the region?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Noida
(D) Varanasi

20. Which of the following items constitutes the largest component of Non-Tax Revenue for the Government of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Receipts from State Excise Duties and Licenses
(B) Collection from Land Revenue and Land Mutuals
(C) General Services, Interest and Social Services
(D) Stamp Duty and Registration Fee Collections

21. Consider the following statements regarding the State Finance Commission of Uttar Pradesh:
I. It is constituted by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh every five years.
II. It makes recommendations regarding the distribution of net proceeds of taxes between the state and Panchayats/Urban Local Bodies.
III. Its recommendations are binding on the State Legislative Assembly.
IV. The First State Finance Commission of Uttar Pradesh was set up under the provisions of Article 243-I.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

22. Which of the following pairs of financial scheme and its primary objective in Uttar Pradesh is CORRECTLY matched?
(A) Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana – Direct credit assistance for setting up heavy industrial projects
(B) Kanya Sumangala Yojana – Debt waiver and subsidy scheme for small and marginal farmers
(C) Kisan Credit Card Scheme – Monthly pension distribution network for elderly senior citizens
(D) ODOP Margin Money Scheme – Capital financial grant for MSME units in designated crafts

23. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Bank / Financial Institution in UP)
P. Prathama Bank (First RRB)
Q. Aryavart Bank
R. Baroda UP Bank
S. Allahabad Bank (Historical)
List II: (Sponsoring / Originating Bank)
1. Syndicate Bank
2. Bank of India
3. Bank of Baroda
4. Merged into Indian Bank
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

24. In the budget documents of Uttar Pradesh, what does 'Primary Deficit' represent?
(A) Revenue Deficit minus Capital Receipts
(B) Total Expenditure minus Total Revenue Receipts
(C) Fiscal Deficit minus Interest Payments
(D) Revenue Expenditure minus Revenue Receipts

25. Under the Lead Bank Scheme in Uttar Pradesh, which financial institution acts as the Nodal Agency at the national level to oversee rural credit alignment?
(A) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
(B) State Bank of India (SBI)
(C) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)
(D) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

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build state indicator frameworks, create digital dashboards, and continuously assess district performance to achieve national Agenda 2030 objectives.

55. (B) Economics and Statistics Division
The Economics and Statistics Division functions as the primary administrative unit under the Planning Department in Uttar Pradesh for statistical data management. It collects, compiles, analyzes, and publishes vital socio-economic data, including Gross State Domestic Product, per capita income, prices, and industrial output, serving as the official statistical authority for state-level policy decisions.

56. (C) Number of international airports
Under NITI Aayog's Aspirational Districts evaluation framework, the Infrastructure theme evaluates grassroots public amenities essential for daily life. Key parameters measured include household electrification, rural road connectivity, access to potable drinking water, toilet access, and internet connectivity via Common Service Centres. International airport density is a macro-infrastructure metric not included in this evaluation.

57. (B) 3 years
Under the operational rules governing the State Transformation Commission in Uttar Pradesh, non-official expert members are appointed to serve a standard tenure of three years. These domain experts from economics, technology, agriculture, social development, and industry provide specialized policy inputs, assist in strategic planning, and review sector-specific development initiatives throughout their tenure.

58. (D) I, II, III and IV
Uttar Pradesh exhibits distinct regional economic characteristics across its four planning zones. Western UP leads in agricultural productivity and industrialization. Purvanchal is characterized by dense population and small landholdings. Bundelkhand faces arid conditions, rocky soil, and frequent droughts. Central UP serves as an administrative and economic hub centered around Lucknow and Kanpur.

59. (B) Agra
The eight districts designated under NITI Aayog's Aspirational Districts Programme in Uttar Pradesh are Bahraich, Balrampur, Chandauli, Chitrakoot, Fatehpur, Shravasti, Siddharthnagar, and Sonbhadra. Agra is an industrially and commercially developed district in Western Uttar Pradesh and is not included in the list of transformational aspirational districts receiving special targeted development tracking.

60. (B) UPNEDA (Renewable Energy Agency)
Uttar Pradesh New and Renewable Energy Development Agency (UPNEDA) acts as the state nodal agency for promoting, implementing, and coordinating renewable energy programs in Uttar Pradesh. Under NITI Aayog's State Energy and Climate Index framework, UPNEDA executes solar power policies, off-grid clean energy installations, bio-energy projects, and comprehensive energy efficiency initiatives state-wide.

61. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Mukhyamantri Nagar Srijan Yojana focuses on urban development in newly included municipal areas under SDG 11. Mukhyamantri Suposhan Ghar Yojana targets malnutrition and health outcomes under SDG 2 and SDG 3. UP Solar Energy Policy drives clean renewable energy targets under SDG 7, while Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana provides free coaching under SDG 4.

62. (C) Health and Basic Education
Under Uttar Pradesh's Aspirational Blocks Programme, key focus is directed towards improving human development metrics in backward administrative blocks. Health and Basic Education form the core priority sectors, receiving targeted funding, monitoring, and personnel allocation to reduce maternal and child mortality, improve nutritional outcomes, enhance school enrollment, and boost foundational learning metrics state-wide.

63. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
As per NITI Aayog's National Multidimensional Poverty Index Report 2023, Shravasti district in Uttar Pradesh registered the largest drop in poverty headcount percentage nationwide, dropping from 74.38 percent in 2015-16 to 52.56 percent in 2019-21. Shravasti is also one of the eight designated transformational Aspirational Districts in Uttar Pradesh state today.

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35. Consider the following statements regarding Gender Budgeting in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Gender budgeting involves allocating specific budget components targeting women's empowerment and welfare.
II. Uttar Pradesh has incorporated a separate Gender Budget statement in its state budget presentation.
III. Schemes like Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana form part of gender-focused budget allocations.
IV. Gender budgeting eliminates the need for general welfare schemes in the state budget.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

36. If Uttar Pradesh state experiences a rise in Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW), which city's data among the following directly contributes to this index as an official survey centre in UP?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Mirzapur
(C) Chitrakoot
(D) Ballia

37. Under the provisions of the Constitution, who lays the Audit Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) relating to the accounts of Uttar Pradesh before the State Legislature?
(A) Chief Minister of UP
(B) Finance Minister of UP
(C) Speaker of Vidhan Sabha
(D) Governor of UP

38. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Budget / Financial Term)
P. Revenue Deficit
Q. Fiscal Deficit
R. Capital Expenditure
S. Ways and Means Advances (WMA)
List II: (Definition / Scope in UP Context)
1. Excess of Revenue Expenditure over Revenue Receipts
2. Total borrowing requirement of the State Government
3. Expenditure creating physical assets like bridges and roads
4. Temporary advance facility provided by RBI to State Government to bridge cash flow mismatches
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

39. Which of the following pairs of financial institution and its headquarters in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) SIDBI – Lucknow
(B) UP Stock Exchange – Prayagraj
(C) UP State Financial Corporation – Kanpur
(D) UP Cooperative Bank – Lucknow

40. The Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of UP (PICUP) was established in which year to promote medium and large-scale industrial projects?
(A) 1962
(B) 1972
(C) 1982
(D) 1992

41. Which of the following correct chronological orders shows the launching/passing of major economic and financial developments related to Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Establishment of UPSFC → Establishment of SIDBI in Lucknow → Implementation of UPGST Act
(B) Implementation of UPGST Act → Establishment of UPSFC → Establishment of SIDBI in Lucknow
(C) Establishment of SIDBI in Lucknow → Implementation of UPGST Act → Establishment of UPSFC
(D) Establishment of UPSFC → Implementation of UPGST Act → Establishment of SIDBI in Lucknow

42. Which of the following is NOT an Own Tax Revenue item of the Government of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Central Goods and Services Tax
(B) State Taxes on Agricultural Land and Income
(C) State Taxes on Motor Vehicles and Transport
(D) State Duties levied on Electricity Consumption

43. Consider the following statements regarding the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly:
I. It examines the Audit Reports of the

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Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) presented to the House.
II. Its chairperson is traditionally appointed from the opposition party.
III. It has the executive power to sanction extra funds to state government departments.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

44. Which tax was completely subsumed under the Goods and Services Tax (GST) when it was rolled out in Uttar Pradesh in 2017?
(A) Basic Customs Duty
(B) State Entertainment Tax
(C) Stamp Duty on property transactions
(D) Direct Income Tax

45. In Uttar Pradesh, which body is responsible for recommending the distribution of financial resources between the State Government and the Panchayati Raj Institutions?
(A) State Finance Commission
(B) NITI Aayog Governing Council
(C) Reserve Bank of India
(D) Union Finance Commission

46. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme has significantly reduced farmers' reliance on informal money lenders in rural Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): KCC provides timely credit to farmers for crop production and agricultural operational needs at subsidized interest rates.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

47. What is the statutory target for Fiscal Deficit as a percentage of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) normally mandated under the UP Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act?
(A) 1.5%
(B) 3.0%
(C) 5.0%
(D) 6.5%

48. What is meant by 'Capital Budget' in the context of the Uttar Pradesh Government Budget?
(A) It consists exclusively of routine tax and non-tax revenue receipts along with regular revenue expenditures of state departments.
(B) It includes only tax revenues collected by the Commercial Tax Department and state excise revenue administration units.
(C) It consists of capital receipts and payments for asset creation and debt liquidation.
(D) It deals exclusively with routine administrative expenses, salary liabilities, pension commitments, and interest charges.

49. Consider the following statements regarding financial inclusion schemes active in Uttar Pradesh:
I. PM Jan Dhan Yojana provides zero-balance savings bank accounts.
II. PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana offers life insurance cover to account holders.
III. PM Suraksha Bima Yojana provides accidental insurance cover.
IV. Atal Pension Yojana guarantees a fixed minimum pension to unorganized sector workers.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) II and III only
(D) I, III and IV only

50. Who among the following is authorized to make advances out of the Contingency Fund of Uttar Pradesh to meet unforeseen expenditure pending approval by the State Legislature?
(A) State Finance Minister of Uttar Pradesh
(B) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
(C) Accountant General of Uttar Pradesh
(D) Governor of Uttar Pradesh

51. In which year was the first State Finance Commission of Uttar Pradesh constituted under Article 243-I of the Constitution?
(A) 1950
(B) 1975
(C) 1994
(D) 2005

52. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (UP State Tax / Fiscal Term)
P. State Excise
Q. Stamp Duty

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R. SGST
S. Tax Devolution
List II: (Description / Category)
1. Tax levied on alcoholic liquor for human consumption
2. Tax paid during registration of property documents
3. State portion of multi-stage indirect tax on goods and services
4. Share of central taxes transferred to UP under Finance Commission formula
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

53. Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) in Uttar Pradesh function at which level of the cooperative credit structure?
(A) Village / Grassroot level
(B) District central administrative level
(C) Apex state cooperative banking level
(D) Divisional administrative zone level

54. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Revenue expenditure of Uttar Pradesh includes spending on salaries, pensions, interest payments, and administrative maintenance.
Statement II: Revenue expenditure leads to the creation of permanent physical capital assets for the state government.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

55. Allahabad Bank, founded in Uttar Pradesh, was merged into which public sector bank in April 2020?
(A) Punjab National Bank
(B) Indian Bank
(C) Canara Bank
(D) Bank of Baroda

56. In Uttar Pradesh, which financial portal has been implemented for seamless electronic submission and processing of bills by treasuries?
(A) State e-Procurement Public Portal
(B) Kanya Sumangala Welfare Portal
(C) e-Kosh / Cyber Treasury System
(D) Nivesh Mitra Single Window Portal

57. Consider the following statements regarding State Development Loans (SDLs) raised by Uttar Pradesh:
I. SDLs are market borrowings raised by the State Government.
II. The issuance and debt management of SDLs are conducted by the Reserve Bank of India.
III. SDLs carry an explicit sovereign guarantee from the International Monetary Fund.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

58. Which of the following is correct regarding the UP State Financial Corporation (UPSFC)?
(A) It was established under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951.
(B) Its head office is located in Varanasi.
(C) It provides long-term finance only to large central public sector enterprises.
(D) It was established in the year 1995.

59. Under the Lead Bank Scheme, which public sector bank is designated as the Lead Bank for the largest number of districts in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) State Bank of India
(B) Bank of Baroda
(C) Union Bank of India
(D) Central Bank of India

60. If the Government of Uttar Pradesh borrows money from the domestic market to fund construction of the Ganga Expressway, this transaction is recorded under which section of the State Budget?
(A) Revenue Receipts
(B) Capital Receipts
(C) Revenue Expenditure
(D) Non-Tax Revenue

61. The state-level nodal agency for implementation of credit-linked subsidy under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in rural areas of UP is:
(A) Khadi and Village Industries Board / Commission
(B) Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority (UPSIDA)

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foreign debt
(C) Administrative funding of local body elections
(D) Temporary cash flow mismatches

80. In Uttar Pradesh budget terminology, 'Committed Expenditure' primarily includes payments towards:
(A) New expressway and highway construction projects
(B) Rural irrigation canal network development
(C) Salaries, pensions, and interest
(D) Industrial development subsidy grants

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1. Collateral-free micro-credit to non-corporate small businesses
2. Micro-credit facility to urban street vendors
3. Bank loans to SC/ST and women entrepreneurs for greenfield enterprises
4. Provision of small loans to low-income households through MFIs and SHGs

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

70. Which of the following state taxes contributes to the State's Own Tax Revenue in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Central Corporation Tax
(B) Union Excise Duty on Goods
(C) Personal Income Tax Collection
(D) Stamp Duty

71. In Uttar Pradesh, which authority approves the Demands for Grants presented in the State Budget?
(A) Governor of Uttar Pradesh upon executive recommendation
(B) Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)
(C) State Finance Commission of Uttar Pradesh
(D) High Court of Judicature at Allahabad

72. Which of the following pairs is CORRECTLY matched?
(A) Article 266(1) – Contingency Fund emergency reserve of the State
(B) Article 267(2) – Consolidated Fund revenue repository of the State
(C) Article 202 – Annual Financial Statement
(D) Article 243-I – State Election Commission administrative body

73. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) regulates which financial sector entities operating in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Regional Rural Banks and Credit Cooperatives
(B) Stock Exchanges and Capital Market Brokers
(C) Mutual Funds and Asset Management Companies
(D) Insurance Companies

74. If the State Government of Uttar Pradesh incurs expenditure on payment of interest on past borrowings, under which budget head is this expense categorized?
(A) Revenue Expenditure
(B) Capital Expenditure on Development
(C) Non-Tax Revenue Receipts
(D) Capital Receipts and Borrowings

75. In which district of Uttar Pradesh was the head office of Prathama UP Gramin Bank established following the merger of Prathama Bank and Sarva UP Gramin Bank?
(A) Meerut District
(B) Moradabad
(C) Lucknow District
(D) Agra District

76. What type of tax is the State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) collected in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Direct Corporate Tax
(B) Indirect Tax
(C) Origin-based Direct Income Tax
(D) Progressive Wealth Tax

77. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) in Uttar Pradesh coordinates between commercial banks and government agencies to achieve target credit flow in the state.
Statement II: SLBC is chaired by the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

78. Which of the following is NOT a central regulatory body governing financial markets/ institutions operating in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
(B) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
(C) PICUP
(D) Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA)

79. Ways and Means Advances (WMA) provided by RBI to the Uttar Pradesh Government serve to meet what kind of financial requirement?
(A) Long-term state infrastructure capital requirements
(B) Permanent settlement and repayment of

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office from Moradabad, and Baroda UP Bank is headquartered in Gorakhpur, matching all regional headquarters correctly with their respective financial bodies.

11. (A) Article 243-I
Article 243-I of the Constitution mandates the Governor of a state to establish a State Finance Commission at the expiration of every five years. The commission reviews the financial position of Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh and recommends principles for distributing net tax proceeds between the state government and rural local self-governing bodies.

12. (C) Article 267(2)
Article 267(2) of the Constitution empowers the Legislature of a State to establish a Contingency Fund in the nature of an imprest. Held on behalf of the Governor of Uttar Pradesh, this fund enables executive advances to meet urgent, unforeseen expenditures pending statutory authorization from the state legislature through supplementary demand grants.

13. (A) UP State Financial Corporation → PICUP → UP Stock Exchange
Uttar Pradesh State Financial Corporation was established in 1954 under the State Financial Corporations Act of 1951. Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of UP was subsequently set up in 1972 to aid industrial promotion. The UP Stock Exchange was established later in 1982, forming the accurate chronological sequence of these premier organizations.

14. (C) State Finance Minister
In Uttar Pradesh, the annual state budget is formally presented on the floor of the Vidhan Sabha by the State Finance Minister. The presentation details estimated state revenues, proposed development expenditures, and policy commitments for the upcoming fiscal year on behalf of the government, followed by legislative discussion and voting on grants.

15. (A) I and II only
Under Fifteenth Finance Commission recommendations covering 2021 to 2026, Uttar Pradesh receives the highest share of central tax devolution among all states at approximately 17.939 percent. The allocation formula explicitly incorporates forest and ecology criteria alongside income distance and demographic indicators to ensure balanced regional fiscal distribution across all recipient states.

16. (C) State governments may change GST rates without approval of GST Council.
Under the Goods and Services Tax framework implemented across Uttar Pradesh on July 1, 2017, state governments cannot unilaterally alter tax rates. All decisions regarding rate adjustments, exemptions, and statutory classifications require collective deliberation and formal approval by the federal GST Council, which comprises representatives from both the Centre and states.

17. (B) Public Financial Management System (PFMS)
Public Financial Management System is an end-to-end digital financial network operated by the Central Government that facilitates Direct Benefit Transfer payments under central schemes like PM-KISAN. It ensures transparent, direct, and real-time electronic fund settlement into verified bank accounts of beneficiaries, eliminating intermediaries and administrative delays across districts of Uttar Pradesh.

18. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Capital expenditure in the Uttar Pradesh state budget has experienced substantial growth due to prioritized spending on public infrastructure. The state government has invested heavily in constructing expressways, expanding metro rail networks, and establishing industrial corridors, which directly drives capital asset creation and explains the sustained increase in developmental capital budget allocations.

19. (A) Kanpur
The main Regional Office of the Reserve Bank of India in Uttar Pradesh is located at Kanpur. This office oversees banking regulation, public debt management, financial inclusion programs, and currency management for the region, housing essential infrastructural capabilities including currency vaults and public accounts departments serving the entire geographical domain of Uttar Pradesh.

20. (C) General Services, Interest and Social Services
Non-tax revenues of Uttar Pradesh comprise non-tax fiscal collections raised from non-

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Allahabad (Prayagraj)
Allahabad Bank was established on June 24, 1865, in the city of Allahabad, which is currently known as Prayagraj, located in Uttar Pradesh. Founded by a group of European businessmen, it holds historical significance as one of the oldest joint-stock commercial banks in India until its eventual amalgamation into Indian Bank in April 2020.

2. (D) Bank of Baroda
Bank of Baroda serves as the Convenor Bank for the State Level Bankers' Committee in Uttar Pradesh. In this role, it acts as the primary coordinator between commercial banks, financial institutions, and state government departments to facilitate systemic credit deployment, review banking performance, and promote financial inclusion initiatives across all districts of the state.

3. (A) Moradabad
Prathama Bank was established on October 2, 1975, with its headquarters located at Moradabad in Uttar Pradesh. It was the very first Regional Rural Bank setup in India under the Regional Rural Banks Ordinance of 1975, sponsored by Syndicate Bank to provide institutional credit and financial services to rural populations.

4. (D) I, II and III
Small Industries Development Bank of India was set up in 1990 under an Act of Parliament, with its principal headquarters situated in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. It operates as the principal financial institution responsible for promoting, financing, and developing micro, small, and medium enterprises, while coordinating functions of other institutions engaged in similar activities.

5. (B) Article 202
Article 202 of the Constitution of India mandates that the Governor of a state shall cause to be laid before the House or Houses of the Legislature an Annual Financial Statement for every financial year. This constitutional provision governs the presentation of the official budget showing estimated receipts and expenditure of Uttar Pradesh.

6. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Uttar Pradesh receives the largest share of central tax devolution among all Indian states due to the distribution formula applied by the Fifteenth Finance Commission. This formula assigns significant weightage to criteria such as population and income distance, where Uttar Pradesh scores high due to its massive population size and relative per capita income gap.

7. (B) 2004
The Uttar Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act was enacted in 2004 to ensure long-term macro-economic stability and fiscal sustainability. The legislation mandates prudence in state financial management by establishing statutory targets to reduce revenue deficit, contain fiscal deficit within sustainable limits, and improve overall fiscal transparency in governance.

8. (C) Kanpur
The Uttar Pradesh Stock Exchange was established in 1982 in Kanpur, which historically served as a major industrial and financial center in Northern India. The exchange was created to provide trading facilities for regional investors and capital raising avenues for regional companies before being officially derecognized due to market modernization reforms.

9. (B) I, III and IV only
State Goods and Services Tax forms the largest single component of Uttar Pradesh's Own Tax Revenue. State Excise Duty is charged on human-consumption alcoholic liquor, while VAT remains applicable to specified petroleum products. Stamp and registration fees represent tax revenue rather than non-tax revenue, establishing the exact composition of the state's tax structure.

10. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Small Industries Development Bank of India is headquartered in Lucknow, while the Uttar Pradesh State Financial Corporation has its main administrative setup in Kanpur. Prathama UP Gramin Bank operates its head

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(C) State Bank of India Lead District Banking Division
(D) Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation Nodal Operations Cell

62. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Deficit financing through heavy market borrowing increases the debt-servicing burden on the future budgets of Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Debt servicing involves payment of annual interest and repayment of principal amounts, which form part of committed revenue expenditure.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

63. Which of the following statements regarding the Public Account of Uttar Pradesh (Article 266(2)) is INCORRECT?
(A) It includes public funds such as state employee provident funds, small savings schemes, and departmental judicial deposits.
(B) Moneys held in the Public Account do not belong directly to the government and must ultimately be repaid to respective depositors.
(C) Payments and disbursements from this operational account are executed directly through routine executive administrative action.
(D) Withdrawals require prior legislative approval for every single transaction.

64. Which central regulatory body oversees the capital market operations, stock brokers, and regional exchanges operating in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Reserve Bank of India
(B) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI)
(C) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
(D) NABARD

65. Consider the following statements regarding the budget process in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly:
I. A Money Bill can be introduced only in the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha), not in the Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad).
II. The Legislative Council has limited powers to delay a Money Bill for a maximum of 14 days.
III. The Governor's prior recommendation is required for introducing a Money Bill.
IV. Demands for Grants are voted upon by both the Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad with equal voting rights.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

66. What is the main objective of the 'Single Nodal Agency' (SNA) model introduced for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) implementation in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) To expand executive and political discretion in departmental spending decisions
(B) To systematically convert central sector grant allocations into long-term state liabilities
(C) To completely eliminate routine statutory state legislative audit procedures
(D) To enable timely fund transfers and efficient scheme monitoring

67. What constitutes 'Fiscal Deficit' in the Uttar Pradesh State Budget?
(A) Total Expenditure minus Total Receipts excluding borrowings
(B) Excess of net tax revenue receipts over total capital sector receipts
(C) Excess of routine departmental revenue expenditure over total revenue receipts
(D) Total gross market borrowings reduced by committed annual interest payments

68. Which city in Uttar Pradesh hosts a Sub-Office/ Branch of the Reserve Bank of India, apart from its main Regional Office at Kanpur?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Meerut
(C) Lucknow
(D) Jhansi

69. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Scheme / Agency in UP)
P. MUDRA Scheme
Q. PM SVANidhi
R. Stand-Up India
S. UP Micro Finance Sector
List II: (Financial Nodal Target / Domain)

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statutory sources. The largest component consists of receipts from general services, interest receipts on state loans, social services fees, and administrative charges. Items like excise duties and stamp fees represent own tax revenues rather than non-tax revenue receipts of the state government.

21. (A) I, II and IV only
The State Finance Commission is constituted by the Governor under Article 243-I of the Constitution every five years to recommend tax sharing between the state and local bodies. While its recommendations carry significant advisory weight, they are not legally binding on the State Legislative Assembly, which retains ultimate legislative authority over public finances.

22. (D) ODOP Margin Money Scheme – Capital financial grant for MSME units in designated crafts
One District One Product Margin Money Scheme provides financial assistance and capital subsidy grants to micro, small, and medium enterprises producing designated traditional crafts in Uttar Pradesh. Schemes like Kanya Sumangala target girl child welfare, while Kisan Credit Cards cater to crop production credit, confirming the accuracy of the ODOP pairing.

23. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Prathama Bank was sponsored by Syndicate Bank upon its establishment in 1975. Aryavart Bank is sponsored by Bank of India, whereas Baroda UP Bank is sponsored by Bank of Baroda. Historical Allahabad Bank completed its structural integration by merging into Indian Bank in April 2020, correctly pairing each banking institution.

24. (C) Fiscal Deficit minus Interest Payments
Primary Deficit in budgetary accounting represents the government's total borrowing requirements excluding interest liabilities accrued from past public borrowings. It is calculated by subtracting annual interest payments from the overall fiscal deficit, reflecting the current fiscal stance and fresh net borrowing needs of the Uttar Pradesh government for the financial year.

25. (D) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
The Lead Bank Scheme was introduced by the Reserve Bank of India to coordinate institutional credit deployment in rural sectors. RBI acts as the principal central regulatory authority overseeing the implementation of the scheme across all districts in Uttar Pradesh, designating commercial banks to lead credit planning and financial inclusion efforts locally.

26. (A) 1 → 2 → 3 → 4
The budget formulation process in Uttar Pradesh begins with the Finance Department issuing the Budget Circular to administrative departments. Departments submit estimated revenues and expenditures, which are subsequently scrutinized and compiled by the Finance Department. The finalized document is then presented to the Vidhan Sabha by the State Finance Minister for approval.

27. (B) Lucknow
The head office of the Uttar Pradesh State Cooperative Bank is located in Lucknow. Serving as the apex body in the short-term cooperative credit structure of the state, it coordinates with district central cooperative banks and primary agricultural credit societies to provide credit support for rural development, agriculture, and allied sector activities.

28. (A) I and II only
The Consolidated Fund of Uttar Pradesh is established under Article 266(1) of the Constitution, receiving all state revenues, loans, and loan repayments. Money can only be withdrawn following formal legislative authorization through Appropriation Acts passed by the State Legislature, making the third statement incorrect as executive or gubernatorial approval alone is insufficient.

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29. (A) Internal debt includes loans from market borrowings, financial bodies, and Centre.
Internal debt of the Uttar Pradesh Government consists of public borrowings raised within India, including State Development Loans, loans from autonomous financial institutions, and central loans. Under Article 293 of the Constitution, states cannot borrow directly from foreign sources and require Central Government consent if central loans remain outstanding, making this description accurate.

30. (D) Corporation Tax
Corporation Tax is a direct tax levied and collected exclusively by the Central Government on corporate incomes. While a share of central

tax collections is transferred to Uttar Pradesh under central tax devolution, Corporation Tax does not form part of the State's Own Tax Revenue, unlike Land Revenue, State Excise, and Stamp Duties.

31. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Regional Rural Banks play an essential role in broadening financial inclusion across rural Uttar Pradesh by offering accessible institutional banking services. Their impact is driven by regulatory mandates requiring them to direct 75 percent of their adjusted net bank credit to priority sectors, including agriculture, small business enterprises, and rural micro-activities.

32. (C) Uttar Pradesh
Uttar Pradesh leads all Indian states in the total number of bank accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana. Due to its large population base and aggressive administrative drive for financial inclusion, millions of unbanked citizens in the state were successfully integrated into the formal banking system through zero-balance accounts.

33. (B) Directorate of Treasuries
The Directorate of Treasuries, functioning under the Finance Department of Uttar Pradesh, is responsible for managing administrative treasuries and operating financial portals like e-Kosh. The system streamlines electronic payment processing, treasury accounting, bill tracking, and budget monitoring across state government offices, ensuring financial transparency and efficient fund settlement.

34. (A) Rural roads, bridges, and irrigation works
Loans extended to the Uttar Pradesh Government by NABARD under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund are specifically designated for developing rural public assets. These funds finance the construction of rural roads, bridges, watershed management projects, minor irrigation networks, and social infrastructure, strengthening physical connectivity and productivity across agricultural rural zones.

35. (A) I, II and III only
Gender budgeting involves allocating specific budgetary resources towards women's development and socio-economic empowerment. Uttar Pradesh incorporates a dedicated Gender Budget statement highlighting schemes like Kanya Sumangala. However, gender budgeting complements rather than eliminates general public welfare expenditures, ensuring targeted focus alongside comprehensive social development funding across government departments.

36. (A) Kanpur
Kanpur serves as a designated industrial center for collecting pricing data used in constructing the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers in India. Compiled by the Labour Bureau, this index measures price fluctuations in goods and services consumed by industrial workers, with major industrial cities contributing primary field-level data.

37. (D) Governor of UP
Under Article 151(2) of the Constitution of India, the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General relating to the accounts of Uttar Pradesh are submitted to the Governor. The Governor then causes these official audit reports to be laid before the State Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council for review.

38. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Revenue Deficit marks the shortfall where operational revenue expenditure exceeds revenue receipts. Fiscal Deficit represents total government borrowing requirements. Capital Expenditure creates long-term physical assets, and Ways and Means Advances provide temporary liquidity support from the Reserve Bank of India to manage operational cash flow mismatches in Uttar Pradesh treasury accounts.

39. (B) UP Stock Exchange – Prayagraj
The Uttar Pradesh Stock Exchange was established and located in Kanpur, not Prayagraj. Kanpur served as the premier financial and industrial center of Northern India when the exchange was incorporated. The headquarters of SIDBI in Lucknow, UPSFC in Kanpur, and UP Cooperative Bank in Lucknow are all correctly matched.

40. (B) 1972
The Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of UP was established in 1972 as a state-owned industrial development corporation. Created to foster medium and large-scale industrial enterprise growth across Uttar Pradesh, it provides financial assistance,

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term loans, project appraisal services, and equity participation to industrial ventures in the state.

41. (A) Establishment of UPSFC → Establishment of SIDBI in Lucknow → Implementation of UPGST Act
Uttar Pradesh State Financial Corporation was established in 1954 under the State Financial Corporations Act of 1951. Small Industries Development Bank of India set up its national headquarters in Lucknow in 1990. The Uttar Pradesh Goods and Services Tax Act came into effect later on July 1, 2017, establishing this exact chronological sequence.

42. (A) Central Goods and Services Tax
Central Goods and Services Tax is levied and collected directly by the Central Government on intra-state supplies. While the Centre transfers a proportion of central tax revenues back to Uttar Pradesh under Finance Commission devolution, CGST itself is a central tax revenue item rather than the state's Own Tax Revenue.

43. (A) I and II only
The Public Accounts Committee of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly examines CAG audit reports on state accounts and is conventionally headed by an opposition member. However, it lacks executive authority to sanction extra departmental funds, as sanctioning spending falls under legislative voting mechanisms and executive financial administration within government procedures.

44. (B) State Entertainment Tax
State Entertainment Tax was subsumed under the Goods and Services Tax framework when UPGST was implemented on July 1, 2017. Direct taxes like Income Tax, federal import charges like Basic Customs Duty, and real estate charges like Stamp Duty remained outside the scope of GST indirect tax integration.

45. (A) State Finance Commission
The State Finance Commission, constituted under Article 243-I of the Constitution, is tasked with recommending principles for allocating net tax revenues between the State Government and Panchayati Raj Institutions in Uttar Pradesh. It also advises on grant-in-aid allocations to strengthen the financial governance and operational capacity of local bodies.

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46. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Kisan Credit Card scheme has successfully curbed rural dependence on non-institutional money lenders in Uttar Pradesh. By providing timely, affordable short-term credit for crop production and operational agricultural needs at subsidized interest rates, KCC offers farmers a reliable formal financing mechanism, directly reducing reliance on high-interest informal credit sources.

47. (B) 3.0%
The Uttar Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act mandates a target fiscal deficit cap of 3 percent of Gross State Domestic Product. This target promotes macro-fiscal stability by constraining government market borrowings, preventing excessive debt accumulation, and ensuring sustainable debt management practices within the state budget framework.

48. (C) It consists of capital receipts and payments for asset creation and debt liquidation.
Capital Budget in Uttar Pradesh budget accounting reflects financial transactions that alter state liabilities or assets. It comprises capital receipts, such as public market borrowings and loan recoveries, and capital expenditures dedicated to constructing public physical infrastructure, funding capital investments, and repaying public debt principal amounts.

49. (B) I, II, III and IV
PM Jan Dhan Yojana offers zero-balance accounts, PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana provides life insurance cover, PM Suraksha Bima Yojana offers low-cost accidental insurance, and Atal Pension Yojana delivers guaranteed pensions for unorganized workers. All four schemes form integral components of the financial inclusion ecosystem active in Uttar Pradesh.

50. (D) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
Under Article 267(2) of the Constitution, the Contingency Fund of Uttar Pradesh is held on behalf of the Governor. The Governor alone is authorized to make advances out of this fund to meet unexpected state expenditures pending formal legislative authorization and approval through supplementary grants during subsequent legislative sessions.

45. Which type of soil dominates the damp Terai tract of Uttar Pradesh and is highly suited for water-intensive crops like paddy and sugarcane?
(A) Clayey alluvial soil high in organic content
(B) Coarse gravelly sandy soil low in organic matter
(C) Calcareous red sandy soil rich in iron oxide
(D) Saline-alkaline soil rich in soluble salts

46. Consider the following statements regarding Land Ceiling laws in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The ceiling laws aimed to restrict the maximum limit of agricultural land an individual or family could hold.
II. Under the 1960 Act and subsequent 1972 amendment, ceiling limits were differentiated based on land quality and irrigation availability.
III. Surplus land vested in the state government was designated for redistribution to landless agricultural laborers and marginalized households.
IV. Ceiling laws completely eliminated large landholdings without any litigation or legal challenges.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

47. Which pulse crop accounts for the largest area and production among all pulses cultivated in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Pigeon pea (Arhar)
(B) Lentil (Masoor)
(C) Green gram (Moong)
(D) Gram (Chana)

48. Severe gully erosion resulting in badland topography (ravines) in Uttar Pradesh is most extensively observed along the basins of which rivers?
(A) Ghaghara and Gandak
(B) Gomti and Sai
(C) Yamuna and Chambal
(D) Ramganga and Kosi

49. Consider the following statements regarding Bundelkhand soils in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Parwa is a light reddish-grey sandy loam soil.
II. Kabar is a dark, highly sticky clay soil that becomes difficult to plough when wet.
III. Mar is a dark black soil similar to black cotton soil with high moisture retention capacity.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

50. The expert committee constituted by the Government of India in 2016 to formulate a strategy for 'Doubling Farmers' Income' was headed by whom?
(A) Ramesh Chand
(B) M. S. Swaminathan
(C) Vijay Paul Sharma
(D) Ashok Dalwai

51. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act was passed by the Indian Parliament in which year?
(A) 2002
(B) 2006
(C) 2009
(D) 2013

52. Special Agro-Parks to promote food processing industries and agricultural supply chains in Uttar Pradesh have been set up by UPSIDC at which locations?
(A) Agra and Kanpur
(B) Meerut and Bareilly
(C) Lucknow and Varanasi
(D) Jhansi and Gorakhpur

53. Who is widely recognized as the Father of the Green Revolution in India?
(A) M. S. Swaminathan
(B) Dr. Verghese Kurien
(C) Dr. Norman Borlaug
(D) Chidambaram Subramaniam

54. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Micro-irrigation techniques like drip and sprinkler systems are being actively promoted in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Bundelkhand experiences frequent droughts, undulating terrain, and acute groundwater depletion.
In the context of the above statements, which

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61. (A) Khadi and Village Industries Board / Commission
The Khadi and Village Industries Commission, alongside the UP Khadi and Village Industries Board, acts as the primary state-level nodal agency implementing the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme in rural areas. They facilitate margin money subsidies and credit-linked support to establish micro-enterprises and generate employment across rural sectors.

62. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Deficit financing through heavy market borrowing increases future debt-servicing burdens on Uttar Pradesh state budgets. This occurs because debt servicing requires committed annual interest payments and principal repayments, which are funded out of regular revenue expenditure, directly constraining available financial resources for new developmental spending initiatives in subsequent financial years.

63. (D) Withdrawals require prior legislative approval for every single transaction.
The Public Account of Uttar Pradesh under Article 266(2) manages trust money like provident funds and departmental deposits where the state acts as a banker. Payments are processed through executive administrative action without needing prior legislative authorization for individual withdrawals, ensuring smooth day-to-day transaction processing for non-governmental public funds.

64. (C) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
The Securities and Exchange Board of India serves as the statutory central regulator governing capital market operations, stock brokers, listed corporate securities, and stock exchange activities across India, including Uttar Pradesh. It protects individual investor interests, ensures fair market trading practices, and regulates capital market financial intermediaries operating within the state.

65. (A) I, II and III only
A Money Bill can only originate in the Vidhan Sabha with the Governor's recommendation, and the Legislative Council can delay it for a maximum of 14 days. However, Demands for Grants are voted upon exclusively by the Vidhan Sabha, making statement IV incorrect while the first three statements remain constitutional facts.

66. (D) To enable timely fund transfers and efficient scheme monitoring
The Single Nodal Agency model was introduced for Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Uttar Pradesh to ensure streamlined fund utilization. By establishing a single bank account for each scheme at the state level, it enables real-time tracking of unspent balances, minimizes fund floating delays, and facilitates efficient direct transfers to end beneficiaries.

67. (A) Total Expenditure minus Total Receipts excluding borrowings
Fiscal Deficit measures the gap between total government expenditure and total receipts, excluding market borrowings and liabilities raised during the financial year. It reflects the total net borrowing requirement that the Uttar Pradesh Government must raise from financial markets and public institutions to cover its annual budget deficits.

68. (C) Lucknow
Apart from its primary Regional Office located in Kanpur, the Reserve Bank of India maintains a Sub-Office at Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh. This facility handles governmental banking operations, financial inclusion initiatives, and administrative liaison with the Uttar Pradesh State Secretariat and various central financial institutions situated in the capital.

69. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
MUDRA provides collateral-free micro-loans to non-corporate small businesses. PM SVANidhi grants micro-credit facilities to urban street vendors. Stand-Up India supports SC, ST, and women entrepreneurs establishing greenfield projects. Microfinance institutions deliver small loans to low-income households in Uttar Pradesh, establishing accurate matching definitions across all listed categories.

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70. (D) Stamp Duty
Stamp Duty and registration charges represent a principal direct component of the State's Own Tax Revenue in Uttar Pradesh. In contrast, Corporation Tax, Union Excise Duties, and Personal Income Tax are federal taxes collected by the Union Government and later

shared with states via central tax devolution recommendations.

71. (B) Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)
Under the constitutional procedures governing state finances, Demands for Grants presented in the Uttar Pradesh Budget are voted upon exclusively by the Legislative Assembly, known as the Vidhan Sabha. The assembly exercises sole authority to assent to, refuse, or reduce grant demands submitted by various administrative government departments.

72. (C) Article 202 – Annual Financial Statement
Article 202 of the Constitution specifically mandates the presentation of the Annual Financial Statement before the State Legislature. In contrast, Article 266(1) governs the Consolidated Fund, Article 267(2) pertains to the Contingency Fund, and Article 243-I provides for the State Finance Commission, making Article 202 the correctly matched pair.

73. (D) Insurance Companies
The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India is the statutory central regulatory body responsible for licensing, supervising, and regulating insurance and reinsurance companies operating in Uttar Pradesh. It ensures market solvency, protects policyholder interests, and enforces compliance standards across life and non-life insurance entities operating within the state.

74. (A) Revenue Expenditure
Interest payments made by the Uttar Pradesh Government on accumulated past public debts represent committed operational spending. Because paying interest does not lead to physical asset creation or reduce the main principal liability, these financial outlays are categorized under Revenue Expenditure within the annual budget accounts of the state.

75. (B) Moradabad
Following the amalgamation of Prathama Bank and Sarva UP Gramin Bank, the newly constituted Prathama UP Gramin Bank established its head office in Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh. Sponsored by Punjab National Bank, it operates across numerous districts, delivering regional agricultural credit and rural banking services to local populations.

76. (B) Indirect Tax
State Goods and Services Tax is an indirect consumption tax levied on intra-state supply of goods and services within Uttar Pradesh. Unlike direct personal income or corporate taxes, SGST is collected by registered businesses from end consumers at the point of sale and subsequently remitted to the state treasury.

77. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The State Level Bankers' Committee acts as an inter-agency platform coordinating credit deployment between commercial banks and state departments in Uttar Pradesh. However, SLBC meetings are chaired by the executive head of the Convenor Bank, Bank of Baroda, rather than the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, making Statement II incorrect.

78. (C) PICUP
Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of UP is a state-level promotional enterprise owned by the Uttar Pradesh Government, not a central regulatory body. Authorities like the Reserve Bank of India, Securities and Exchange Board of India, and PFRDA function as central statutory regulatory bodies governing financial entities operating in the state.

79. (D) Temporary cash flow mismatches
Ways and Means Advances are short-term financial loan facilities provided by the Reserve Bank of India to the Uttar Pradesh Government. They are designed specifically to help the state tide over temporary cash flow mismatches between routine cash receipts and expenditures, without serving as a permanent source for long-term infrastructure funding.

80. (C) Salaries, pensions, and interest
Committed Expenditure in the Uttar Pradesh state budget refers to mandatory administrative financial obligations that the government must honor. It primarily includes mandatory outlays on state employee salaries, retired employee pensions, and interest payments on past borrowings, leaving minimal flexibility for discretionary operational cuts in annual budgets.

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CHAPTER 15

Agricultural Development and Land Reforms in India

1. How many agro-climatic zones has Uttar Pradesh been divided into for agricultural planning purposes?
(A) 7
(B) 9
(C) 11
(D) 13

2. Under whose chairmanship was the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition Committee constituted in the year 1946?
(A) Charan Singh
(B) Purushottam Das Tandon
(C) Sampurnanand
(D) Govind Ballabh Pant

3. The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme was launched nationwide by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2019 from which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Varanasi
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Lucknow

4. Which of the following soil types of the Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh is characterized as a light-reddish sandy loam soil?
(A) Kabar
(B) Mar
(C) Parwa
(D) Rakar

5. Consider the following statements regarding land consolidation (Chakbandi) in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings Act was enacted in 1953.
II. The scheme was initially launched on an experimental basis in Musafirkhana (Sultanpur) and Kairana (Muzaffarnagar).
III. The consolidation program was extended across the entire state in 1958.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

6. The Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR) is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Lucknow
(C) Bareilly
(D) Kanpur

7. On which date did the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 come into enforcement across the state?
(A) 26 January 1950
(B) 15 August 1951
(C) 1 July 1952
(D) 2 October 1953

8. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Western Uttar Pradesh experienced the highest productivity growth during the initial phase of the Green Revolution in the state.
Reason (R): Western Uttar Pradesh possessed superior canal and tube-well irrigation infrastructure along with larger average operational holding sizes compared to eastern regions.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

9. Which is the longest canal system in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Eastern Yamuna Canal
(B) Agra Canal

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(C) Upper Ganga Canal
(D) Sarda Canal

10. Which of the following statements regarding the cropping pattern in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of rice among all Indian states.
(B) Wheat occupies the maximum cultivated area among all foodgrain crops in Uttar Pradesh.
(C) Sugarcane is the primary commercial cash crop of Uttar Pradesh.
(D) Mustard is the leading Rabi season oilseed crop in the state.

11. In which year was the Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation (PCDF) established in Uttar Pradesh to organize dairy development on a cooperative basis?
(A) 1952
(B) 1962
(C) 1970
(D) 1982

12. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Research Institute)
P. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research
Q. Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute
R. Central Avian Research Institute
S. National Sugar Institute
List II: (Location)
1. Lucknow
2. Jhansi
3. Bareilly
4. Kanpur
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

13. Under the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, which category of tenure holder was granted full, permanent, heritable, and transferable rights over their land?
(A) Bhumidhar with transferable rights
(B) Bhumidhar with non-transferable rights
(C) Asami
(D) Adhivasi

14. In Uttar Pradesh, the State Agricultural Produce Market Board (Rajya Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samiti) was established in which year?
(A) 1965
(B) 1973
(C) 1980
(D) 1991

15. Consider the following statements regarding the Bhoodan Movement in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The movement was initiated nationally by Acharya Vinoba Bhave in 1951.
II. The Uttar Pradesh Bhoodan Yagna Act was enacted in 1952 to facilitate land donations.
III. The movement aimed at voluntary redistribution of land to landless agricultural families.
IV. A statutory body named Uttar Pradesh Bhoodan Yagna Board was established to administer donated lands.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

16. Which of the following crops is NOT typically classified as a Zaid season crop in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Watermelon
(B) Cucumber
(C) Barley
(D) Muskmelon

17. Consider the following statements regarding Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY):
Statement I: The scheme covers yield losses caused by non-preventable natural risks from pre-sowing to post-harvest stage.
Statement II: The premium paid by farmers in Uttar Pradesh is capped at 2% for Kharif crops and 1.5% for Rabi crops.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

18. The Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act was originally enacted in which year?

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(A) 1953
(B) 1960
(C) 1972
(D) 1978

19. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of the Green Revolution in Uttar Pradesh:
I. High Yielding Varieties (HYV) of wheat were introduced on a large scale during the mid-1960s.
II. Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, and Bulandshahr were prominent beneficiary districts in western UP.
III. Pulses and coarse cereals achieved higher growth rates than wheat during the First Green Revolution.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

20. Which is the oldest functional canal system in Uttar Pradesh, originally constructed during the Mughal era and rebuilt by the British in 1830?
(A) Sarda Canal Network
(B) Upper Ganga Canal System
(C) Eastern Yamuna Canal
(D) Agra Canal Network

21. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) was set up in 1982 on the recommendation of which committee?
(A) B. Sivaraman Committee
(B) M. Narasimham Committee
(C) D. R. Gadgil Committee
(D) A. M. Khusro Committee

22. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Agricultural consolidation (Chakbandi) significantly improved operational farm efficiency in rural Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): It consolidated fragmented and scattered land parcels into single compact plots, facilitating irrigation and farm mechanization.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

23. Which pair of horticultural crop and its leading producing district in Uttar Pradesh is correctly matched?
(A) Guava - Agra District
(B) Aonla - Pratapgarh
(C) Mango - Banda District
(D) Potato - Mahoba District

24. Minimum Support Price (MSP) for specified agricultural commodities in India is recommended by which specialized body?
(A) National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog)
(B) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
(C) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)
(D) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

25. Select the correct chronological sequence of the following legislative developments in Uttar Pradesh land reforms:
1. Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition Committee Report submitted
2. Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act passed
3. Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings Act passed
4. Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act passed
Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(B) 2 - 1 - 3 - 4
(C) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4
(D) 3 - 1 - 2 - 4

26. Which of the following is NOT a primary component or objective of the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)?
(A) Fixation of Minimum Support Price for pulse crops
(B) Computerization of land ownership records (Khatauni)
(C) Digitization of cadastral maps (Shajra)
(D) Integration of spatial and textual land data

27. The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme was launched in India in which year to meet the short-term credit requirements of farmers?
(A) 1991

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(B) 1995
(C) 1998
(D) 2004

28. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Soil Belt of UP)
P. Bhabar Belt
Q. Terai Belt
R. Bundelkhand Region
S. Khadar Area
List II: (Geographical Character)
1. Coarse gravel and boulder-rich porous soil near foothills
2. Marshy, damp, organic-rich fertile strip
3. Red sandy soils like Rakar and Parwa
4. Frequently flooded fresh riverine alluvial land
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

29. Which region of Uttar Pradesh is popularly designated as the primary 'Sugar Belt' due to high density of sugarcane cultivation and processing units?
(A) Western Plain and Upper Doab region
(B) Eastern Plain and Rohilkhand region
(C) Bundelkhand Plateau and Hill region
(D) Vindhyan Plateau and Forest region

30. Operation Flood, launched in India in 1970, was designed to promote which of the following agricultural sectors?
(A) Rice and Wheat Production
(B) Oilseed Production
(C) Dairy and Milk Production
(D) Inland Fisheries

31. Consider the following statements regarding the PM-KISAN scheme:
I. It is a Central Sector Scheme with 100% funding from the Government of India.
II. Financial benefit of Rs. 6,000 per year is provided in three equal installments of Rs. 2,000.
III. The fund is directly transferred into the bank accounts of eligible landholding farmers via Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).
IV. The scheme originally excluded all landholders owning more than 2 hectares of land, but was later expanded to cover all eligible landholding farmer families.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

32. The Lead Bank Scheme, which assigns specific district responsibilities to commercial banks for rural credit, was introduced in 1969 based on the recommendations of which committee?
(A) Chakravarty Committee
(B) Kelkar Committee
(C) Nariman Committee
(D) Urjit Patel Committee

33. Consider the following statements regarding organic farming initiatives in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) promotes cluster-based organic farming.
II. Organic farming relies on biological inputs, crop rotation, and green manure while prohibiting synthetic chemicals.
III. Chandauli district in UP has been actively targeted for the promotion of organic cultivation of 'Black Rice'.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

34. In Uttar Pradesh, the 'Kisan Bahi Scheme', which provides farmers with an official passbook containing land holding and transaction details, was introduced in which year?
(A) 1978
(B) 1985
(C) 1992
(D) 2001

35. Which pair of Canal System and its primary source river in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Belan Canal - Ganga River
(B) Sarda Canal - Sharda (Kali) River
(C) Eastern Yamuna Canal - Yamuna River
(D) Betwa Canal - Betwa River

36. According to successive Agricultural Censuses in Uttar Pradesh, which operational holding size category accounts for over 80% of total operational holdings in the state?
(A) Marginal holdings (below 1.0 hectare)
(B) Small holdings (1.0 to 2.0 hectares)

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(C) Semi-medium holdings (2.0 to 4.0 hectares)
(D) Large holdings (above 10.0 hectares)

37. The Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture (CISH) is situated at which location in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Rehmankhera, Lucknow
(B) Babatpur, Varanasi
(C) Subhash Nagar, Bareilly
(D) Hastinapur, Meerut

38. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Sugarcane recovery rates in Uttar Pradesh are generally lower than those in Maharashtra and southern states.
Reason (R): Subtropical weather conditions in Uttar Pradesh result in shorter crushing seasons and reduced sucrose accumulation due to severe winter cold.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

39. Consider the following statements regarding agricultural land leasing reforms:
Statement I: The Model Agricultural Land Leasing Act, 2016 was prepared by an expert committee of NITI Aayog chaired by T. Haque.
Statement II: The model act seeks to legalize land leasing to ensure security of tenure for tenant farmers without compromising ownership rights of landholders.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

40. The first Regional Rural Bank (Prathama Bank) in India was established on October 2, 1975 with its headquarters at which city in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Bareilly
(C) Moradabad
(D) Agra

41. Arrange the following rural development and credit initiatives in chronological order of their introduction in India/Uttar Pradesh:
1. Establishment of Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation (PCDF)
2. Launch of Kisan Credit Card (KCC)
3. Launch of PM-KISAN Scheme
4. Establishment of NABARD
Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 1 - 4 - 2 - 3
(B) 4 - 1 - 2 - 3
(C) 1 - 2 - 4 - 3
(D) 2 - 1 - 4 - 3

42. Under Uttar Pradesh's One District One Product (ODOP) scheme, 'Kala Namak Rice' is designated as the flagship product for which district?
(A) Siddharthnagar
(B) Basti
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Maharajganj

43. The Ken-Betwa Link Project, India's first major inter-linking of rivers project, primarily addresses irrigation and water needs of which region?
(A) Rohilkhand
(B) Bundelkhand
(C) Purvanchal
(D) Awadh

44. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (ODOP Agro Product)
P. Jaggery (Gur)
Q. Kala Namak Rice
R. Aonla Products
S. Banana Processing
List II: (District)
1. Muzaffarnagar
2. Siddharthnagar
3. Pratapgarh
4. Kushinagar
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

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51. (C) 1994
Following the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, the first State Finance Commission of Uttar Pradesh was constituted in 1994 under Article 243-I of the Constitution. Its mandate was to evaluate the financial condition of rural and urban local bodies and recommend tax-sharing ratios and grants to support decentralized governance.

52. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
State Excise is levied on alcoholic beverages intended for human consumption. Stamp Duty is collected during property registration transactions. SGST represents the state share of indirect taxes on goods and services, while Tax Devolution refers to central tax proceeds transferred to Uttar Pradesh under the Union Finance Commission formula.

53. (A) Village / Grassroot level
Primary Agricultural Credit Societies form the primary grassroot level of the short-term cooperative credit structure in Uttar Pradesh. Operating at the village level, PACS directly interact with rural farmers, offering short-term agricultural loans, supplying seeds and fertilizers, and promoting basic banking habits across rural farming communities.

54. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Revenue expenditure covers routine operational costs incurred by the state government, including salaries, pensions, administrative expenses, and interest payments. Because revenue expenditure does not result in physical asset creation or liability reduction, Statement I accurately describes its contents while Statement II incorrectly attributes capital asset creation to revenue spending.

55. (B) Indian Bank
Allahabad Bank, established in 1865 in Prayagraj, was officially merged into Indian Bank with effect from April 1, 2020. This structural integration was part of the Central Government's nationwide consolidation program for public sector banks, transferring all business operations, customer accounts, and regional branch networks to Indian Bank.

56. (C) e-Kosh / Cyber Treasury System
The e-Kosh system is an integrated financial management portal established by the Uttar Pradesh Finance Department. It facilitates electronic submission, verification, and processing of government bills across state treasuries, ensuring transparent financial accounting, efficient budget monitoring, and real-time tracking of public fund disbursements to vendors and departments.

57. (A) I and II only
State Development Loans are debt securities issued by the Uttar Pradesh Government to raise market borrowings for developmental projects. The Reserve Bank of India manages the issuance and auction processes of SDLs. They do not carry international guarantees from agencies like the IMF, rendering statement III incorrect while statements I and II remain valid.

58. (A) It was established under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951.
The Uttar Pradesh State Financial Corporation was established in 1954 under the statutory framework of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951. Headquartered in Kanpur, it provides term loan financing, credit support, and financial services primarily to micro, small, and medium industrial enterprises operating within the state of Uttar Pradesh.

59. (B) Bank of Baroda
Bank of Baroda acts as the Lead Bank for the maximum number of districts in Uttar Pradesh under the Lead Bank Scheme. In these designated districts, it leads local banking development, coordinates multi-agency credit delivery plans, and acts as the lead financial link between district administrative bodies and commercial banks.

60. (B) Capital Receipts
Market borrowings raised by the Uttar Pradesh Government to finance infrastructure projects like the Ganga Expressway create financial liabilities. In state budgetary accounting, all public debt raised, loans incurred, and market borrowings are classified under Capital Receipts, distinguishing them from regular tax and non-tax revenue collections.

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one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

55. Which pair of Water Resource Project and its location district in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Matatila Dam - Lalitpur
(B) Meja Dam - Agra
(C) Rihand Dam - Sonbhadra
(D) Rajghat Dam - Lalitpur

56. The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED), which handles apex-level cooperative marketing of agricultural produce, was established in which year?
(A) 1952
(B) 1958
(C) 1963
(D) 1974

57. What is the rank of Uttar Pradesh among all Indian states in total production of potato?
(A) First
(B) Second
(C) Third
(D) Fourth

58. Select the correct hierarchical order of revenue administration officials handling land records in Uttar Pradesh, from lowest to highest level:
(A) Lekhpal - Revenue Inspector - Tehsildar - Sub-Divisional Magistrate
(B) Revenue Inspector - Lekhpal - Tehsildar - Sub-Divisional Magistrate
(C) Lekhpal - Tehsildar - Revenue Inspector - Sub-Divisional Magistrate
(D) Tehsildar - Lekhpal - Revenue Inspector - Sub-Divisional Magistrate

59. Under the SVAMITVA Scheme launched nationwide by the Central Government, rural property owners are issued which official ownership document in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Khasra
(B) Gharauni
(C) Khatauni
(D) Jamabandi

60. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Scheme)
P. Kisan Credit Card Scheme
Q. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
R. PM-KISAN
S. UP Kisan Bahi Scheme
List II: (Launch Year)
1. 1998
2. 2016
3. 2019
4. 1992
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

61. Consider the following statements regarding e-NAM (National Agriculture Market):
I. It is an online electronic trading portal connecting existing APMC mandis.
II. Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) is the lead agency implementing e-NAM.
III. The platform facilitates pan-India trade in agricultural commodities.
IV. Uttar Pradesh has actively integrated a large number of its APMC regulated mandis onto the e-NAM platform.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

62. Contract farming in India typically involves a pre-crop agreement between farmers and sponsor firms. Under the Model Contract Farming Act 2018, such agreements are registered with which authority?
(A) Office of the District Magistrate and Collector
(B) Gram Panchayat Land Management Committee
(C) State Contract Farming Registering Authority
(D) District Lead Bank Implementation Committee

63. In Uttar Pradesh, 'Zaid' crops are predominantly cultivated during which period of the agricultural calendar?
(A) October to March
(B) July to October

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ANSWERS

1. (B) 9
Uttar Pradesh is divided into nine distinct agro-climatic zones by the Planning Commission to facilitate regional agricultural planning and development. These zones include the Tarai Region, Western Plain, Central Plain, Eastern Plain, Bundelkhand, and Southwestern Semi-Arid Zone. This division considers variations in rainfall, soil composition, temperature regimes, water resources, and prevailing crop patterns across the state.

2. (D) Govind Ballabh Pant
The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition Committee was constituted in 1946 under the chairmanship of Premier Govind Ballabh Pant. The committee was tasked with preparing a comprehensive report on eliminating intermediary tenure holders and transforming the agrarian system. Its recommendations formed the primary foundation for the landmark Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act of 1950.

3. (A) Gorakhpur
The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme was officially launched nationwide on February 24, 2019, from Gorakhpur district in Uttar Pradesh. Under this flagship central sector initiative, eligible landholding farmer families across the country receive direct financial assistance of six thousand rupees annually. This support is transferred directly into verified bank accounts in three equal installments.

4. (C) Parwa
Parwa is a light-reddish sandy loam soil predominantly found in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. It contains higher proportions of sand compared to clay and possesses moderate fertility. This soil type requires adequate management and irrigation for optimal crop production, distinguishing it from the darker clay-heavy soils like Kabar and Mar that also occur in the region.

5. (D) I, II and III
Land consolidation in Uttar Pradesh was operationalized following the enactment of the Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings Act in 1953. The program began on an experimental basis in 1954 in Musafirkhana tehsil of Sultanpur and Kairana tehsil of Muzaffarnagar. Following successful outcomes, consolidation operations were extended across all rural districts of the state starting in 1958.

6. (D) Kanpur
The ICAR-Indian Institute of Pulses Research is a premier national research institute located in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. Established to generate basic, strategic, and applied research on pulse crops, it focuses on developing high-yielding crop varieties, crop protection technologies, and improved production management practices to boost national pulse production and support nutritional security across Indian agricultural sectors.

7. (C) 1 July 1952
The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act received presidential assent in 1951 and came into official enforcement across the state on July 1, 1952. This landmark statutory reform effectively abolished intermediaries between agricultural cultivators and the state, vesting land rights directly in actual tillers and establishing uniform land tenure systems throughout Uttar Pradesh.

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8. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Western Uttar Pradesh led the state in productivity gains during the Green Revolution due to well-developed canal systems and extensive private tube-well irrigation networks. Additionally, farmers in this region had relatively larger operational landholdings and better access to institutional credit, allowing rapid adoption of high-yielding seeds, chemical fertilizers, and modern farm machinery during the initial expansion phase.

9. (D) Sarda Canal
The Sarda Canal network is the longest and most expansive canal irrigation system in Uttar Pradesh. Constructed across the Sharda River at Banbasa, its main canal and vast distribution

74. In Uttar Pradesh revenue administration, which land record document contains legal details of ownership, plot numbers, and area held by a landholder?
(A) Khatauni
(B) Khasra
(C) Shajra
(D) Girdawari

75. Consider the following statements regarding the agro-climatic profile of Uttar Pradesh:
I. Western Plain Zone has higher irrigation coverage through tube-wells and canals.
II. Bundelkhand Zone relies heavily on rainfed farming and dryland agriculture.
III. Terai Zone receives high rainfall and experiences damp conditions suited for sugarcane and paddy.
IV. Eastern Plain Zone has high population pressure resulting in smaller average operational holdings.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

76. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Canal System)
P. Sarda Canal
Q. Betwa Canal
R. Belan Canal
S. Agra Canal
List II: (Source River)
1. Sharda (Kali)
2. Betwa
3. Belan
4. Yamuna
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

77. The Uttar Pradesh State Agricultural Produce Market Board (Rajya Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samiti) is headquartered in which city?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Varanasi

78. The ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), a premier institute for veterinary and animal research, is located at which place in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Rehmankhera, Lucknow
(B) Babatpur, Varanasi
(C) Izatnagar, Bareilly
(D) Modipuram, Meerut

79. Which pair of UP Agro-Climatic Zone and its representative district is correctly matched?
(A) Bhabar and Terai Zone - Agra
(B) Western Plain Zone - Varanasi
(C) Eastern Plain Zone - Meerut
(D) Bundelkhand Zone - Jhansi

80. The Agricultural Census in India, which compiles structural information on operational agricultural holdings, is conducted at an interval of how many years?
(A) 3 years
(B) 5 years
(C) 7 years
(D) 10 years

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Divisional Magistrate who heads administrative sub-divisions.

59. (B) Gharauni
Under the central SVAMITVA scheme, rural property owners in inhabited village areas (Abadi) of Uttar Pradesh receive an official property ownership card called Gharauni. Generated using precise drone survey mapping, the Gharauni serves as proof of residential land ownership, enabling rural household owners to access bank loans, financial assets, and property dispute settlements.

60. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The Kisan Credit Card scheme was initiated in 1998, followed by Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana launched in 2016 for comprehensive crop risk management. PM-KISAN income support scheme began operational rollout in 2019, whereas the UP Kisan Bahi Scheme was enacted earlier in 1992 to issue official agricultural land passbooks across districts.

61. (D) I, II, III and IV
The National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) is a pan-India electronic trading portal connecting regulated APMC mandis to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities. Implemented by the Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium, Uttar Pradesh has actively integrated dozens of its APMC mandis onto e-NAM, fostering transparent price discovery, competitive bidding, and online payments.

62. (C) State Contract Farming Registering Authority
Under the Model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Contract Farming and Services Act of 2018, contract farming agreements between producers and purchasing sponsors must be registered with the State Contract Farming Registering Authority. This body provides legal validity to pre-crop contracts, protects tenant and smallholder rights, resolves disputes, and prevents unfair price alterations.

63. (C) March to June
In Uttar Pradesh, Zaid represents the short summer cropping season occurring between the Rabi harvest and Kharif sowing, spanning primarily from March to June. Benefiting from high temperatures and artificial irrigation, farmers cultivate quick-maturing crops such as watermelons, muskmelons, cucumbers, bitter gourds, and short-duration fodder crops during this intense summer window.

64. (C) Suratgarh, Rajasthan
The Soil Health Card Scheme was nationwide launched on February 19, 2015, by Prime Minister Narendra Modi from Suratgarh in Rajasthan. The scheme provides farm holdings with comprehensive soil status cards detailing twelve macro and micro-nutrient parameters, helping cultivators apply balanced nutrient inputs, reduce excessive chemical fertilizer use, and enhance overall soil fertility.

65. (A) I and II only
The UP Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act of 1950 successfully eliminated intermediary zamindars, establishing direct legal relationships between actual cultivators and the state government. Land revenue was not waived; rather, it was collected directly by the state revenue department from landholders based on statutory tenure classifications established under the Act.

66. (D) Tube-wells
Tube-wells constitute the single largest source of net irrigated area in Uttar Pradesh, accounting for over seventy percent of total net irrigation across the state. Private deep and shallow tube-wells, supplemented by state-owned tubewell networks, provide reliable groundwater irrigation, surpassing canals, tanks, and open wells in agricultural coverage and usage intensity.

67. (A) Jhansi
The ICAR-Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute is located at Jhansi in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. Established in 1962, IGFRI is a premier national research institution dedicated to basic and applied research on forage crops, grasslands, silvopastoral management, fodder seed production, and livestock feed resources across varied agro-ecological regions.

68. (C) 2002
The Uttar Pradesh State Seeds Development Corporation was established in 2002 under the Companies Act to ensure production, processing, and distribution of high-quality certified seeds to farmers. Operating under the Department of Agriculture, it collaborates with state agricultural universities and seed growers

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network of branches and minor channels measure thousands of kilometers in total length. It provides essential irrigation coverage to numerous agricultural districts across eastern and central plains.

10. (A) Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of rice among all Indian states.
West Bengal maintains the leading position in overall rice production in India, whereas Uttar Pradesh ranks second in total rice production while leading national output in wheat and sugarcane. Wheat occupies the largest share of cultivated foodgrain area in the state, sugarcane serves as the principal commercial cash crop, and mustard is the dominant Rabi oilseed.

11. (B) 1962
The Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation was established in 1962 in Uttar Pradesh to streamline and promote dairy development through cooperative structures. It acts as the apex body overseeing milk procurement, processing, and distribution networks across rural and urban centers, ensuring fair prices for dairy farmers and supporting the organized dairy industry under the popular Parag brand name.

12. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research is headquartered in Lucknow, while the Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute is located in Jhansi. The Central Avian Research Institute operates at Izatnagar in Bareilly, and the National Sugar Institute functions under central administration in Kanpur. These major research institutes play pivotal roles in advancing agricultural technology across Uttar Pradesh.

13. (A) Bhumidhar with transferable rights
Under the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act of 1950, Bhumidhars with transferable rights represent the highest category of land tenure holders. Members of this category enjoy permanent, heritable, and unrestricted transferable ownership rights over their agricultural land, allowing them full freedom to sell, mortgage, lease, or bequeath land according to statutory provisions.

14. (B) 1973
The State Agricultural Produce Market Board, known as Rajya Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samiti, was established in Uttar Pradesh in 1973 under the Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Adhiniyam. The board regulates agricultural marketing practices, builds modern market yard infrastructure, prevents exploitation of farmers by intermediaries, and facilitates competitive trade across agricultural commodity mandis nationwide.

15. (D) I, II, III and IV
The Bhoodan Movement was started by Acharya Vinoba Bhave in 1951 to persuade landowners to voluntarily gift agricultural land for redistribution to landless farmers. To provide legal framework in Uttar Pradesh, the UP Bhoodan Yagna Act was enacted in 1952, creating the statutory UP Bhoodan Yagna Board to receive, manage, and distribute donated land.

16. (C) Barley
Barley is a traditional Rabi season cereal crop cultivated during the winter months from October to April in Northern India. Conversely, Zaid crops are short-duration summer crops grown primarily between the Rabi harvest and Kharif sowing, from March to June. Cucurbitaceous fruits and vegetables like watermelon, cucumber, and muskmelon typical of Zaid production thrive in hot weather.

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17. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana offers comprehensive yield loss coverage caused by non-preventable natural risks such as drought, flood, pests, and localized calamities from pre-sowing to post-harvest. The premium paid by farmers across India, including Uttar Pradesh, is capped at two percent for foodgrains and oilseeds in Kharif and one and a half percent in Rabi.

18. (B) 1960
The Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act was originally enacted in 1960 to reduce spatial inequalities in land distribution. The statute set upper limits on the extent of agricultural land owned by individuals or families, requiring surplus land above prescribed ceilings to be acquired by the state government for subsequent distribution among landless agricultural laborers.

19. (A) I and II only
The First Green Revolution in Uttar Pradesh centered on high-yielding varieties of wheat,

supported by chemical inputs and canal-tubewell irrigation in western districts like Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, and Bulandshahr. However, pulse crops and coarse cereals lagged significantly behind wheat, experiencing slow growth or area diversion toward wheat and paddy cultivation during this transformational period.

20. (C) Eastern Yamuna Canal
The Eastern Yamuna Canal is the oldest functional canal system in Uttar Pradesh. Originally constructed during the reign of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan, it fell into disuse until British engineers reconstructed and commissioned it in 1830. Originating from the Yamuna River at Tajewala, it irrigates large agricultural tracts across western districts of Uttar Pradesh.

21. (A) B. Sivaraman Committee
The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development was established on July 12, 1982, pursuant to recommendations from the Committee to Review Arrangements for Institutional Credit for Agriculture and Rural Development, chaired by B. Sivaraman. NABARD acts as the apex development bank providing credit flow, policy guidance, and institutional refinancing for agricultural and rural operations throughout India.

22. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Land consolidation in rural Uttar Pradesh significantly improved operational farm efficiency by reorganizing fragmented landholdings into single consolidated plots. This structural reorganization eliminated boundary wastage, reduced travel time between scattered plots, simplified the installation of private tube-wells, and enabled effective farm mechanization, thereby facilitating modern management practices and enhancing overall agricultural output.

23. (B) Aonla - Pratapgarh
Pratapgarh district in Uttar Pradesh is nationally renowned as the primary hub for Aonla (Indian Gooseberry) cultivation and product processing. The district possesses ideal soil and climatic conditions for growing high-quality Aonla varieties, leading to the creation of widespread agro-processing processing units for candy, juice, and herbal products under state development schemes.

24. (C) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)
The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, an attached office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, is responsible for recommending Minimum Support Prices for mandated agricultural crops. CACP evaluates production costs, input trends, market prices, demand-supply dynamics, inter-crop price parity, and broader economic impacts before submitting statutory pricing recommendations to government.

25. (A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
The administrative progression of land reform legislation in Uttar Pradesh began with the submission of the Zamindari Abolition Committee Report in 1948. This led to the enactment of the UP Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act in 1950, followed by the UP Consolidation of Holdings Act in 1953, and the Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act in 1960.

26. (A) Fixation of Minimum Support Price for pulse crops
The Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme focuses on digital management of land records, computerizing rights records like Khatauni, digitizing cadastral map layers like Shajra, and integrating spatial with textual land information. Minimum Support Price fixation for agricultural crops is handled by the Central Government via CACP recommendations, entirely outside DILRMP land record scope.

27. (C) 1998
The Kisan Credit Card scheme was introduced in August 1998 by the Reserve Bank of India and NABARD based on the recommendations of the R. V. Gupta Committee. Designed to provide timely, simplified, and flexible credit to farmers, it fulfills short-term credit requirements for cultivation, post-harvest expenses, crop maintenance, and working capital investments.

28. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The Bhabar belt along northern Himalayan foothills comprises coarse gravel and boulder-rich porous soil where streams disappear. Below Bhabar lies the marshy Terai belt with fertile, organic-rich soil. Bundelkhand features unique red sandy soils like Rakar and Parwa, while

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Khadar areas consist of fresh, flood-deposited alluvial soils along active river channels.

29. (A) Western Plain and Upper Doab region
The Western Plain and Upper Doab region, covering districts like Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, and Baghpat, is recognized as the principal Sugar Belt of Uttar Pradesh. Highly developed canal and tube-well irrigation facilities, fertile alluvial soil, and extensive sugar mill clusters contribute to intensive sugarcane cultivation and high crop yields throughout this fertile tract.

30. (C) Dairy and Milk Production
Operation Flood was initiated in 1970 by the National Dairy Development Board under the leadership of Dr. Verghese Kurien. Known as the White Revolution, this initiative organized rural dairy farmers into Anand-pattern cooperative societies, created modern milk processing infrastructure, eliminated exploitative middlemen, and successfully established India as the largest milk producer in the world.

31. (D) I, II, III and IV
PM-KISAN is a central sector scheme funded fully by the Government of India, delivering six thousand rupees annually to landholding farmers in three installments of two thousand rupees via Direct Benefit Transfer. Initially targeted to small and marginal farmers with up to two hectares, its coverage was subsequently expanded to include all eligible landholding farmer families.

32. (C) Nariman Committee
The Lead Bank Scheme was introduced by the Reserve Bank of India towards the end of 1969 following recommendations of the Study Group on Organizational Framework for Implementation of Social Objectives, headed by F. K. F. Nariman. The scheme designates specific commercial banks to lead rural credit planning and expansion for assigned individual districts.

33. (D) I, II and III
Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana promotes cluster-based organic farming to enhance soil health and eliminate synthetic agricultural inputs. Organic practices utilize bio-fertilizers, green manuring, and ecological pest control. In Uttar Pradesh, specialized initiatives in Chandauli district have successfully promoted organic production of high-value Black Rice (Chak-Hao), driving sustainable market opportunities for regional farm communities.

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34. (C) 1992
The Kisan Bahi Scheme was launched by the Revenue Department of Uttar Pradesh in 1992 to provide landholders with official passbooks containing details of land ownership, tenure status, plot dimensions, and encumbrances. This standardized documentation helps farmers establish verified ownership for institutional credit applications, crop compensation claims, and legal land transactions across administrative offices.

35. (A) Belan Canal - Ganga River
The Belan Canal system receives its primary water supply from the Belan River, a major tributary of the Tons River in the southern region of Uttar Pradesh, rather than from the main stem of the Ganga River. In contrast, the Sarda, Eastern Yamuna, and Betwa canals derive water directly from their respective namesake rivers.

36. (A) Marginal holdings (below 1.0 hectare)
Marginal operational holdings, defined as land units under one hectare in area, dominate the agrarian structure of Uttar Pradesh, representing over eighty percent of total operational holdings according to official Agricultural Censuses. High population density, generational inheritance, and continuous subdivision of land parcels have driven heavy fragmentation, resulting in small average farm sizes across rural regions.

37. (A) Rehmankhera, Lucknow
The ICAR-Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture is located at Rehmankhera in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. Originally established as the Central Mango Research Station in 1972, it conducts research on subtropical fruits like mango, guava, papaya, and aonla. The institute focuses on crop improvement, biotechnology, post-harvest management, and yield maximization technologies for fruit growers.

38. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sugarcane sucrose recovery rates in Uttar Pradesh are generally lower than those in southern tropical states like Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. The subtropical climate in northern India brings severe winter low temperatures that

hamper sucrose accumulation and shorten the active crushing period, leading to lower overall sugar yields per ton of cane processed.

39. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Model Agricultural Land Leasing Act of 2016 was prepared by a NITI Aayog expert committee led by T. Haque to legalize and streamline land leasing across Indian states. The Act protects landowners from land grabbing while enabling tenant farmers to secure formal lease agreements, allowing them access to institutional credit, insurance, and input subsidies.

40. (C) Moradabad
Prathama Bank, established on October 2, 1975, was the first Regional Rural Bank in India, headquartered at Moradabad in Uttar Pradesh. Sponsored by Syndicate Bank under the Regional Rural Banks Ordinance of 1975, it was created to deliver affordable institutional credit and financial services directly to small farmers, agricultural laborers, and rural artisans.

41. (A) 1 - 4 - 2 - 3
Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation was set up in 1962 to develop the state dairy sector. NABARD was subsequently established in 1982 as the apex agricultural credit institution. The Kisan Credit Card scheme was launched nationwide in 1998 to fulfill farmer credit requirements, while PM-KISAN direct income support scheme was initiated in 2019.

42. (A) Siddharthnagar
Under the One District One Product scheme of Uttar Pradesh, Kala Namak Rice is designated as the flagship agricultural product for Siddharthnagar district. Renowned for its distinctive black husk, pleasant aroma, nutritional value, and tender texture when cooked, this traditional scented paddy variety has gained Geographical Indication protection and targeted export support.

43. (B) Bundelkhand
The Ken-Betwa Link Project is the pioneer major inter-linking of rivers initiative in India, transferring surplus water from the Ken River in Madhya Pradesh to the water-deficit Betwa basin. Designed to address recurring droughts, acute groundwater depletion, drinking water scarcity, and agricultural irrigation deficits, it primarily benefits thirteen districts across the drought-prone Bundelkhand region.

44. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Under the One District One Product scheme, Jaggery (Gur) processing represents Muzaffarnagar district, known for its extensive sugarcane belt. Kala Namak Rice is assigned to Siddharthnagar, Aonla processing belongs to Pratapgarh district, and Banana processing is chosen for Kushinagar, fostering localized agro-based industrial development across these distinct districts of Uttar Pradesh.

45. (A) Clayey alluvial soil high in organic content
The Terai tract of Uttar Pradesh features damp, marshy conditions with rich clayey alluvial soil high in organic content. Nitrogen and organic matter accumulation resulting from dense forest cover and high water tables create fertile soil conditions highly suitable for water-intensive cash and food crops such as paddy and sugarcane across northern border districts.

46. (B) I, II and III only
Land ceiling laws in Uttar Pradesh restricted the total land area an individual or family could own, differentiating statutory ceiling limits based on land quality and irrigation access. Surplus land acquired by the state was designated for landless laborers. However, legal challenges, land transfers, and prolonged litigation hindered complete elimination of large landholdings.

47. (D) Gram (Chana)
Gram is the single largest pulse crop cultivated in Uttar Pradesh in terms of area and overall annual yield. Grown predominantly as a Rabi crop in the dryland tracts of Bundelkhand and southern plains, gram tolerates moisture stress effectively and forms a crucial component of crop rotation and pulse production systems in the state.

48. (C) Yamuna and Chambal
Severe gully erosion created by swift surface runoff along the Yamuna and Chambal river basins has produced extensive badland topography, locally known as ravines (Bihads). These severely degraded land belts, primarily concentrated in districts like Agra, Etawah, and Jalaun, require specialized soil conservation, active watershed management, and targeted land reclamation interventions across regional river valleys.

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49. (D) I, II and III
The soils of Bundelkhand exhibit distinctive physical characteristics across different terrains. Parwa is a light reddish-grey sandy loam with fair cultivation properties. Kabar is a dark, fine-grained sticky clay soil that becomes difficult to plough when wet or hard when dry. Mar is a deep black clayey soil rich in humus with high water retention capacity.

50. (D) Ashok Dalwai
The Inter-Ministerial Committee on Doubling Farmers' Income was constituted by the Government of India in April 2016 under the chairmanship of Ashok Dalwai. The committee submitted a detailed multi-volume report outlining strategic pathways, including productivity improvements, resource efficiency, crop diversification, improved post-harvest logistics, marketing reforms, and value addition to double farm incomes.

51. (B) 2006
The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act was enacted by Parliament in December 2006. This legislation grants legal tenure rights and land ownership to traditional forest-dwelling communities over forest lands they have cultivated and inhabited for generations, establishing statutory community rights and forest management responsibilities across forest areas.

52. (C) Lucknow and Varanasi
Special Agro-Parks have been established by the Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation in Lucknow and Varanasi. These specialized parks provide integrated infrastructure, cold storage facilities, packaging amenities, and logistics networks to promote food processing industries, reduce post-harvest crop losses, and enhance value addition for local agricultural produce across the state.

53. (A) M. S. Swaminathan
M. S. Swaminathan is universally recognized as the Father of the Green Revolution in India. As an eminent agricultural scientist, he collaborated with Nobel laureate Dr. Norman Borlaug to introduce high-yielding semi-dwarf wheat and rice varieties during the 1960s, drastically increasing domestic food grain production and eliminating severe national food insecurity.

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54. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Micro-irrigation techniques such as drip and sprinkler systems receive active government promotion and financial subsidies across the Bundelkhand region. This region suffers from undulating terrain, rocky subsoil, severe groundwater depletion, and frequent monsoon droughts, making micro-irrigation crucial for maximizing water-use efficiency and sustaining agricultural productivity under extreme local water stress.

55. (B) Meja Dam - Agra
Meja Dam is located in Prayagraj district across the Belan River, rather than in Agra district. In contrast, Matatila Dam and Rajghat Dam are constructed across the Betwa River in Lalitpur district, while Rihand Dam, also known as Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar, is situated in Sonbhadra district of southern Uttar Pradesh.

56. (B) 1958
The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd was established on October 2, 1958, under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act. NAFED functions as the apex organization for marketing cooperatives in India, procuring agricultural commodities at Minimum Support Prices, handling market stabilization operations, and promoting cooperative agricultural marketing across states.

57. (A) First
Uttar Pradesh ranks first among all Indian states in total production of potato, accounting for over thirty percent of total national potato output. Favorable agro-climatic conditions in the fertile alluvial plains of the Ganga-Yamuna Doab, along with extensive cold storage networks, support widespread commercial potato cultivation in major producing districts.

58. (A) Lekhpal - Revenue Inspector - Tehsildar - Sub-Divisional Magistrate
In Uttar Pradesh revenue administration, field land record management follows a strict ascending hierarchical administrative structure. The Lekhpal operates at the grass-root village level maintaining field registers, supervised directly by the Revenue Inspector (Kanungo). Above them, the Tehsildar exercises sub-district revenue jurisdiction, reporting to the Sub-

(C) March to June
(D) December to February

64. The Soil Health Card Scheme was officially launched by the Government of India in February 2015 from which place?
(A) Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh
(B) Ludhiana, Punjab
(C) Suratgarh, Rajasthan
(D) Karnal, Haryana

65. Consider the following statements regarding the UP Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950:
I. Intermediaries between the tiller and the State were completely abolished.
II. Direct relationship was established between the cultivator and the State government.
III. Land revenue was completely waived for all categories of landholders across the state.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

66. Which source accounts for the largest share of net irrigated area in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Canals
(B) Tanks and Ponds
(C) Open Wells
(D) Tube-wells

67. The Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI) is established at which location in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Kanpur
(C) Meerut
(D) Mathura

68. The Uttar Pradesh State Seeds Development Corporation was established in which year to ensure availability of certified seeds to farmers?
(A) 1975
(B) 1988
(C) 2002
(D) 2010

69. Which of the following is NOT classified as a structural land reform measure in India?
(A) Fixing Minimum Support Price (MSP)
(B) Abolition of Zamindari intermediaries
(C) Tenancy reform and security of tenure
(D) Fixation of land ceiling

70. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh is the top milk producing state in India.
Reason (R): Uttar Pradesh possesses the largest livestock population in the country along with an extensive network of cooperative milk unions under Parag.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

71. Which among the following is the main commercial cash crop grown in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Jute crop
(B) Sugarcane
(C) Cotton crop
(D) Tea crop

72. The National Food Security Mission (NFSM) was launched by the Government of India in which year to increase production of rice, wheat, and pulses?
(A) 2000-01
(B) 2007-08
(C) 2012-13
(D) 2015-16

73. Consider the following statements regarding the Bhoodan Movement:
Statement I: Acharya Vinoba Bhave launched the Bhoodan Movement in 1951 from Pochampally village.
Statement II: In Uttar Pradesh, donated lands under Bhoodan were managed and distributed through the statutory UP Bhoodan Yagna Board.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

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to maintain seed replacement rates and crop productivity.

69. (A) Fixing Minimum Support Price (MSP)
Minimum Support Price fixation is an economic and agricultural pricing policy intervention aimed at price stabilization, rather than a structural land reform. In contrast, structural land reforms encompass legislative measures altering agrarian land relations and property rights, such as abolition of zamindari intermediaries, security of tenancy tenure, and imposing land holding ceilings.

70. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Uttar Pradesh maintains the top position in milk production among Indian states, driven by the largest cattle and buffalo livestock population in the country. This output is sustained by an extensive dairy network, structured through primary cooperative societies and regional milk unions operating under the Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation's Parag brand.

71. (B) Sugarcane
Sugarcane is the principal commercial cash crop grown in Uttar Pradesh, covering vast agricultural areas across western plains, Rohilkhand, and eastern river valleys. The state leads national sugarcane acreage and total production, supporting a vital rural economy that feeds dozens of private and cooperative sugar mills and jaggery processing units.

72. (B) 2007-08
The National Food Security Mission was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during 2007-08 on recommendations of the National Development Council. The mission was launched to sustainably increase production of rice, wheat, and pulses through area expansion, productivity enhancement, soil health restoration, and farm-level technology dissemination across targeted high-potential districts.

73. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Acharya Vinoba Bhave launched the historic Bhoodan Movement in April 1951 at Pochampally village to collect voluntary land donations for landless peasants. In Uttar Pradesh, statutory management and legal redistribution of these gifted agricultural lands were formalized and executed through the Uttar Pradesh Bhoodan Yagna Board established under state legislation.

74. (A) Khatauni
Khatauni is the official register of land rights maintained by the Revenue Department in Uttar Pradesh. It contains legal details regarding land ownership, landholder names, tenure status, individual plot numbers (Khasra numbers), total area owned, and land revenue payable, serving as the definitive document proving statutory land ownership rights across rural villages.

75. (D) I, II, III and IV
The agro-climatic profile of Uttar Pradesh demonstrates marked spatial diversity. Western plains enjoy high tubewell and canal irrigation density. Bundelkhand features undulating drylands dependent on rainfed farming. The Terai belt has high rainfall and damp soils ideal for paddy and sugarcane, while eastern plains face heavy population pressure resulting in small operational farm sizes.

76. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The Sarda Canal derives its water from the Sharda (Kali) River at Banbasa, while the Betwa Canal originates from the Betwa River near Jhansi. The Belan Canal relies on the Belan River in Prayagraj region, and the Agra Canal taps water from the Yamuna River at Okhla in Delhi to irrigate surrounding districts.

77. (A) Lucknow
The State Agricultural Produce Market Board (Rajya Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samiti) is headquartered in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. Established under statutory legislation, the board oversees the planning, development, administration, and regulation of agricultural produce market yards, regulating trade practices, standardizing marketing charges, and promoting infrastructure for agricultural trade across all state districts.

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78. (C) Izatnagar, Bareilly
The ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institute is located at Izatnagar in Bareilly district, Uttar Pradesh. Established in 1889, IVRI is a premier national research deemed university dedicated to livestock health, veterinary biologicals, animal disease surveillance, diagnostic technology development, animal nutrition, and livestock

breeding research to support national livestock development across agricultural sectors.

79. (D) Bundelkhand Zone - Jhansi
Jhansi district lies in the semi-arid, plateau region of southern Uttar Pradesh, making it a representative district of the Bundelkhand Agro-Climatic Zone. In contrast, Agra belongs to the South-Western Semi-Arid Zone, Varanasi is situated in the Eastern Plain Zone, and Meerut falls under the Western Plain Zone of the state.

80. (B) 5 years
The Agricultural Census in India is conducted at quinquennial intervals (every five years) by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare in collaboration with state governments. It collects structural data on operational holdings, land use patterns, tenancy details, cropping intensity, irrigation facilities, and holding size distribution to guide agricultural policy planning nationwide.

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CHAPTER 16
Industry, Trade and Commerce in India

1. The principal headquarters of the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), the principal financial institution for promotion and development of the MSME sector in India, is located in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Varanasi

2. Under the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme of Uttar Pradesh, which of the following district-product pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Kannauj - Perfume (Itar)
(B) Firozabad - Glassware
(C) Amroha - Musical Instruments (Dholak)
(D) Aligarh - Brassware

3. The first sugar mill in Uttar Pradesh, which was also among the earliest modern sugar factories in India, was established in 1903 at which location?
(A) Pratappur (Deoria)
(B) Mawana (Meerut)
(C) Khatauli (Muzaffarnagar)
(D) Roza (Shahjahanpur)

4. The Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor consists of six identified nodes. Which of the following cities is NOT one of these six nodes?
(A) Chitrakoot
(B) Jhansi
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Aligarh

5. Which official online portal serves as the single-window clearance mechanism for industrial investments and enterprise approvals in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Nivesh Mitra
(B) Udyog Bandhu
(C) e-District UP
(D) MSME Sathi

6. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Kanpur was historically designated as the 'Manchester of Northern India'.
Reason (R): Kanpur developed as the largest center for cotton textile mills and leather manufacturing in northern India during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

7. Which of the following statements regarding the sugar industry in Uttar Pradesh is correct?
(A) Uttar Pradesh accounts for the lowest total sugarcane cultivated area among all major producing Indian states.
(B) Both cooperative and private sector sugar mills operate in the state.
(C) Bagasse generated from sugar mills in UP cannot be utilized for power cogeneration.
(D) Sugar manufacturing units in Uttar Pradesh are owned exclusively by public enterprises.

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor:
I. It is being executed by the Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority (UPEIDA).
II. Kanpur, Lucknow, Agra, Aligarh, Jhansi, and Chitrakoot form the six nodes of the corridor.
III. The corridor is designed exclusively for foreign public sector enterprises with no private sector participation.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

9. Which of the following districts in Uttar Pradesh is NOT recognized as a major traditional hub for leather and leather goods manufacturing?
(A) Kanpur Nagar
(B) Agra

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4. Rae Bareli
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

45. The first central mega food park in Uttar Pradesh was inaugurated at which location?
(A) Baheri (Bareilly)
(B) Kursi (Barabanki)
(C) Karkhiyaon (Varanasi)
(D) Masuri (Ghaziabad)

46. Which of the following statements regarding the UP MSME Promotion Policy 2022 is INCORRECT?
(A) It offers capital subsidies for setting up micro, small, and medium enterprises.
(B) Special incentives are provided for SC/ST and women entrepreneurs.
(C) It completely abolishes all environmental regulations for chemical factories in the state.
(D) Financial assistance is given for obtaining national and international quality certifications.

47. Mainpuri district in Uttar Pradesh is famously recognized under the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme for which traditional craft?
(A) Traditional Hand-stitched Chikankari Embroidery Work
(B) Nizamabad Style Dark Decorative Black Pottery Work
(C) Heavy Metallic Thread Handcrafted Zardozi Work
(D) Tarkashi Craft (Brass wire inlay work on wood)

48. Consider the following statements regarding Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority (UPSIDA):
I. It is the nodal agency for industrial infrastructure creation in Uttar Pradesh.
II. Its headquarters is located at Kanpur.
III. It acquires land, develops industrial areas, and provides civic infrastructure in industrial estates.
IV. It regulates commercial civil aviation operations across all Indian union territories.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

49. Which of the following schemes is NOT an initiative implemented by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to promote self-employment or industrial skills?
(A) Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana
(B) Mukhyamantri Gramin Sadak Yojana
(C) Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarozgar Yojana
(D) One District One Product (ODOP) Training and Toolkit Scheme

50. The main campus of Uttar Pradesh Sugarcane Research Council, dedicated to research in sugarcane agronomy and industrial processing, is located in:
(A) Meerut
(B) Muzaffarnagar
(C) Deoria
(D) Shahjahanpur

51. Chitrakoot district in Uttar Pradesh is selected under the ODOP scheme for which traditional craft product?
(A) Wooden Toys
(B) Metal Handicrafts and Brassware
(C) Cut-glass Articles and Glassware
(D) Handcrafted Footwear and Leather Shoes

52. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh is a major producer of sugar and ethanol in India.
Reason (R): Uttar Pradesh possesses extensive sugarcane cultivated land, supported by tropical and sub-tropical river basin plains and high density of sugar mills.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

53. Consider the two statements regarding Deendayal Hastkala Sankul:
Statement I: Deendayal Hastkala Sankul is a trade facilitation centre and crafts museum situated in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.
Statement II: It was set up to promote handlooms, handicrafts, and silk products of Varanasi and surrounding regions.
Which of the following is correct?

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18. Consider the following statements regarding the industrial profile of Uttar Pradesh:
I. The state is one of the top producers of sugarcane and sugar in India.
II. The Uttar Pradesh Sugarcane Research Council is headquartered at Shahjahanpur.
III. Sugar manufacturing in UP is exclusively restricted to government-owned public enterprises.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

19. Which of the following industrial development authorities in Uttar Pradesh is located outside the Western Uttar Pradesh region?
(A) GIDA
(B) NOIDA
(C) YEIDA
(D) Greater NOIDA

20. Nizamabad, famous for its unique dark-shined clay pottery decorated with silver foil work holding a GI tag, is situated in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mau
(B) Ballia
(C) Azamgarh
(D) Ghazipur

21. Which of the following pairs of GI-tagged craft and its primary district in Uttar Pradesh is correctly matched?
(A) Chikankari Craft - Lucknow
(B) Wooden Block Printing - Prayagraj
(C) Handcrafted Rugs - Jhansi
(D) Terracotta - Mathura

22. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Moradabad accounts for a substantial share of total metalware and brass handicraft exports from India.
Reason (R): Moradabad possesses an established ecosystem of specialized micro, small, and medium brass manufacturing clusters supported by skilled artisans.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

23. A Multi-Modal Logistics Hub (MMLH) and Multi-Modal Transport Hub (MMTH) are being developed in Uttar Pradesh under the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor project at which location?
(A) Tundla Junction (Firozabad District)
(B) Dadri (Gautam Buddha Nagar)
(C) Mughalsarai (Chandauli District)
(D) Naini Industrial Area (Prayagraj)

24. The Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of Uttar Pradesh (PICUP), established to provide financial assistance and industrial infrastructure development in UP, was founded in which year?
(A) 1952
(B) 1965
(C) 1972
(D) 1988

25. Which of the following statements regarding Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) Moradabad has a functional SEZ catering to the handicraft and brassware sector.
(B) Gautam Buddha Nagar district contains multiple operational IT/ITeS SEZs.
(C) Units operating inside SEZs benefit from duty-free import and domestic procurement of goods.
(D) Uttar Pradesh does not permit private sector developers to build SEZs.

26. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Industrial Development Authority)
P. GIDA
Q. BIDA
R. SIDA
S. YEIDA
List II: (Headquarters / Primary Region)
1. Gorakhpur
2. Jhansi
3. Jaunpur (Satharia)
4. Gautam Buddha Nagar
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

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(C) Unnao
(D) Mirzapur

10. The headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation (UPFC), established in 1954 under the State Financial Corporations Act, is located in which city?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Noida

11. An entrepreneur seeking to set up a manufacturing unit for handmade paper products under Uttar Pradesh's ODOP scheme should target which district known for its historical handmade paper industry?
(A) Mahoba District
(B) Jalaun (Kalpi)
(C) Chitrakoot District
(D) Lalitpur District

12. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Handicraft / ODOP Product)
P. Black Pottery
Q. Tarkashi Craft
R. Shajar Stone Craft
S. Wooden Toys
List II: (District of Uttar Pradesh)
1. Azamgarh
2. Mainpuri
3. Banda
4. Chitrakoot
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

13. In which year was the Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board established to promote rural cottage industries across the state?
(A) 1952
(B) 1960
(C) 1972
(D) 1985

14. Consider the following statements regarding the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme launched by Uttar Pradesh:
I. It was inaugurated on Uttar Pradesh Diwas on January 24, 2018.
II. Its objective is to preserve and promote traditional indigenous industries and crafts in all 75 districts.
III. Financial assistance under the scheme is linked with credit support schemes like MUDRA and Chief Minister Swarozgar Yojana.
IV. The scheme strictly prohibits export promotion of traditional products to foreign markets.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

NODIA

15. Consider the two statements regarding Moradabad district:
Statement I: Moradabad is internationally referred to as 'Peetal Nagari' or Brass City due to its extensive brassware manufacturing industry.
Statement II: Metal craft from Moradabad has been granted Geographical Indication (GI) registration.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

16. Select the correct chronological sequence of establishment of the following Industrial Development Authorities in Uttar Pradesh, from earliest to latest:
1. NOIDA (New Okhla Industrial Development Authority)
2. GIDA (Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority)
3. YEIDA (Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority)
4. BIDA (Bundelkhand Industrial Development Authority)
(A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(B) 2 - 1 - 3 - 4
(C) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4
(D) 3 - 1 - 2 - 4

17. The Union Government approved a PM MITRA (Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel) Park in Uttar Pradesh spread across which pair of adjoining districts?
(A) Kanpur Nagar and Unnao
(B) Lucknow and Hardoi
(C) Varanasi and Bhadohi
(D) Bareilly and Moradabad

(B) Rs 25 Lakh
(C) Rs 50 Lakh
(D) Rs 1 Crore

37. Consider the two statements regarding carpet manufacturing in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: The Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT), an autonomous institute providing specialized technical education in carpet processing, is located in Bhadohi.
Statement II: Bhadohi Hand-knotted Carpets possess Geographical Indication (GI) registration.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

38. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Firozabad district in Uttar Pradesh is popular as the 'Glass City' (Suhaag Nagari) of India.
Reason (R): Firozabad produces a major proportion of glass bangles, glass artware, and hollowware in India.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

39. The central apex office of the Indian Industries Association (IIA), a premier industry association representing micro, small and medium enterprises in Uttar Pradesh, is located in:
(A) Kanpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Noida
(D) Ghaziabad

40. Under the 'PLEDGE Park' (Promoting Local Economy and Development through Growth Centres) scheme of Uttar Pradesh government, what is the primary objective?
(A) Developing major deep-sea port terminals in neighboring coastal states to assist UP exporters
(B) Acquiring and converting fertile agricultural land into mega public sector heavy steel plants
(C) Promoting private industrial parks by offering interest subsidies to private developers
(D) Granting total exemption from state GST to large multinational corporate firms for 30 years

41. A GI-tagged high-aromatic variety of agricultural produce called 'Adamchini Rice' (Black Rice) is recognized as an ODOP product of which district in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Ballia
(C) Sultanpur
(D) Chandauli

42. Consider the following statements regarding the Electronics Manufacturing sector in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Gautam Buddha Nagar (Noida and Greater Noida) has emerged as a major electronics hub in India.
II. Uttar Pradesh Semiconductor Policy 2024 offers capital subsidies and land concessions to fab manufacturing units.
III. Uttar Pradesh contains no electronic manufacturing clusters (EMCs).
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

43. The Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) set up in Uttar Pradesh to encourage export-oriented manufacturing units is situated at:
(A) Industrial Area, Gorakhpur District
(B) Surajpur (Greater Noida)
(C) Industrial Estate, Jhansi District
(D) Industrial Park, Mirzapur District

44. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Institute)
P. Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre (FFDC)
Q. Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT)
R. Central Footwear Training Institute (CFTI)
S. National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)
List II: (Location in Uttar Pradesh)
1. Kannauj
2. Bhadohi
3. Agra

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27. Which city in Eastern Uttar Pradesh is internationally renowned for producing high-quality silk brocades and handloom sarees?
(A) Mirzapur
(B) Varanasi
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Ayodhya

28. Consider the following statements about Khurja ceramic industry in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Khurja is located in Bulandshahr district.
II. Khurja pottery has received Geographical Indication (GI) tag status.
III. Khurja ceramic cluster produces only coarse terracotta and cannot manufacture industrial insulators.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

29. Which category of products constitutes one of the largest export earning sectors for Uttar Pradesh in international markets?
(A) Leather goods and metal handicrafts
(B) Raw heavy mineral deposits and unprocessed crude iron ore
(C) Fresh and frozen marine seafood products and aquaculture
(D) Commercial tea leaves and coffee plantation commodities

30. An artisan specializing in 'Shajar Stone Craft', a uniquely naturally patterned semi-precious stone work under the ODOP scheme, belongs to which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Hamirpur
(B) Mahoba
(C) Banda
(D) Chitrakoot

31. Which of the following financial/developmental institutions in Uttar Pradesh is NOT directly concerned with industrial development or MSME finance?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation (UPFC)
(B) Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of UP (PICUP)
(C) Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority (UPSIDA)
(D) Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Regulatory Commission (UPSERC)

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32. Arrange the following four nodes of the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor in geographical order from West to East:
1. Agra
2. Aligarh
3. Kanpur
4. Lucknow
(A) Agra - Aligarh - Kanpur - Lucknow
(B) Aligarh - Agra - Kanpur - Lucknow
(C) Agra - Aligarh - Lucknow - Kanpur
(D) Aligarh - Agra - Lucknow - Kanpur

33. Under the Uttar Pradesh Warehousing and Logistics Policy 2022, logistics facilities in the state have been granted which of the following statuses to facilitate lower tariffs and credit access?
(A) Commercial Establishment Status
(B) Industry Status
(C) Agricultural Allied Status
(D) Essential Public Utility Status

34. Consider the following statements regarding handloom and textile sector in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Handloom weaving is the second largest source of employment in UP after agriculture.
II. Banaras Silk, Mau Handloom, and Farrukhabad Prints are major textile clusters.
III. Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT) in UP is located at Varanasi.
IV. Uttar Pradesh exports no carpet or textile items to European or American markets.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

35. Which of the following district-industry pairings in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Kannauj - Heavy Engineering Machinery
(B) Firozabad - Traditional Glass Bangle Manufacturing Industry
(C) Kanpur - Commercial Leather and Tannery Processing Industry
(D) Bhadohi - Export Oriented Hand-knotted Carpet Industry

36. Under the Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarozgar Yojana of Uttar Pradesh, what is the maximum project cost limit eligible for financial support for establishing a manufacturing unit?
(A) Rs 10 Lakh

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

54. Select the correct order of the following Uttar Pradesh Industrial Development Policies by year of announcement, from earliest to latest:
1. UP Industrial & Investment Promotion Policy 2012
2. UP Industrial Investment & Employment Promotion Policy 2017
3. UP Industrial Investment & Employment Promotion Policy 2022

(A) 1 - 2 - 3
(B) 2 - 1 - 3
(C) 3 - 2 - 1
(D) 1 - 3 - 2

55. The Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre (FFDC), an autonomous body under the Ministry of MSME that provides technical support to the essential oil industry, is located in which district of UP?
(A) Etawah
(B) Kannauj
(C) Farrukhabad
(D) Kanpur Dehat

56. Which of the following pairs of cottage product and its respective production district in Uttar Pradesh is correctly matched?
(A) Baghpat - Commercial Metal Cutlery Products
(B) Sambhal - Traditional Terracotta Toy Craft
(C) Amroha - Musical Instruments (Dholak)
(D) Hathras - Handcrafted Leather Footwear Goods

57. The Uttar Pradesh Leather Development Corporation was set up with headquarters in which major leather processing center?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Meerut
(C) Unnao
(D) Agra

58. Consider the following statements regarding export infrastructure in Uttar Pradesh:
I. UP is a landlocked state with no sea coastline.
II. Inland Container Depots (ICDs) located at Dadri, Moradabad, and Kanpur facilitate export customs clearances.
III. UP produces no goods eligible for international export.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

59. Which of the following handicraft products from Uttar Pradesh does NOT hold a registered Geographical Indication (GI) tag?
(A) Varanasi Handcrafted Glass Beads
(B) Saharanpur Synthetic Rubber
(C) Mirzapur Fine Handmade Carpet
(D) Nizamabad GI Dark Black Pottery

60. The 'Flatted Factory' concept introduced by UPSIDA in industrial zones of Uttar Pradesh refers to:
(A) Open agricultural plot spaces allocated to rural farming families for direct roadside retail selling
(B) Multi-storey complexes accommodating non-polluting light MSME units
(C) Single-level heavy iron casting and steel manufacturing processing plants built on river floodplains
(D) Temporary tin-shed storage godowns and logistics warehousing centers built alongside national highways

61. The Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute (CPPRI), a national autonomous research institute serving the paper industry, is situated in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Saharanpur
(B) Muzaffarnagar
(C) Moradabad
(D) Meerut

62. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (District)
P. Amroha
Q. Jalaun
R. Baghpat
S. Sambhal
List II: (ODOP Product)
1. Musical Instruments (Dholak)
2. Handmade Paper
3. Home Furnishings
4. Horn and Bone Craft

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

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(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

63. Lucknow, the capital of Uttar Pradesh, is internationally famous for which unique style of traditional hand embroidery?
(A) Kantha Embroidery Work
(B) Phulkari Craft Patterns
(C) Kasuti Thread Embroidery
(D) Chikankari

64. Consider the following statements regarding Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in Uttar Pradesh:
I. SEZs are designated duty-free enclaves treated as foreign territory for trade operations and duties.
II. Moradabad SEZ focuses on handicrafts and metal items.
III. Noida and Greater Noida feature operational IT/ITeS SEZs.
IV. Uttar Pradesh has zero functional SEZs as of 2023.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

65. Which geographic region of Uttar Pradesh exhibits the highest density of industrial estates, MSMEs, and private industrial investments?
(A) Bundelkhand Plateau Region
(B) Western Uttar Pradesh
(C) Eastern Purvanchal Region
(D) Sub-Himalayan Terai Region

66. Government Palm Gur and Palm Products Training Institute in Uttar Pradesh is situated in which city?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Lucknow
(C) Meerut
(D) Kanpur

67. Under the ODOP scheme of Uttar Pradesh, Hathras district is renowned for the processing and packaging of which food component/spice?
(A) Asafoetida (Hing)
(B) Organic Turmeric Powder
(C) Dried Red Chili Powder
(D) Whole Black Pepper Spice

68. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Kannauj is widely celebrated as the 'Perfume Capital of India'.
Reason (R): Traditional hydro-distillation (Deg-Bhapka process) using botanical sources is extensively practiced in Kannauj for natural fragrance extraction.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

69. Consider the two statements regarding trade logistics in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: Uttar Pradesh lacks a direct marine coast and depends on dry ports and rail freight corridors for export logistics.
Statement II: Inland Container Depots (ICDs) operate in UP to provide customs clearance facilities for containerized cargo.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

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70. The Uttar Pradesh campus of the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), established under the Ministry of Textiles, is situated at:
(A) Varanasi City
(B) Gorakhpur District
(C) Aligarh Center
(D) Rae Bareli

71. Black Pottery of Nizamabad, which earned a GI tag for its distinct black color body with silver etching, belongs to which district?
(A) Mau District
(B) Azamgarh
(C) Jaunpur District
(D) Ballia District

72. Which of the following statements regarding Uttar Pradesh's One District One Product (ODOP) scheme is INCORRECT?
(A) Every single district across Uttar Pradesh is assigned a specific traditional indigenous product for state support.
(B) Comprehensive financial assistance, vocational skill development, and brand marketing are systematically provided under ODOP.

(C) ODOP products are strictly barred from participating in all trade fairs.
(D) Registered ODOP products encompass both specialized agricultural produce items and traditional artisan handicrafts.

73. What is the primary focus of the 'Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana' launched by the Uttar Pradesh Government?
(A) Providing foreign university scholarships and research fellowships for local engineering graduates working in the IT sector
(B) Providing guaranteed monthly pension and comprehensive health benefits for retired state government civil servants
(C) Direct capital investment and infrastructure modernization for state government thermal power generation stations
(D) Free training, skill upgrade, and toolkit distribution for traditional artisans

74. Consider the following statements regarding foreign direct investment (FDI) incentives under UP's Fortune 500 & FDI policy:
I. Uttar Pradesh provides capital subsidies for major foreign investment projects.
II. Land concession benefits are available to Fortune 500 companies setting up plants in UP.
III. Fast-track single-window approvals are provided through the Nivesh Mitra portal.
IV. Foreign direct investment is completely banned in Uttar Pradesh by state law.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

75. Along with Meerut, which district in Western Uttar Pradesh is recognized as a major producer of sports goods and wooden sports accessories?
(A) Agra
(B) Meerut
(C) Saharanpur
(D) Muzaffarnagar

76. Zardozi embroidery, a metal thread embroidery craft that holds GI tag registration, is practiced heavily in which cluster of UP?
(A) Banda, Chitrakoot, Hamirpur, Mahoba, and Jhansi
(B) Lucknow, Badaun, Shahjahanpur, and Bareilly
(C) Mirzapur, Sonbhadra, Chandauli, and Bhadohi
(D) Ballia, Deoria, Ghazipur, and Azamgarh

77. The Uttar Pradesh Small Industries Corporation Limited (UPSIC), responsible for assisting small industrial units with raw materials and marketing, was established in which year?
(A) 1958
(B) 1975
(C) 1982
(D) 1991

78. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (State Corporation / Body)
P. Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation (UPFC)
Q. Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)
R. Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority (GIDA)
S. Bundelkhand Industrial Development Authority (BIDA)
List II: (Headquarters Location in UP)
1. Kanpur
2. Lucknow
3. Gorakhpur
4. Jhansi
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

79. What is the name of the specialized single-window clearance portal created by UP government to streamline clearances and industrial land allotments?
(A) Udyog Aadhar
(B) MSME Sambandh
(C) Invest India UP
(D) Nivesh Mitra

80. Under the Uttar Pradesh Startup Policy, the state government established one of the largest incubator hubs, named 'UP Startup Hub', in which city?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Noida
(C) Lucknow
(D) Prayagraj

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district manufactures a substantial majority of the country's glass bangles, glass artware, and hollowware products, making its dominant position in national glass production the precise reason behind its popular designation.

39. (B) Lucknow
The Indian Industries Association is a premier apex body representing micro, small, and medium enterprises across Uttar Pradesh and adjoining regions. Established in 1985 as an apex body for small-scale industries, its central apex headquarters is located at IIA Bhawan in Lucknow, facilitating policy advocacy, institutional representation, and industrial support services for MSMEs.

40. (C) Promoting private industrial parks by offering interest subsidies to private developers
The PLEDGE scheme of Uttar Pradesh promotes private industrial parks by providing financial incentives to private developers acquiring and developing land for industrial use. Under this scheme, private park developers receive interest subsidies on bank loans, encouraging organized private industrial infrastructure, cluster development, and swift land availability for micro, small, and medium enterprises.

41. (D) Chandauli
Adamchini Rice, an indigenous highly aromatic small-grained rice variety that has received Geographical Indication tag status, is selected as the representative agricultural ODOP product for Chandauli district. Known as the Rice Bowl of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Chandauli promotes the cultivation, modern processing, packaging, and export of this traditional indigenous rice variety under ODOP.

42. (A) I and II only
Gautam Buddha Nagar, comprising Noida and Greater Noida, has established itself as a major electronics hardware and mobile manufacturing hub in India. The Uttar Pradesh Semiconductor Policy 2024 provides capital subsidies and land concessions for fab manufacturing. State approval has been granted for electronic manufacturing clusters, proving that electronics clusters exist in the state.

43. (B) Surajpur (Greater Noida)
The Export Promotion Industrial Park in Uttar Pradesh was set up at Surajpur in Greater Noida, Gautam Buddha Nagar district. Developed to promote export-oriented manufacturing, the park offers modern physical infrastructure, continuous power supply, streamlined administrative procedures, and excellent connectivity to dry ports and transport corridors serving global export markets.

44. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The specialized institutes match their corresponding industrial locations in Uttar Pradesh correctly. Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre is situated in Kannauj. Indian Institute of Carpet Technology operates in Bhadohi. Central Footwear Training Institute functions in Agra's footwear hub, and the National Institute of Fashion Technology campus is established in Rae Bareli.

45. (A) Baheri (Bareilly)
The first central mega food park in Uttar Pradesh was established at Baheri in Bareilly district. The facility provides integrated cold chain infrastructure, primary processing centers, central collection networks, modern quality control laboratories, and plug-and-play manufacturing plots to reduce post-harvest agricultural losses and accelerate food processing enterprise setup across the region.

46. (C) It completely abolishes all environmental regulations for chemical factories in the state.
The UP MSME Promotion Policy 2022 provides financial capital subsidies, special incentives for women and marginalized entrepreneurs, and financial aid for national and international quality certifications. The policy does not abolish environmental statutory regulations; industrial and chemical factories remain bound by environmental protection standards and State Pollution Control Board clearance requirements.

47. (D) Tarkashi Craft (Brass wire inlay work on wood)
Mainpuri district is celebrated under the One District One Product scheme for Tarkashi Craft, an artistic woodworking technique involving precise inlay of fine brass wire into seasoned wood, creating geometric and floral patterns. Chikankari belongs to Lucknow, Nizamabad black pottery to Azamgarh, and Zardozi embroidery to clusters like Bareilly and Lucknow.

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recognized for its hand-knotted carpet weaving industry and brassware, rather than being a recognized major hub for leather processing and leather goods creation.

10. (A) Kanpur
The Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation was established in 1954 under the provisions of the State Financial Corporations Act of 1951. Headquartered in Kanpur, the corporation acts as a specialized state-level financial institution providing term loans, financial credit facilities, and promotional assistance to small and medium enterprises operating across Uttar Pradesh.

11. (B) Jalaun (Kalpi)
Kalpi, situated in the Jalaun district of Uttar Pradesh, has a long historical heritage of producing handmade paper using traditional techniques. Under the state government's One District One Product scheme, handmade paper products are designated as the representative craft for Jalaun district, fostering employment, eco-friendly manufacturing, and artisan empowerment across the cluster.

12. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Each handicraft is accurately associated with its respective Uttar Pradesh district under craft classifications. Black Pottery is traditionally manufactured in Azamgarh district at Nizamabad. Tarkashi Craft, involving brass wire inlay in wood, originates from Mainpuri. Shajar Stone Craft uses unique patterned stones found in Banda district, while Wooden Toys are crafted in Chitrakoot.

13. (B) 1960
The Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board was established in 1960 to plan, organize, and develop village industries, khadi units, and rural employment activities. The statutory board provides technical guidance, credit linkage, and marketing support to rural artisans, promoting decentralisation of industrial development and economic self-reliance across non-urban regions of Uttar Pradesh.

14. (A) I, II and III only
Launched on Uttar Pradesh Diwas on January 24, 2018, the One District One Product scheme aims to promote traditional crafts across all 75 districts. Financial support is integrated with self-employment credit schemes like MUDRA and Chief Minister Swarozgar Yojana. Overseas export promotion of these traditional products is actively encouraged through global exhibitions and trade fairs.

15. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Moradabad is recognized globally as Peetal Nagari or Brass City due to its dominant brassware and metal handicraft manufacturing industry. Furthermore, Moradabad Metal Craft has received official Geographical Indication registration. The city manufactures and exports a wide variety of intricate brass artware, home decorative items, and utensils across international markets worldwide.

16. (A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
The establishment order of these development authorities begins with New Okhla Industrial Development Authority in 1976. Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority was constituted in 1989 to foster eastern industrial growth. Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority was created in 2001, while Bundelkhand Industrial Development Authority was formally established in 2023 to accelerate regional economic expansion.

17. (B) Lucknow and Hardoi
Under the PM MITRA scheme of the Ministry of Textiles, a Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel Park was approved in Uttar Pradesh covering contiguous land areas across Lucknow and Hardoi districts. The park provides plug-and-play manufacturing infrastructure, common effluent treatment plants, logistics connectivity, and specialized facilities for spinning, weaving, and garmenting.

18. (A) I and II only
Uttar Pradesh is among India's leading producers of sugarcane and refined sugar. The Uttar Pradesh Sugarcane Research Council serves as an apex research institution situated at Shahjahanpur. Sugar mills operate across public, cooperative, and private sectors, meaning sugar manufacturing is not restricted to public enterprises, allowing private industrialists to play a major role.

19. (A) GIDA
Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority is located in eastern Uttar Pradesh to foster economic expansion in Purvanchal. In contrast,

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corporation assists leather artisans, provides modern technical training, and facilitates raw material access.

58. (A) I and II only
Uttar Pradesh is a landlocked state relying on dry ports and freight rail corridors for export trade. Inland Container Depots established at Dadri, Moradabad, Kanpur, and Agra handle customs formalities, warehousing, and containerized logistics. Uttar Pradesh exports extensive industrial and agricultural products globally, disproving the assertion that the state produces no exportable goods.

59. (B) Saharanpur Synthetic Rubber
Varanasi Glass Beads, Mirzapur Handmade Carpet, and Nizamabad Black Pottery all hold registered Geographical Indication tags recognizing their unique regional craft heritage. Saharanpur is renowned for its GI-tagged wooden carving craft rather than synthetic rubber, as synthetic rubber is an industrial synthetic commodity not registered as a traditional GI handicraft product.

60. (B) Multi-storey complexes accommodating non-polluting light MSME units
The Flatted Factory concept implemented by UPSIDA involves constructing multi-storey industrial building complexes within existing industrial parks. These flatted structures accommodate multiple non-polluting micro, small, and medium manufacturing units in vertically stacked industrial spaces, optimizing urban industrial land utilization, lowering infrastructure overheads, and providing plug-and-play operational facilities for light industries.

61. (A) Saharanpur
The Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute is a premier national autonomous research institution situated in Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh. Functioning under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, CPPRI undertakes research and development, energy audits, environmental management, raw material testing, and technical advisory services for the pulp, paper, and allied biomass manufacturing industries.

62. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The listed districts match their corresponding One District One Product designations accurately in Uttar Pradesh. Amroha is designated for Musical Instruments (Dholak). Jalaun is known for Handmade Paper products centered at Kalpi. Baghpat is assigned Home Furnishings, and Sambhal is recognized for Horn and Bone Craft items made from fallen animal remains.

63. (D) Chikankari
Lucknow is internationally renowned for Chikankari, a delicate and intricate traditional hand-embroidery art form practiced for centuries in the region. Featuring diverse stitch techniques such as Tepchi, Bakhiya, and Phanda on fine cotton and silk fabrics, Lucknow Chikankari holds a registered Geographical Indication tag and constitutes Lucknow's primary handicraft ODOP product.

64. (A) I, II and III only
Special Economic Zones are legally designated duty-free enclaves considered foreign territory for trade operations, tariffs, and customs duties. Moradabad SEZ specializes in metalware and handicrafts, while Noida and Greater Noida operate multiple IT/ITeS SEZs. Multiple operational SEZs function across Uttar Pradesh, disproving the assertion that zero functional SEZs exist in the state.

65. (B) Western Uttar Pradesh
Western Uttar Pradesh displays the highest concentration of industrial estates, MSMEs, manufacturing clusters, and private industrial investments in the state. Proximity to the National Capital Region, access to major expressways and dedicated freight corridors, well-developed urban power infrastructure, and mature industrial clusters in Noida, Ghaziabad, and Meerut drive this high industrial density.

66. (D) Kanpur
The Government Palm Gur and Palm Products Training Institute is situated in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. Operating under state cottage and village industry development initiatives, the training institute provides practical instruction, technical skill development, product processing techniques, and entrepreneurship training to rural artisans engaged in palm jaggery, palm sugar, and palm fibre processing.

67. (A) Asafoetida (Hing)
Hathras district in Uttar Pradesh is selected under the One District One Product scheme for Asafoetida (Hing) processing and packaging.

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assumption that Khurja manufactures only coarse terracotta or cannot produce industrial insulators.

29. (A) Leather goods and metal handicrafts
Leather goods and metal handicrafts represent key export sectors for Uttar Pradesh in international markets. Major manufacturing hubs including Kanpur and Agra for leather products, alongside Moradabad for brass metalware and Bhadohi for hand-knotted carpets, generate foreign exchange revenue, driving industrial growth and artisan employment across the state's traditional manufacturing sectors.

30. (C) Banda
Shajar Stone Craft is a unique handicraft associated with Banda district in the Bundelkhand region under the One District One Product scheme. The craft utilizes natural semi-precious agate stones found along the Ken River, featuring natural tree-like mineral patterns inside, which local artisans shape into jewelry, ornaments, and decorative art objects.

31. (D) Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Regulatory Commission (UPSERC)
The Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Regulatory Commission functions as an independent regulatory body overseeing power tariffs, grid management, and power sector regulations. Unlike the Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation, PICUP, and UPSIDA, which directly handle industrial infrastructure allocation, state financial assistance, and enterprise growth, the electricity commission does not focus on MSME financing.

32. (B) Aligarh - Agra - Kanpur - Lucknow
Geographically arranging the defense corridor nodes from West to East across Uttar Pradesh places Aligarh farthest west, followed by Agra situated south-southeast of Aligarh. Kanpur lies further east in the central region, and Lucknow is situated east of Kanpur. This sequence reflects the longitudinal alignment of these four designated defense industrial nodes.

33. (B) Industry Status
Under the Uttar Pradesh Warehousing and Logistics Policy 2022, logistics units, industrial parks, and warehousing facilities across the state are granted official Industry Status. This designation allows logistics operators to benefit from lower industrial power tariffs, subsidized land conversion fees, institutional credit facilities, and investment subsidies provided to industrial units.

34. (A) I, II and III only
Handloom weaving is the second largest provider of rural employment in Uttar Pradesh after agriculture. Key textile centers include Banaras Silk, Mau Handloom, and Farrukhabad Prints. The Indian Institute of Handloom Technology is situated at Varanasi. Uttar Pradesh exports significant quantities of hand-knotted carpets, silk fabrics, and textiles to European and American markets.

35. (A) Kannauj - Heavy Engineering Machinery
Kannauj is internationally recognized as the Perfume Capital of India due to its centuries-old traditional hydro-distilled natural perfumes, attars, and rose water, rather than heavy engineering machinery manufacturing. Firozabad is matched with glass bangle manufacturing, Kanpur with commercial leather tanneries, and Bhadohi with export-oriented hand-knotted carpet manufacturing district craft units.

36. (B) Rs 25 Lakh
Under the Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarozgar Yojana implemented by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, educated unemployed youth are provided financial assistance and margin money subsidies to set up self-employment ventures. For setting up industrial manufacturing units, the maximum eligible project cost limit is 25 Lakh rupees, whereas for service sector ventures, it is 10 Lakh rupees.

37. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Indian Institute of Carpet Technology is an autonomous national institute established under the Ministry of Textiles in Bhadohi to provide specialized technical education, testing, and design development for the carpet sector. Additionally, Bhadohi Hand-knotted Carpets have been granted Geographical Indication registration, protecting the region's traditional craftsmanship and international market identity.

NODIA

38. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Firozabad is globally known as Suhaag Nagari or Glass City because it is the central hub for glass bangle manufacturing in India. The

New Okhla Industrial Development Authority, Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority, and Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority are located in Gautam Buddha Nagar district within the Western Uttar Pradesh region, forming part of the National Capital Region.

20. (C) Azamgarh
Nizamabad is a historic town situated in Azamgarh district, famous for handcrafted dark pottery featuring intricate silver foil inlay work. This distinct craft, known as Nizamabad Black Pottery, has received Geographical Indication registration and is designated as the primary product for Azamgarh district under the One District One Product development program of Uttar Pradesh.

21. (A) Chikankari Craft - Lucknow
Lucknow Chikankari is an authentic Geographical Indication tagged handicraft from Lucknow featuring delicate, handcrafted shadow-work embroidery on fine fabrics. Prayagraj is recognized for wooden block printing and paper craft, Jhansi for brassware and soft toys, and Mathura for sanitary fittings and brass idols rather than terracotta, which is associated with Gorakhpur district's GI tag.

22. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Moradabad contributes significantly to total national exports of metalware, polished brass handicrafts, and artware from India. The presence of a mature industrial ecosystem comprising thousands of micro, small, and medium manufacturing units, combined with generations of skilled traditional artisans, direct export infrastructure, and specialized clusters, directly drives this remarkable export capability.

23. (B) Dadri (Gautam Buddha Nagar)
Dadri in Gautam Buddha Nagar district is being developed as a Multi-Modal Logistics Hub and Multi-Modal Transport Hub in alignment with the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor and Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor. This strategic hub provides container handling, warehousing, cold storage, and seamless rail-road freight connectivity for export-import industrial logistics across Northern India.

24. (C) 1972
The Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of Uttar Pradesh was incorporated in 1972 as a state industrial development financial body. Headquartered in Lucknow, PICUP promotes medium and large enterprises by offering term loans, equipment finance, equity participation, and infrastructure subsidies, driving industrial investment across key growth sectors in the state.

25. (D) Uttar Pradesh does not permit private sector developers to build SEZs.
Special Economic Zones in Uttar Pradesh explicitly permit private sector developers, public-private partnerships, and state agencies to establish and operate zones. Functional SEZs operate in Moradabad for handicrafts and brassware, as well as in Gautam Buddha Nagar for IT and electronics. Operating units receive duty-free procurement privileges and streamlined regulatory concessions to boost exports.

26. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The industrial development authorities correspond accurately with their designated geographic nodes in Uttar Pradesh. Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority operates at Gorakhpur, Bundelkhand Industrial Development Authority is based at Jhansi, Satharia Industrial Development Authority is located at Satharia in Jaunpur district, and Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority operates in Gautam Buddha Nagar.

27. (B) Varanasi
Varanasi in Eastern Uttar Pradesh is globally famous for its handloom weaving industry, producing fine silk brocades and Banarasi silk sarees. Featuring intricate metallic Zari thread work, traditional floral motifs, and high-density weaving techniques, Banarasi silk products hold registered Geographical Indication status and represent a cornerstone of the regional textile sector.

28. (A) I and II only
Khurja is a prominent traditional industrial ceramic manufacturing cluster located in Bulandshahr district, and Khurja Pottery has officially obtained Geographical Indication tag status. The cluster produces pottery, decorative tableware, sanitaryware, and heavy technical electrical ceramic insulators, disproving the

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48. (A) I, II and III only
Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority serves as the primary agency for industrial infrastructure development, headquartered at Kanpur. It acquires land, develops organized industrial areas, and maintains civic infrastructure across industrial estates in the state. Regulating civil aviation across union territories falls outside its statutory mandate, as civil aviation is managed by federal aviation authorities.

49. (B) Mukhyamantri Gramin Sadak Yojana
Mukhyamantri Gramin Sadak Yojana is a rural connectivity infrastructure program focused on constructing paved roads in rural habitations. It is not an enterprise development, vocational training, or industrial self-employment scheme, unlike Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana, Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarozgar Yojana, and the ODOP Toolkit scheme, which directly support artisan skills, self-employment, and industrial entrepreneurship.

50. (D) Shahjahanpur
The Uttar Pradesh Sugarcane Research Council is headquartered in Shahjahanpur. Operating under the Department of Sugar Industry and Cane Development, this premier research organization carries out agricultural research on sugarcane varietal development, crop protection, soil fertility, yield improvement, and modern processing technology to support the sugar industry across Uttar Pradesh.

51. (A) Wooden Toys
Wooden Toys and wooden craft products are officially assigned to Chitrakoot district under the One District One Product scheme of Uttar Pradesh. Local artisans in Chitrakoot utilize natural local wood species to produce colorful handcrafted toys, religious artifacts, and decorative items, receiving state support for skill upgrading, modern toolkits, and marketing access.

52. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Uttar Pradesh stands as a premier state in sugar and bio-ethanol production in India. The extensive sugarcane cultivated area across the fertile Gangetic plain, abundant river irrigation systems, and a vast network of operating sugar mills directly account for the high output of sugarcane, processed sugar, and molasses-based ethanol in the state.

53. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Deendayal Hastkala Sankul is a state-of-the-art trade facilitation centre and crafts museum located in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. It was developed by the Ministry of Textiles to provide institutional support, export promotion, market linkages, and display galleries for local handloom weavers, handicraft artisans, and silk manufacturers of Varanasi and surrounding eastern regions.

NODIA

54. (A) 1 - 2 - 3
The sequential order of Uttar Pradesh's primary industrial development policies by year of notification begins with the Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy in 2012. This was followed by the Industrial Investment and Employment Promotion Policy in 2017, and subsequently updated with the current Industrial Investment and Employment Promotion Policy in 2022.

55. (B) Kannauj
The Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre is situated in Kannauj district, Uttar Pradesh. Operating as an autonomous institution under the Union Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, FFDC provides technical support, analytical testing, quality control, chemical distillation training, and process modernization to essential oil, attar, and fragrance industries across India.

56. (C) Amroha - Musical Instruments (Dholak)
Amroha is officially matched with Musical Instruments, specifically the Dholak, under Uttar Pradesh's ODOP scheme. Amroha is renowned for manufacturing wooden dholaks and percussion instruments. Baghpat is assigned home furnishings, Sambhal is designated for horn and bone craft, and Hathras is designated for processed asafoetida (hing) packaging rather than leather footwear.

57. (D) Agra
The Uttar Pradesh Leather Development Corporation was established with its corporate headquarters in Agra. Agra is one of India's largest hubs for footwear manufacturing and leather processing, producing domestic footwear as well as substantial leather exports. The

ANSWERS

1. (B) Lucknow
The Small Industries Development Bank of India, set up under an Act of Parliament in 1990, acts as the principal financial institution for promoting, financing, and developing micro, small, and medium enterprises. Its central administrative headquarters is situated in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. It coordinates functions of other institutions engaged in similar developmental activities nationwide.

2. (D) Aligarh - Brassware
Under the One District One Product scheme of Uttar Pradesh, Aligarh is officially designated for its traditional lock and hardware manufacturing industry rather than brassware. Brassware is the primary assigned product for Moradabad district, widely known as the Brass City. Kannauj is matched with perfume, Firozabad with glassware, and Amroha with musical instruments.

3. (A) Pratappur (Deoria)
The inaugural modern sugar mill in Uttar Pradesh was set up in 1903 at Pratappur in Deoria district. This establishment marked the beginning of organized sugar processing in India, laying the groundwork for Uttar Pradesh to become a major sugarcane and sugar producing region. Subsequent growth saw numerous sugar mills emerging across the fertile Gangetic plain.

4. (C) Gorakhpur
The Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor comprises six strategically selected nodes: Agra, Aligarh, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Kanpur, and Lucknow. These nodes aim to boost indigenous defense equipment manufacturing, foster technological innovation, attract global investments, and establish supply chains. Gorakhpur is not included among these six designated industrial nodes within the state's defense manufacturing corridor network project.

5. (A) Nivesh Mitra
Nivesh Mitra functions as the dedicated single-window clearance web portal managed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to streamline business approvals. It provides entrepreneurs with seamless electronic services for obtaining required licenses, NOCs, and regulatory permissions from various state departments. This digital mechanism enhances ease of doing business and accelerates commercial investments across industrial sectors.

6. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Kanpur earned the historical title of Manchester of Northern India owing to its rapid growth as a prime industrial hub during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The proliferation of large cotton textile mills along with large-scale leather tanneries led to this industrial prominence, making the expansion of textile and leather production the fundamental reason for the city's famous epithet.

7. (B) Both cooperative and private sector sugar mills operate in the state.
Sugar manufacturing in Uttar Pradesh operates through a mixed structure involving private sector enterprises, cooperative sector sugar mills, and state-owned public corporations. Uttar Pradesh holds the largest sugarcane cultivation area in India. Sugarcane bagasse produced by mills is extensively utilized for power cogeneration, supporting green energy production and grid integration across industrial processing units.

8. (A) I and II only
The Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority serves as the executing nodal agency for the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor. The six nodes identified for defense industrial units are Kanpur, Lucknow, Agra, Aligarh, Jhansi, and Chitrakoot. The corridor actively encourages public and private investments, including micro, small, and medium enterprises alongside foreign defense manufacturing partners.

9. (D) Mirzapur
Kanpur Nagar, Agra, and Unnao are prominent traditional industrial centers recognized for leather tanneries, footwear production, and leather goods manufacturing in Uttar Pradesh. Mirzapur, in contrast, is internationally

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Hathras is a major processing and trading hub where raw gum resin imported from foreign countries is compounded, refined, ground, and packaged into commercial grade culinary asafoetida for distribution across India.

68. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Kannauj is known globally as the Perfume Capital of India owing to its historical attar and fragrance manufacturing heritage. The widespread practice of the traditional hydro-distillation Deg-Bhapka technique using copper stills and bamboo pipes to extract natural essential oils from botanical flowers directly explains why the city holds this prestigious regional title.

69. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Uttar Pradesh is a landlocked state lacking coastline and seaport infrastructure, relying on dry ports, dedicated freight rail lines, and expressways for freight movement. To facilitate overseas shipments, Inland Container Depots operate across major industrial locations in UP, offering on-site customs clearance, container inspection, bonded storage, and freight consolidation services.

70. (D) Rae Bareli
The Uttar Pradesh campus of the National Institute of Fashion Technology is situated at Rae Bareli. Established under the Union Ministry of Textiles, NIFT Rae Bareli provides undergraduate and postgraduate degree programs in fashion design, garment manufacturing technology, textile design, and apparel management, strengthening technical skill development across the state's textile sector.

71. (B) Azamgarh
Black Pottery of Nizamabad is situated in Azamgarh district, Uttar Pradesh. This craft is renowned for its dark, shiny black body created through smoke firing in enclosed kilns, decorated with hand-engraved geometric silver foil inlay work. The craft has earned registered Geographical Indication status and represents Azamgarh district under the state's ODOP scheme.

72. (C) ODOP products are strictly barred from participating in all trade fairs.
Under the One District One Product scheme, all 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh have an assigned traditional craft or agricultural product. The state offers financial aid, skill toolkits, and marketing support. ODOP artisans and enterprises are actively encouraged to participate in state, national, and international trade fairs to expand market access, disproving any trade fair participation ban.

73. (D) Free training, skill upgrade, and toolkit distribution for traditional artisans
The Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana is a flagship scheme implemented by the Uttar Pradesh Government to empower traditional artisans and craftspersons such as carpenters, blacksmiths, tailors, barbers, and potters. The scheme provides free skill development training, advanced toolkits, financial linkages, and credit access to enhance self-employment opportunities and traditional livelihood earnings.

74. (A) I, II and III only
Uttar Pradesh's FDI policy offers capital subsidies, land concessions, and fast-track approvals via Nivesh Mitra for Fortune 500 companies and global investors setting up manufacturing plants. Foreign direct investment is actively promoted and supported through institutional incentives across key sectors, rendering the statement that foreign direct investment is banned completely incorrect.

75. (B) Meerut
Meerut is recognized as a major production hub for sports goods, athletic equipment, and wooden sports accessories in Western Uttar Pradesh. The sports goods manufacturing cluster in Meerut produces cricket bats, carrom boards, inflatable balls, and athletic gear, contributing significantly to domestic supplies as well as international export markets worldwide.

76. (B) Lucknow, Badaun, Shahjahanpur, and Bareilly
Zardozi embroidery, an intricate metallic thread art using gold, silver, and metallic wire threads, holds Geographical Indication registration covering key craft clusters in Uttar Pradesh. Major prominent manufacturing centers for Zardozi include Lucknow, Badaun, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, and Kasganj, where generations of skilled artisans craft embellished garments and luxury fashion textiles.

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77. (A) 1958
The Uttar Pradesh Small Industries Corporation Limited was established in 1958 as a state government undertaking. UPSIC assists micro, small, and medium enterprises across Uttar Pradesh by procuring and distributing critical raw materials, assisting in government tender participation, providing industrial workspace infrastructure, and offering marketing support for small-scale manufactured goods.

78. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The state institutions and development authorities align accurately with their primary headquarters locations in Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation is headquartered in Kanpur. Small Industries Development Bank of India maintains its central headquarters in Lucknow. Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority is based in Gorakhpur, and Bundelkhand Industrial Development Authority operates from Jhansi.

79. (D) Nivesh Mitra
Nivesh Mitra is the dedicated digital single-window clearance portal launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to simplify entrepreneur services. The online platform integrates investor clearances, land allotment applications, electricity utility connections, statutory licenses, and NOC approvals across multiple state government departments, facilitating ease of doing business and accelerating enterprise setup.

80. (C) Lucknow
Under the Uttar Pradesh Startup Policy, the state government established the UP Startup Hub in Lucknow as one of the largest incubator centres in North India. Located at Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University campus, it offers seed funding support, mentorship programs, co-working infrastructure, and acceleration facilities for early-stage technology startups.

NODIA

CHAPTER 17

Globalization, Liberalization and Industrial Policy

1. Which agency serves as the dedicated single-window clearance portal for industrial investment approvals and trade licensing in Uttar Pradesh post-economic reforms?
(A) Udyog Mitra
(B) Nivesh Mitra
(C) Trade Mitra
(D) E-Suvidha UP

2. Under the New Industrial Policy 1991, industrial licensing was abolished for most industries. Which state institution in Uttar Pradesh acts as the nodal agency for industrial infrastructure development in industrial areas?
(A) UPFC
(B) PICUP
(C) UP Small Industries Corporation
(D) UPSIDA

3. Which district is NOT included among the six nodes of the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor created under the 'Make in India' initiative?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Jhansi
(C) Chitrakoot
(D) Aligarh

4. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of the 1991 economic reforms on Uttar Pradesh's industrial sector:
Statement I: The removal of license-raj encouraged private sector participation in the sugar and agro-processing industries in UP.
Statement II: The delicensing policy led to a complete shutdown of all state-owned public sector enterprises in Uttar Pradesh by 1995.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

5. Which of the following pairs of One District One Product (ODOP) and its corresponding district in Uttar Pradesh is incorrectly matched?
(A) Sports Goods - Gorakhpur
(B) Brassware - Moradabad
(C) Black Pottery - Azamgarh
(D) Leather Products - Kanpur Nagar

6. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Policy 2022:
I. It aims to offer capital subsidies for setting up new MSME units in less developed regions like Bundelkhand and Purvanchal.
II. It guarantees 100% exemption from stamp duty for industrial land purchase in all regions of Uttar Pradesh without condition.
III. It promotes high-tech and green industrial setups among local enterprises.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

7. Which industrial township in Western Uttar Pradesh was set up under a specialized state act in 1976 and expanded rapidly post-1991 as an IT and electronics manufacturing hub?
(A) YEIDA
(B) NOIDA
(C) GIDA
(D) SIDA

8. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh experienced slower industrial growth post-1991 liberalization compared to Western Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Western Uttar Pradesh possessed superior connectivity, proximity to the National Capital Region (NCR), and better pre-existing

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(C) Moradabad
(D) Pilibhit

77. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has set an economic goal to make the state a target Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) economy of what size?
(A) 1 Trillion US Dollars
(B) 500 Billion US Dollars
(C) 10 Trillion US Dollars
(D) 100 Billion US Dollars

78. Which of the following is NOT one of the five pillars of the 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan' that guides economic self-reliance policies across Indian states including UP?
(A) Quantum-leap driven national Economy
(B) Modern and integrated Infrastructure
(C) Mandatory public ownership of private industries
(D) Vibrant and digitally empowered Demography

79. Consider the following statements regarding public transport reforms post-1991 in UP:
Statement I: Private bus operators were permitted to run on select designated routes alongside UPSRTC under motor vehicle transport policy reforms.
Statement II: UPSRTC was completely dissolved and private monopolies were given full ownership of all state bus terminals in 1992.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

80. A Bulk Drug Park and a dedicated Pharma Park have been approved in Uttar Pradesh in which district to reduce dependence on imported Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs)?
(A) Sonbhadra
(B) Deoria
(C) Lalitpur
(D) Shamli

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(A) Kanpur
(B) Noida
(C) Lucknow
(D) Prayagraj

17. The Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) under the World Trade Organization (WTO) regime directly impacts which major commercial crop sector of Uttar Pradesh through export subsidy regulations and tariff structures?
(A) Rubber
(B) Sugarcane
(C) Tea
(D) Coffee

18. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Atmanirbhar UP Rozgar Abhiyan' launched in 2020:
I. It aimed to provide immediate employment opportunities to migrant workers returning to Uttar Pradesh.
II. It integrated local enterprises, MSMEs, and self-help groups to generate sustainable livelihood.
III. It abolished all existing industrial taxes for foreign MNCs investing in rural Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

19. Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) has established functional operational centers in Uttar Pradesh in which of the following combinations of cities?
(A) Noida, Kanpur, Lucknow, Prayagraj
(B) Ballia, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Mau
(C) Chitrakoot, Banda, Hamirpur, Mahoba
(D) Lalitpur, Etah, Mainpuri, Kannauj

20. What was the relative progression of Uttar Pradesh in the Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) 'Ease of Doing Business' state rankings following administrative and portal reforms?
(A) From 1st rank in 2015 to 25th rank in 2020
(B) Consistently 28th rank from 2015 to 2022
(C) From 12th rank in 2017-18 to 2nd rank in 2019-20
(D) From 25th rank in 2017 to 18th rank in 2021

21. In Uttar Pradesh, an Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) has been established to promote export-oriented industrial production at which location?
(A) Greater Noida
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Banda
(D) Mirzapur

22. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows into Uttar Pradesh have been predominantly concentrated in the National Capital Region (NCR) districts such as Gautam Buddha Nagar and Ghaziabad.
Reason (R): These districts offer advanced physical infrastructure, urban amenities, and close proximity to the central policy hub in New Delhi.
In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

23. Which of the following state industrial authorities in Uttar Pradesh is incorrectly matched with its functional headquarters/district location?
(A) GIDA - Gorakhpur
(B) UIDA - Lakhimpur Kheri
(C) BIDA - Jhansi
(D) SIDA - Satharia (Jaunpur)

24. Uttar Pradesh holds a dominant market share in India's total exports of which essential oil, heavily demanded globally after economic trade liberalization?
(A) Lavender Oil
(B) Palm Oil
(C) Mentha Oil
(D) Eucalyptus Oil

25. Consider the following statements regarding the 1991 economic reforms and its structural impact on public enterprises:
I. Automatic approval was granted for Foreign Direct Investment up to specified limits in designated high-priority industries.
II. The mandatory reserve of key basic industries for the public sector was reduced sharply.
III. Disinvestment policy aimed to unload public

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Statement II: It restricts startups from operating in the financial technology (FinTech) sector.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

60. Under the PM MITRA scheme of the Central Government, a Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel Park was approved in UP across which districts?
(A) Varanasi and Chandauli
(B) Lucknow and Hardoi
(C) Agra and Mathura
(D) Jhansi and Lalitpur

61. Devaluation of the Indian Rupee in July 1991 immediately benefited which sector of Uttar Pradesh economy?
(A) Export-oriented handicrafts and carpet sector
(B) Import-dependent foreign electronic consumer goods
(C) State government long-term foreign debt repayment
(D) Import-dependent essential foreign foodgrain supplies

62. Consider the following statements regarding the UP Food Processing Industry Policy:
I. It offers capital subsidies for setting up cold chain logistics and mega food parks.
II. It aims to reduce post-harvest losses of fruits and vegetables in Uttar Pradesh.
III. It bans foreign direct investment in food processing units in UP.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

63. Which town in Bulandshahr district is nationally famous as the 'Ceramic City' of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sikandrabad
(B) Anupshahr
(C) Narora
(D) Khurja

64. The ICAR-Indian Institute of Vegetable Research (IIVR), which assists export-quality vegetable farming post-liberalization, is located in which district of UP?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Varanasi
(D) Ayodhya

65. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Private sector participation was permitted in the sugar industry of Uttar Pradesh following policy shifts post-1991.
Reason (R): State-owned sugar factories under UPSSCL were facing severe financial losses and outdated machinery issues.
In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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66. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Semiconductor Policy 2024:
Statement I: UP became one of the few Indian states to announce a dedicated Semiconductor Policy offering capital subsidies and land concessions.
Statement II: The policy prohibits foreign companies from investing in chip design units in Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

67. The Chikankari embroidery industry of Lucknow was granted Geographical Indication (GI) status under WTO TRIPS framework in which year?
(A) 2008
(B) 1991
(C) 2018
(D) 2022

68. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Disinvestment of non-core public enterprises was pursued by the Uttar Pradesh

(D) Jhansi (Babina)

34. Which product is NOT correctly matched with its designated One District One Product (ODOP) district in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Amroha - Musical Instruments (Dholak)
(B) Kannauj - Attar (Perfume)
(C) Mainpuri - Tarkashi Craft
(D) Saharanpur - Leather Footwear

35. Arrange the following economic and institutional events in Uttar Pradesh in correct chronological order from earliest to latest:
1. Establishment of Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation (UPFC)
2. Establishment of Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of UP (PICUP)
3. Launch of One District One Product (ODOP) Scheme
4. Launch of UP Single Window Portal 'Nivesh Mitra'

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) 1, 2, 4, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 4, 1, 2, 3

36. At which location in Uttar Pradesh do the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) and Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) intersect?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Dadri
(D) Tundla

37. What is the approximate contribution of Uttar Pradesh to India's total handloom and handicraft exports among Indian states?
(A) A leading share among inland states (over 10%)
(B) A negligible share across all sectors (less than 1%)
(C) A major dominant national share (exactly 50%)
(D) An overwhelming majority share (exactly 75%)

38. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Brassware industry of Moradabad faced export adaptation challenges following the removal of quantitative import restrictions under WTO guidelines.
Reason (R): International markets demanded strict adherence to environmental regulations and non-toxic metal plating standards.
In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

39. Consider the following statements regarding FDI inflow into Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: Uttar Pradesh established a dedicated Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Fortune 500 policy offering incentives to global firms.
Statement II: Uttar Pradesh receives more FDI than all other 27 states of India combined.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

40. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Textile and Garmenting Policy:
I. It aims to capitalize on UP's traditional spinning and weaving heritage.
II. It offers capital financial assistance for setting up textile parks.
III. It provides employment generation subsidies to investors.
IV. It bans all imports of synthetic yarn into Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

41. In which district is the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute (CGCRI) extension center located in Uttar Pradesh, assisting local traditional industry?
(A) Firozabad
(B) Mirzapur
(C) Moradabad
(D) Khurja (Bulandshahr)

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42. A major public sector fertilizer plant operated by Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited (HURL) was revived and recommissioned in 2021 at which location in UP?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Jhansi
(C) Bareilly
(D) Sultanpur

43. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (UP State Industrial Board/Corporation)
P. UPFC
Q. UPSIDA
R. PICUP
S. UPKVIB
List II: (Primary Function)
1. Term loans to small/medium enterprises
2. Infrastructure development in industrial areas
3. Merchant banking and industrial promotion
4. Promotion of village industries and Khadi
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

44. To modernise toy manufacturing and compete against imported plastic toys post-liberalization, a dedicated 'Toy City' was developed in UP at which location?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Greater Noida
(C) Bareilly
(D) Varanasi

45. How many Agro-Climatic Zones are identified in Uttar Pradesh that influence regional agricultural diversification under globalized trade opportunities?
(A) 9
(B) 5
(C) 12
(D) 15

46. Consider the following statements regarding the handloom sector in Uttar Pradesh post-1991 trade reforms:
I. Handloom clusters faced stiff competition from powerloom and imported synthetic fabrics.
II. The government introduced schemes like the Deendayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana to assist weavers.
III. Uttar Pradesh completely banned powerloom production to protect traditional handlooms.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

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47. Nizamabad in Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh is famous for which unique GI-tagged craft facing global market expansion post-reform?
(A) Terracotta
(B) Metalware
(C) Bone Craft
(D) Black Pottery

48. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Warehousing and Logistics Policy:
Statement I: The policy grants industry status to the logistics and warehousing sector in Uttar Pradesh.
Statement II: Private investment in dry ports and inland container depots (ICDs) is strictly prohibited in UP.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

49. Which city in Uttar Pradesh is globally renowned for its Zari Silk Sarees, receiving support post-liberalization under export promotion schemes?
(A) Agra
(B) Varanasi
(C) Kanpur
(D) Rampur

50. Select the correct sequence of major operational Expressways in Uttar Pradesh from West to East:
(A) Yamuna Expressway → Agra-Lucknow Expressway → Purvanchal Expressway
(B) Purvanchal Expressway → Agra-Lucknow Expressway → Yamuna Expressway
(C) Bundelkhand Expressway → Yamuna Expressway → Purvanchal Expressway
(D) Agra-Lucknow Expressway → Yamuna Expressway → Purvanchal Expressway

51. The "Udyog Bandhu" administrative setup in Uttar Pradesh was created primarily to solve problems related to which aspect of governance?
(A) Resolving industrial investments and entrepreneur grievances
(B) Managing direct cash transfers for landless agricultural laborers
(C) Streamlining university admission processes for higher education
(D) Overseeing recruitment processes for state police personnel

52. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Multiple Special Economic Zones (SEZs) were approved and operationalized in Noida, Greater Noida, and Moradabad post-2005.
Reason (R): SEZ policies offered tax holidays, duty-free imports, and single-window clearances to promote export manufacturing.
In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

53. Which district in Uttar Pradesh is famous for 'Zardozi' craft, registered under ODOP to promote traditional textile embellishment globally?
(A) Shahjahanpur
(B) Mathura
(C) Mahoba
(D) Chitrakoot

54. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of globalization on agriculture in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Commercialization of crops like sugarcane, mentha, and potato increased in irrigated districts.
II. Input costs for fertilizers and seeds rose due to gradual reduction in explicit input subsidies.
III. Price volatility in international markets directly impacted farm-gate prices for exportable crops.
IV. Small and marginal farmers in UP were entirely unaffected by international commodity market trends.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and IV only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

55. An Electronic Manufacturing Cluster (EMC) in Uttar Pradesh has been officially developed at which of the following locations?
(A) Chitrakoot Dham Industrial Corridor Area
(B) Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Area
(C) Ghazipur Sadar Regional Industrial Complex
(D) Mirzapur City Textile and Industrial Zone

56. Which district among the following is NOT one of the nodes of the UP Defence Industrial Corridor?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Meerut
(D) Agra

57. The Lock industry of Aligarh faced major technological modernization needs post-1991 primarily due to imports from which country?
(A) Germany
(B) Japan
(C) USA
(D) China

58. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Traditional Industry Cluster in UP)
P. Sports Goods
Q. Terracotta
R. Wooden Carving
S. Leather Shoes
List II: (Associated District)
1. Meerut
2. Gorakhpur
3. Saharanpur
4. Agra
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

59. Consider the following statements regarding the UP Startup Policy 2020:
Statement I: It aims to establish world-class incubators in higher academic institutions like IIT Kanpur and BHU.

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infrastructure.
In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

9. In which district of Uttar Pradesh has an Agricultural Export Zone (AEZ) specifically for Potato been established to boost exports under the trade liberalization policy?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Saharanpur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Agra

10. Which sector in Uttar Pradesh saw significant disinvestment and restructuring after the fiscal sector reforms initiated in the late 1990s, leading to the unbundling of UPSEB in the year 2000?
(A) Power sector
(B) Telecommunications sector
(C) Road transport sector
(D) Primary education sector

11. Headquartered in Kanpur, which financial institution was established in 1954 to extend long-term credit to small and medium enterprises in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of UP (PICUP)
(B) Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation (UPFC)
(C) UP State Industrial Development Corporation (UPSIDC)
(D) UP Small Industries Corporation (UPSIC)

12. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of globalization on traditional handicraft clusters in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Liberalized trade exposed traditional artisans to stiff competition from cheap machine-made foreign substitutes.
II. The geographical indication (GI) tag registration helped preserve market identity for products like Bhadohi carpets and Varanasi silk.
III. Export orientation post-1991 led to improved credit flow and market access through schemes like ODOP.
IV. Domestic demand for traditional handicrafts was completely replaced by imported goods by 2005.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

13. Which city in Uttar Pradesh is globally recognized as a major center for hand-knotted carpet manufacturing, contributing significantly to India's total carpet exports post-liberalization?
(A) Bhadohi
(B) Moradabad
(C) Firozabad
(D) Aligarh

14. Consider the following statements regarding the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme implementation in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: Noida and Greater Noida have emerged as major manufacturing bases for mobile phones and electronic components under the national PLI scheme.
Statement II: Uttar Pradesh receives the largest share of national PLI allocations exclusively reserved for traditional handloom textiles.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

15. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Industrial Product / GI Craft)
P. Chikankari
Q. Lock Industry
R. Glassware and Bangles
S. Wooden Toys
List II: (Prominent District in UP)
1. Aligarh
2. Lucknow
3. Varanasi
4. Firozabad
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

16. Where is the headquarters of the Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of Uttar Pradesh (PICUP) located?

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state government to improve fiscal discipline.
Reason (R): The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) guidelines mandated targets for state fiscal deficit management.
In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

69. Where is the headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority (UPSIDA) situated?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Noida
(D) Prayagraj

70. Which district in Uttar Pradesh is famous for Wooden lacquerware and Toys under the ODOP scheme?
(A) Meerut
(B) Jalaun
(C) Rampur
(D) Varanasi

71. Consider the following statements regarding regional employment structural shift in Uttar Pradesh post-1991:
I. Share of workforce in agriculture has shown a gradual secular decline.
II. Construction and services sectors absorbed a major part of the non-farm workforce.
III. Western UP registered higher growth in tertiary sector employment than Eastern UP.
IV. Manufacturing sector growth was uniformly distributed across all 75 districts of UP.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and IV only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

72. Which organization under the Ministry of Textiles established a modern Trade Facilitation Centre and Craft Museum (TFC) at Varanasi to assist exporters?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Police Infrastructure Development Corporation
(B) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
(C) Development Commissioner for Handicrafts, Ministry of Textiles
(D) Securities and Exchange Board of India

73. Consider the following statements regarding the Glass Industry of Firozabad:
Statement I: Firozabad is known as the "City of Bangles" and produces glass products exported worldwide.
Statement II: Due to strict environmental directives regarding the Taj Trapezium Zone (TTZ), natural gas (PNG) replaced coal in many glass furnaces in Firozabad.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

74. Which state welfare scheme provides free modern toolkits and skill training to traditional artisans like carpenters, goldsmiths, and potters across UP?
(A) Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana
(B) ODOP Margin Money Scheme
(C) UP Yuva Svarozgar Yojana
(D) Chief Minister Abhyudaya Yojana

75. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Major Industrial Infrastructure / Corridor Project)
P. Trans-Ganga City
Q. Saraswati Hi-Tech City
R. Integrated Manufacturing Cluster (AKIC)
S. Plastic Park
List II: (District Location in UP)
1. Unnao
2. Prayagraj
3. Agra
4. Auraiya
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

76. The Integrated Manufacturing Cluster (IMC) under the Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC) in Uttar Pradesh is being established at which location?
(A) Ballia
(B) Prayagraj

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equity in state-run enterprises to raise non-tax revenue.
IV. State governments were prohibited from borrowing funds from international institutions like the World Bank.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

26. In which place near Kanpur has a Mega Leather Cluster been approved under central industrial infrastructure development schemes to boost leather exports?
(A) Ramaipur
(B) Bithoor
(C) Chakeri
(D) Ghatampur

27. Consider the following statements regarding National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZ):
Statement I: A National Investment and Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ) was proposed in the Bundelkhand region at Jhansi under the National Manufacturing Policy.
Statement II: NIMZs are managed as independent Union Territories directly governed by the Ministry of Commerce.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

28. Which public sector entity in Uttar Pradesh underwent disinvestment and privatization of multiple non-operational units post-1991 to curtail state fiscal losses?
(A) UP State Highway Authority (UPSHA)
(B) UP State Sugar Corporation Limited (UPSSCL)
(C) UP State Forest Corporation (UPMFC)
(D) UP Jal Nigam

29. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Expressway Corridor in UP)
P. Yamuna Expressway
Q. Agra-Lucknow Expressway
R. Purvanchal Expressway
S. Bundelkhand Expressway

List II: (Connecting Districts/Termini)
1. Greater Noida to Agra
2. Agra to Lucknow
3. Lucknow to Ghazipur
4. Chitrakoot to Etawah (Kudrail)

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

30. What social security and financial protection scheme was introduced by the UP Government for registered micro-entrepreneurs across districts in 2023?
(A) PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme
(B) UP Laghu Udyog Bima Yojana
(C) Mukhyamantri Sukshma Udyami Durghatna Bima Yojana
(D) UP Gramin Rozgar Bima Yojana

31. Consider the following statements regarding the Khadi and Village Industries in Uttar Pradesh post-liberalization:
I. The UP Khadi and Village Industries Board promotes sustainable self-employment in rural areas.
II. Khadi institutions are exempted from adopting eco-friendly practices under state regulations.
III. E-commerce platforms have been leveraged to sell UP Khadi products globally.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

32. Which region of Uttar Pradesh is covered under the Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region (DNGIR) developed as part of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)?
(A) Eastern Uttar Pradesh
(B) Bundelkhand
(C) Western Uttar Pradesh
(D) Rohilkhand

33. The Multi-Modal Logistics Hub (MMLH) and Multi-Modal Transport Hub (MMTH) in Uttar Pradesh are being constructed at which location under the DMIC project?
(A) Gorakhpur (GIDA)
(B) Greater Noida (Dadri)
(C) Varanasi (Ramnagar)

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Nivesh Mitra
Nivesh Mitra serves as the dedicated single-window clearance portal introduced by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to simplify industrial investment approvals and trade licensing. The digital platform consolidates services from various government departments into an integrated system, allowing entrepreneurs to obtain online clearances efficiently and encouraging transparent administrative processes within the state.

2. (D) UPSIDA
The Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority acts as the premier nodal agency responsible for developing industrial infrastructure across the state. Following the industrial policy shifts after economic liberalization, this authority acquires land, develops industrial estates, provides essential civil amenities, and manages infrastructure maintenance to facilitate sustained industrial growth in designated statutory regions.

3. (A) Varanasi
The Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor comprises six strategically selected geographical nodes: Agra, Aligarh, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Kanpur, and Lucknow. Established under the national manufacturing initiatives, these nodes focus on attracting aerospace and defence sector investments. Other major commercial or cultural centers in the state like Varanasi are not part of these designated corridor nodes.

4. (A) Statement I only
The abolition of industrial licensing in 1991 encouraged greater private participation in key agricultural sectors such as sugar manufacturing and agro-processing in Uttar Pradesh. However, state-owned public sector enterprises were not shut down completely by 1995; rather, many underwent gradual financial restructuring, selective disinvestment, or operational unbundling over subsequent decades.

5. (A) Sports Goods - Gorakhpur
Under the One District One Product framework of Uttar Pradesh, sports goods are designated as the signature product for Meerut district, whereas Gorakhpur is recognized for its traditional terracotta craft. Other matched handicraft combinations, including Moradabad for brassware, Azamgarh for black pottery, and Kanpur Nagar for leather goods, reflect official regional assignments.

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6. (B) I and III only
The Uttar Pradesh Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Policy 2022 offers targeted capital subsidies for enterprise setups in underdeveloped regions including Purvanchal and Bundelkhand, alongside promoting high-tech, eco-friendly green production methods. Stamp duty exemptions under state policies vary across districts based on regional economic classification rather than providing blanket unconditional exemptions.

7. (B) NOIDA
The New Okhla Industrial Development Authority was constituted in 1976 under the Uttar Pradesh Industrial Area Development Act. Situated in Western Uttar Pradesh, the planned township expanded rapidly into a premier industrial hub following the economic reforms of 1991, attracting major investments in information technology, software services, and electronic hardware manufacturing.

8. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Following market liberalization in 1991, the Bundelkhand region registered slower industrial expansion compared to Western Uttar Pradesh. This regional disparity occurred because Western Uttar Pradesh possessed superior physical infrastructure, stronger transport connectivity, established urban manufacturing clusters, and geographical proximity to the National Capital Region, which attracted a major share of new investments.

9. (D) Agra
Agra district in Uttar Pradesh was designated as an Agricultural Export Zone specifically focused on potatoes to boost post-harvest infrastructure, processing capabilities, and export linkages. The establishment of specialized export zones

48. (A) Statement I only
The Uttar Pradesh Warehousing and Logistics Policy grants official industry status to the warehousing and logistics sector, making projects eligible for industrial land rates, power tariffs, and capital subsidies. Private sector participation in developing dry ports, multi-modal parks, and inland container depots is actively encouraged rather than prohibited by state policy.

49. (B) Varanasi
Varanasi is globally celebrated for its rich tradition of manufacturing Zari silk sarees and brocade textiles. Known for intricate metallic embroidery and fine silk weaving, the cluster receives government financial assistance, market access promotion, and Geographical Indication protection to strengthen its international brand identity and export performance post-economic liberalization reforms.

50. (A) Yamuna Expressway → Agra-Lucknow Expressway → Purvanchal Expressway
The major operational expressways in Uttar Pradesh follow a west-to-east geographical alignment. The Yamuna Expressway runs in Western UP from Greater Noida to Agra, connecting directly to the Agra-Lucknow Expressway traversing Central UP to Lucknow, which then seamlessly interfaces with the Purvanchal Expressway extending eastwards toward Ghazipur near the Bihar border.

51. (A) Resolving industrial investments and entrepreneur grievances
"Udyog Bandhu" was instituted as an administrative facilitation mechanism in Uttar Pradesh to resolve grievances, streamline approval processes, and solve inter-departmental bottlenecks for industrial investors and entrepreneurs. Operating across district, divisional, and state levels, it functions as a primary platform to improve administrative responsiveness and foster a favorable business climate.

52. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Following the enactment of the Special Economic Zones Act of 2005, multiple SEZs were operationalized in Noida, Greater Noida, and Moradabad. These enclaves attracted manufacturing and IT services because state and central policies provided duty-free imports, income tax concessions, single-window clearances, and dedicated physical infrastructure to boost overall export production.

53. (A) Shahjahanpur
Shahjahanpur district in Uttar Pradesh is recognized under the One District One Product scheme for its traditional Zardozi craft. Zardozi involves heavy, intricate metal embroidery on fabric using gold and silver threads, beads, and sequins. The state scheme provides local artisans with financial aid, skill development, and global marketing opportunities.

54. (A) I, II and III only
Globalization increased crop commercialization for mentha, sugarcane, and potato while exposing farmers to global price fluctuations. Reduced input subsidies raised cultivation expenses for seeds and chemical fertilizers. Small and marginal farmers in Uttar Pradesh were not immune; international trade dynamics and global supply trends significantly affected domestic farm-gate prices and returns.

55. (B) Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Area
An Electronic Manufacturing Cluster has been established within the Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Area in Uttar Pradesh. Designed as a specialized industrial ecosystem, the cluster offers specialized infrastructure, plug-and-play production units, and supply chain integration to attract foreign and domestic manufacturers of mobile phones, components, and consumer electronic hardware devices.

56. (C) Meerut
The Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor comprises six designated nodes: Agra, Aligarh, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Kanpur, and Lucknow. These locations were chosen for defence component manufacturing, research, and testing facilities due to existing industrial bases and logistics connectivity. Meerut is an important industrial center but is not a node of this corridor.

57. (D) China
Following economic reforms and trade opening in 1991, the traditional lock manufacturing industry of Aligarh faced intensive market competition from inexpensive, mass-produced Chinese locks and hardware imports. To remain commercially viable, local manufacturers required technical

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19. (A) Noida, Kanpur, Lucknow, Prayagraj
Software Technology Parks of India, an autonomous society under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, has operational centers in key industrial hubs of Uttar Pradesh, including Noida, Kanpur, Lucknow, and Prayagraj. These IT parks provide state-of-the-art infrastructure, high-speed data communication services, and incubation facilities to foster state software exports.

20. (C) From 12th rank in 2017-18 to 2nd rank in 2019-20
Through administrative streamlining, digital governance, and portal reforms under the single-window system, Uttar Pradesh achieved a significant rise in the Business Reform Action Plan national rankings. The state improved its position from 12th rank during 2017-18 to securing 2nd rank nationwide in the 2019-20 assessment evaluated by the Central Government.

21. (A) Greater Noida
An Export Promotion Industrial Park has been operationalized at Greater Noida in Gautam Buddha Nagar district. Designed as a specialized industrial enclave, the park offers advanced infrastructure, uninterrupted power supply, and logistical facilities to encourage foreign investment and promote the production of high-value exportable goods across Western Uttar Pradesh.

22. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Foreign Direct Investment inflows into Uttar Pradesh have been predominantly concentrated in National Capital Region districts such as Gautam Buddha Nagar and Ghaziabad. This geographical concentration occurs because these locations provide superior expressways, international airport proximity, robust telecommunication networks, developed urban civic amenities, and direct access to national policy hubs.

23. (B) UIDA - Lakhimpur Kheri
Regional industrial development authorities in Uttar Pradesh are established under dedicated legislation for specific statutory locations. Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority operates in Gorakhpur, Bundelkhand Industrial Development Authority is based in Jhansi, and Satharia Industrial Development Authority is situated in Jaunpur. There is no UIDA agency headquartered in Lakhimpur Kheri district.

24. (C) Mentha Oil
Uttar Pradesh dominates the national production and global export market for Mentha oil, accounting for a significant percentage of worldwide supply. Grown extensively across central and western districts such as Sambhal, Barabanki, and Rampur, mentha farming and processing flourished following economic trade liberalization due to strong international commercial market demand.

25. (A) I, II and III only
The 1991 economic reforms enabled automatic FDI approvals in priority industries, significantly curtailed public sector reservations, and introduced disinvestment policies to reduce state equity. However, state governments were not prohibited from accessing multilateral development funding; state entities continued borrowing from international bodies like the World Bank for structural and infrastructure projects.

26. (A) Ramaipur
A Mega Leather Cluster has been approved and developed at Ramaipur near Kanpur under central infrastructure development initiatives. The project aims to modernize tannery processing units, integrate central effluent treatment infrastructure, boost employment, and enhance Kanpur's traditional standing as a major exporter of high-quality finished leather goods and footwear products.

27. (A) Statement I only
Under the National Manufacturing Policy, a National Investment and Manufacturing Zone was proposed at Jhansi in the Bundelkhand region to foster industrialization. However, these manufacturing zones are not administered as separate Union Territories; they are developed as specialized industrial townships governed by state authorities with regulatory coordination from central ministries.

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28. (B) UP State Sugar Corporation Limited (UPSSCL)
The Uttar Pradesh State Sugar Corporation Limited operated numerous state-owned sugar mills across the state, many of which incurred substantial operating losses and accumulated

severe liabilities. Post-1991, as part of fiscal reform and industrial restructuring, the state government initiated disinvestment and privatization of non-operational and loss-making sugar manufacturing units.

29. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Expressway infrastructure in Uttar Pradesh connects major regional centers. The Yamuna Expressway links Greater Noida to Agra, the Agra-Lucknow Expressway runs from Agra to Lucknow, the Purvanchal Expressway connects Lucknow to Ghazipur, and the Bundelkhand Expressway extends from Chitrakoot to Kudrail in Etawah district to interface with the regional road grid.

30. (C) Mukhyamantri Sukshma Udyami Durghatna Bima Yojana
In 2023, the Government of Uttar Pradesh introduced the Mukhyamantri Sukshma Udyami Durghatna Bima Yojana to provide comprehensive financial protection and accident insurance cover to registered micro-entrepreneurs. The scheme aims to offer social security against accidental death or disability, thereby supporting small-scale business owners across all state administrative districts.

31. (B) I and III only
The Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board actively promotes rural enterprise development and sustainable self-employment across the state. Modern market orientation includes leveraging major e-commerce platforms to showcase and sell hand-spun textiles worldwide. Khadi institutions remain subject to state environmental guidelines and are required to adopt eco-friendly production practices.

32. (C) Western Uttar Pradesh
The Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region is situated in Western Uttar Pradesh. Developed as a node along the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor, this investment zone leverages high-speed freight transport infrastructure, proximity to the national capital, and integrated logistics networks to drive industrialization and attract large-scale manufacturing enterprises across Western Uttar Pradesh districts.

33. (B) Greater Noida (Dadri)
Under the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor project, the Multi-Modal Logistics Hub and Multi-Modal Transport Hub are being established at Greater Noida near Dadri. These integrated transit facilities connect dedicated rail freight corridors, highways, and logistics systems to facilitate seamless cargo movement and efficient supply chain management for modern manufacturing industries.

34. (D) Saharanpur - Leather Footwear
Under the One District One Product scheme, Saharanpur is designated for its world-renowned wooden carving craft, whereas leather footwear is assigned to Agra and Hamirpur. The other pairings are accurate: Amroha is paired with musical instruments like dholak, Kannauj with traditional attar perfumes, and Mainpuri with ornate Tarkashi brass-inlay woodwork.

35. (A) 1, 2, 4, 3
Institutional and policy developments in Uttar Pradesh progressed chronologically starting with the establishment of the Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation in 1954, followed by the Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of UP in 1972. The single-window web portal 'Nivesh Mitra' was subsequently launched, and the flagship One District One Product scheme was introduced in 2018.

36. (C) Dadri
Dadri in Gautam Buddha Nagar district serves as the critical junction where the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor and the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor intersect. This strategic intersection transforms the area into a major inland logistical interchange hub, facilitating rapid movement of industrial container traffic between northern hinterlands and coastal maritime ports across India.

37. (A) A leading share among inland states (over 10%)
Uttar Pradesh holds a prominent position among landlocked inland states in export performance, contributing over ten percent of India's total handloom, carpet, and handicraft exports. Robust craft clusters across Bhadohi, Varanasi, Moradabad, and Saharanpur generate significant foreign exchange earnings through established global supply networks and export trade promotion schemes.

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38. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Following the elimination of quantitative import restrictions under World Trade Organization norms, Moradabad's brassware industry encountered substantial global market challenges. International buyers increasingly demanded strict environmental compliance, lead-free metal compositions, and non-toxic electroplating standards, requiring local exporters to adapt manufacturing techniques and invest in cleaner industrial production technologies.

39. (A) Statement I only
Uttar Pradesh enacted a policy framework targeting Fortune Global 500 companies and major foreign investors, offering capital subsidies, land concessions, and tax incentives to attract Foreign Direct Investment. However, coastal manufacturing hubs such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Tamil Nadu continue to account for substantial national FDI shares, making total state FDI less than all other states combined.

40. (A) I, II and III only
The Uttar Pradesh Textile and Garmenting Policy leverages the state's traditional weaving heritage, providing financial assistance for setting up textile parks and employment generation subsidies for investors. The policy focuses on modernization, infrastructure enhancement, and export promotion across value chains, without imposing bans on importing synthetic yarn or raw material inputs.

41. (D) Khurja (Bulandshahr)
An extension center of the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute is located at Khurja in Bulandshahr district. The research center assists the local ceramic and pottery industry by offering technical testing, material analysis, energy-efficient kiln designs, and technological upgrades to enhance quality standards for domestic and international export markets.

42. (A) Gorakhpur
In 2021, a major public sector fertilizer plant operated by Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited was recommissioned in Gorakhpur. The modernized plant utilizes natural gas feedstock to produce neem-coated urea, boosting domestic fertilizer availability, supporting agricultural productivity, and reviving industrial economic activity in eastern Uttar Pradesh region.

43. (B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
State industrial bodies in Uttar Pradesh fulfill distinct promotional roles. Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation provides term loans to small and medium enterprises, Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority manages infrastructure in industrial areas, PICUP offers merchant banking services, and Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board promotes rural village crafts.

44. (B) Greater Noida
To modernize the toy manufacturing sector and enhance competitiveness against mass-imported synthetic toys post-liberalization, a dedicated 'Toy City' industrial park was developed at Greater Noida. The complex provides specialized industrial plots, common testing facilities, design support, and physical infrastructure to encourage localized, high-quality toy manufacturing and production operations.

45. (A) 9
Uttar Pradesh is divided into nine distinct Agro-Climatic Zones based on rainfall patterns, soil characteristics, temperature ranges, and water resource availability. These zones include Tarai, Western Plain, Central Plain, and Eastern Plain among others, shaping agricultural crop planning, regional diversification, and post-harvest export promotion strategies across the state territory.

46. (A) I and II only
Post-1991 trade reforms intensified market competition for handloom weavers due to cheap powerloom products and imported synthetic fabrics. In response, governments launched promotional welfare schemes like Deendayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana to assist weavers with modern looms and subsidies. The state never imposed a complete ban on powerloom industrial manufacturing operations.

47. (D) Black Pottery
Nizamabad in Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh is globally renowned for its distinctive black pottery craft, which holds a Geographical Indication tag. The traditional pottery features dark shiny surfaces decorated with silver-colored metallic inlay patterns, experiencing export market expansion under state handcraft promotion initiatives like One District One Product scheme.

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CHAPTER 18
Infrastructure Development

1. Which operational expressway in Uttar Pradesh spans approximately 340.8 kilometers, connecting Chand Sarai in Lucknow district to Haidaria in Ghazipur district?
(A) Agra-Lucknow Expressway
(B) Purvanchal Expressway
(C) Bundelkhand Expressway
(D) Gorakhpur Link Expressway

2. Which of the following pairs of thermal power stations in Uttar Pradesh and their respective districts is correctly matched?
(A) Harduaganj Thermal Power Station - Sonbhadra
(B) Obra Thermal Power Station - Aligarh
(C) Jawaharpur Thermal Power Plant - Kanpur Nagar
(D) Parichha Thermal Power Station - Jhansi

3. Consider the following statements regarding Inland Waterway infrastructure in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: National Waterway 1 (NW-1) on the River Ganga extends from Prayagraj in Uttar Pradesh to Haldia in West Bengal.
Statement II: The first Multi-Modal Terminal constructed under the Jal Marg Vikas Project on NW-1 was inaugurated at Ramnagar in Varanasi.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

4. The Narora Atomic Power Station, the only nuclear power plant in Uttar Pradesh, is located in which district?
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(B) Aligarh
(C) Bulandshahr
(D) Mathura

5. Which of the following districts is NOT designated as one of the six nodes of the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Aligarh
(C) Chitrakoot
(D) Jhansi

6. Consider the following statements regarding the Ganga Expressway project in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It is designed to connect Bijauli village in Meerut district to Judapur Dando village in Prayagraj district.
II. The total length of Phase-1 of the expressway is approximately 594 kilometers.
III. It passes through a total of 12 districts of Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

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7. The Operation Control Centre (OCC) for the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC), equipped with advanced train control systems, is established at which city in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Varanasi
(D) Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Nagar

8. Which of the following statements regarding civil aviation infrastructure in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport is situated in Lucknow.
(B) Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport is located at Babatpur in Varanasi.
(C) Maharishi Valmiki International Airport is located in the city of Gorakhpur.
(D) Kushinagar Airport was declared an international airport to facilitate Buddhist pilgrimage tourism.

modernization, automated production machinery, standardized keying mechanisms, and improved electroplating manufacturing methods.

58. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Prominent handicraft and manufacturing clusters across Uttar Pradesh correspond to specific administrative districts. Sports goods manufacturing is heavily concentrated in Meerut, traditional terracotta earthenware is produced in Gorakhpur, intricate wooden carving is centered in Saharanpur, and leather footwear production forms a major export hub in historic Agra district.

59. (A) Statement I only
The Uttar Pradesh Startup Policy 2020 promotes innovation by establishing world-class technology incubators at premier academic institutions such as IIT Kanpur, BHU Varanasi, and IIM Lucknow. The policy actively supports enterprise creation across diverse emerging domains, encouraging startups operating in financial technology, artificial intelligence, agriculture, and healthcare technology sectors.

60. (B) Lucknow and Hardoi
Under the PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel scheme, a major textile park was approved in Uttar Pradesh spanning Lucknow and Hardoi districts. Designed as an integrated manufacturing cluster, the park features modern spinning, weaving, dyeing, and garmenting facilities to create economies of scale and boost textile sector exports.

61. (A) Export-oriented handicrafts and carpet sector
The devaluation of the Indian Rupee in July 1991 immediately increased the export price competitiveness of Indian goods in international markets. In Uttar Pradesh, this currency adjustment directly benefited export-oriented traditional sectors, such as hand-knotted carpets from Bhadohi, brassware from Moradabad, and artisanal handicrafts, making their prices cheaper for foreign importers.

62. (A) I and II only
The Uttar Pradesh Food Processing Industry Policy offers capital subsidies to establish cold chains, mega food parks, and post-harvest infrastructure, reducing perishable losses of horticultural crops. Foreign direct investment in food processing is permitted and actively encouraged under state and national policy frameworks to modernize processing technology and export infrastructure.

63. (D) Khurja
Khurja, a prominent town in Bulandshahr district, is nationally recognized as the 'Ceramic City' of Uttar Pradesh. The hub is famous for producing wide varieties of glazed ceramics, stoneware, pottery, electrical insulators, and crockery, catering to both domestic commercial demand and international export markets through specialized local ceramic manufacturing clusters.

64. (C) Varanasi
The ICAR-Indian Institute of Vegetable Research is located at Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. As a premier agricultural research organization, the institute focuses on vegetable breeding, crop protection, post-harvest technology, and high-yielding export-quality seed production, helping local farmers align with global market demands following agricultural trade reforms and economic liberalization.

65. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Post-1991 economic shifts led to private sector participation in the sugar sector of Uttar Pradesh. The government delicensed sugar manufacturing to invite private investments because state-owned sugar factories under the Uttar Pradesh State Sugar Corporation Limited suffered severe financial losses, accumulated large cane price arrears, and used outdated processing machinery.

66. (A) Statement I only
Uttar Pradesh enacted a dedicated Semiconductor Policy offering financial subsidies, capital interest subvention, and land rebates to establish chip fabrication and assembly units. The policy welcomes global electronics investment and actively encourages foreign firms to set up chip design, semiconductor testing, and research operations within designated industrial zones in the state.

67. (A) 2008
The Chikankari embroidery industry of Lucknow was officially granted Geographical Indication registration in 2008 under the TRIPS agreement framework of the World Trade Organization. This

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legal registration protects the traditional hand-embroidery style from unauthorized imitation, preserving craft heritage and enhancing international market recognition for Lucknow's traditional textile embroidery artisans.

68. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Disinvestment of non-core public enterprises was pursued by the Uttar Pradesh government to curb persistent state fiscal deficits. Implementation of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management legislation mandated legally binding targets for state revenue deficits and fiscal consolidation, compelling state authorities to restructure unviable public entities and reduce operational financial drains.

69. (A) Kanpur
The headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority is located in Kanpur. As the primary industrial development institution of the state, UPSIDA is responsible for acquiring land, planning industrial areas, constructing modern infrastructure, and leasing commercial plots to promote systematic industrialization across Uttar Pradesh state regions.

70. (D) Varanasi
Under the One District One Product scheme of Uttar Pradesh, Varanasi is designated for traditional wooden lacquerware and toys. The district features long-standing artisanal clusters producing colorful hand-turned wooden toys, lacquered decorative crafts, and religious figures, which receive state support for design innovation, market exposure, and export trade promotion.

71. (A) I, II and III only
Post-1991 economic structural changes in Uttar Pradesh led to a gradual decline in agricultural employment, with displaced workers absorbed mainly into construction and service industries. Western UP witnessed faster service sector growth than Eastern UP. However, manufacturing growth remained geographically concentrated in specific regions like NCR rather than being uniformly distributed.

72. (C) Development Commissioner for Handicrafts, Ministry of Textiles
The Office of the Development Commissioner for Handicrafts, under the Ministry of Textiles, established a modern Trade Facilitation Centre and Craft Museum at Varanasi. The facility provides traditional weavers and artisans with export facilitation services, market exhibition halls, infrastructure support, and brand promotion to enhance international sales of regional handicrafts.

73. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II
Firozabad is nationally and globally recognized as the "City of Bangles" due to its specialized glass manufacturing industry. Following judicial and environmental mandates to reduce air pollution around the Taj Trapezium Zone, glass furnaces in Firozabad transitioned from coal combustion to piped natural gas, modernizing industrial operations and reducing environmental impact.

74. (A) Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana
The Government of Uttar Pradesh implemented the Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana to support traditional urban and rural artisans, including carpenters, potters, tailors, goldsmiths, and blacksmiths. The welfare scheme provides free skill upgrade training, financial assistance, and modern toolkit distribution to improve livelihood sustainability, product quality, and earning capacity across districts.

75. (B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Major industrial infrastructure projects in Uttar Pradesh are geographically matched with specific locations. Trans-Ganga City is situated in Unnao, Saraswati Hi-Tech City is developed at Prayagraj, the Integrated Manufacturing Cluster under AKIC is located in Agra district, and a dedicated Plastic Park has been set up in Auraiya district.

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76. (B) Prayagraj
Under the Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor project, an Integrated Manufacturing Cluster is established at Prayagraj in Uttar Pradesh. Positioned along major rail and road transit routes, the cluster provides planned industrial plots, power supply, and logistics facilities to attract manufacturing investments and accelerate industrial growth in eastern Uttar Pradesh region.

77. (A) 1 Trillion US Dollars
The Government of Uttar Pradesh set an economic target to transform the state into a 1 Trillion US Dollar Gross State Domestic Product

economy. To achieve this goal, state strategies focus on infrastructure expansion, boosting exports, accelerating industrial manufacturing, enhancing ease of doing business, and attracting large-scale private foreign investments.

78. (C) Mandatory public ownership of private industries
The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan is structured around five core economic pillars: Economy, Infrastructure, System, Vibrant Demography, and Demand. Forced or mandatory public ownership of private industries is inconsistent with the economic philosophy of self-reliance, which instead encourages private sector participation, market liberalization, ease of doing business, and technological innovation across states.

79. (A) Statement I only
Following public transport reforms post-1991, private bus operators were permitted to operate on designated routes alongside the Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation under reciprocal licensing agreements. UPSRTC was not dissolved, nor were private monopolies given full ownership of state bus terminals; rather, public transport services expanded through public-private operation.

80. (C) Lalitpur
The Government of Uttar Pradesh approved the setup of a Bulk Drug Park and a Pharma Park in Lalitpur district in the Bundelkhand region. The project aims to reduce national reliance on imported Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients, build domestic manufacturing capabilities, attract substantial pharmaceutical investments, and generate employment in underdeveloped districts.

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enables local agricultural producers to meet international quality standards, improve cold storage networks, and enhance global market access for regional produce.

10. (A) Power sector
The power sector in Uttar Pradesh underwent extensive restructuring following comprehensive fiscal reforms. In January 2000, the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board was unbundled into separate state-owned corporate entities responsible for power generation, transmission, and distribution. This structural reorganization aimed to improve operational efficiency, minimize financial losses, and attract investments.

11. (B) Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation (UPFC)
Established in 1954 under the State Financial Corporations Act of 1951, the Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation is headquartered in Kanpur. The state financial corporation functions as a specialized development institution that provides term loans, credit assistance, and working capital support to small and medium enterprises operating across diverse industrial sectors.

12. (A) I, II and III only
Post-1991 trade reforms exposed traditional handicraft clusters to competitive pressure from foreign mass-produced goods. However, institutional protections like Geographical Indication tags preserved brand heritage for crafts such as Bhadohi carpets and Varanasi silk, while schemes like One District One Product improved export credit and market linkages. Domestic demand for hand-crafted goods was never completely eliminated.

13. (A) Bhadohi
Bhadohi, officially known as Sant Ravidas Nagar district, is recognized globally as a principal hub for hand-knotted carpet weaving and manufacturing. Following trade liberalization, the region emerged as a vital contributor to national carpet exports, catering to markets in North America and Europe through specialized export facilities and traditional artisan networks.

14. (A) Statement I only
Under the Production Linked Incentive scheme, Noida and Greater Noida have attracted substantial industrial investments, becoming major production hubs for mobile devices, consumer electronics, and hardware components. National PLI allocations are disbursed across competitive high-tech manufacturing sectors nationwide, rather than being restricted or exclusively reserved for handloom textiles in Uttar Pradesh.

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15. (D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Traditional craft and industrial clusters in Uttar Pradesh are historically linked to specific administrative districts across the state. Chikankari embroidery is centered in Lucknow, the lock manufacturing industry operates predominantly in Aligarh, glassware and bangle production is concentrated in Firozabad, while handcrafted wooden toys are traditionally produced in Varanasi district.

16. (C) Lucknow
The Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of Uttar Pradesh is headquartered in Lucknow, the state capital. Established in 1972 as a premier industrial promotion agency, the corporation acts as a financial catalyst by offering merchant banking, term loans, equipment leasing, and venture assistance to commercial enterprises operating across the state.

17. (B) Sugarcane
The World Trade Organization's Agreement on Agriculture regulates global agricultural trade, including market access, domestic support, and export subsidies. In Uttar Pradesh, sugarcane is a dominant commercial crop whose trade economics, sugar export subsidies, fair pricing mechanisms, and international market competitiveness are heavily influenced by multilateral trade regulations established under this agreement.

18. (A) I and II only
Launched in June 2020, the Atmanirbhar UP Rozgar Abhiyan targeted returning migrant workers affected by lockdown disruptions, creating local employment by combining public works, local MSMEs, and self-help groups. The scheme focused on socio-economic rehabilitation and skill utilization across rural districts without offering blanket tax exemptions or abolishing industrial taxes for foreign corporations.

9. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh is being aggressively developed as a major solar power generation hub in the state.
Reason (R): The Bundelkhand region receives high solar insolation and possesses vast non-agricultural wasteland suitable for large-scale solar park establishment.
Select the correct answer using the code below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

10. The headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority (UPSIDA) is located in which city?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Noida
(D) Prayagraj

11. An express flight route under the UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) regional connectivity scheme connects Lucknow directly to a newly developed airstrip near the famous pilgrimage site of Chitrakoot. In which administrative division is Chitrakoot district located?
(A) Jhansi Administrative Division
(B) Chitrakoot Dham Division
(C) Prayagraj Administrative Division
(D) Mirzapur Administrative Division

12. Consider the following statements regarding the Purvanchal Expressway:
I. It originates at village Chand Sarai on the Lucknow-Sultanpur road.
II. It terminates at village Haidaria in Ghazipur district near the Bihar border.
III. It features an emergency landing facility airstrip for Indian Air Force fighter aircraft in Sultanpur district.
IV. It passes through the district of Gorakhpur.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

13. Which city in Uttar Pradesh became the first to operate a modern commercial Metro Rail system within the state under the Uttar Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation (UPMRC)?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Noida
(C) Kanpur
(D) Ghaziabad

14. Which of the following pairs of multi-modal / logistics infrastructure projects in Uttar Pradesh and their respective locations is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Multi-Modal Logistics Hub - Dadri
(B) Freight Village - Varanasi
(C) Inland Container Depot - Jhansi
(D) Multi-Modal Transport Hub - Boraki

15. Match List I with List II regarding expressways in Uttar Pradesh and select the correct answer:
List I: (Expressway in UP)
P. Yamuna Expressway
Q. Agra-Lucknow Expressway
R. Bundelkhand Expressway
S. Gorakhpur Link Expressway
List II: (Starting and Ending Districts)
1. Chitrakoot to Etawah
2. Greater Noida to Agra
3. Azamgarh to Gorakhpur
4. Agra to Lucknow
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

16. What is the official statutory body established by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to execute and manage expressways and associated industrial corridors across the state?
(A) UPSIDA
(B) UPSHA
(C) UPIEDA
(D) PWD UP

17. Which of the following districts does NOT fall along the alignment of the Purvanchal Expressway?
(A) Amethi
(B) Jaunpur
(C) Ayodhya
(D) Mau

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18. Consider the following statements regarding the Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority (YEIDA):
I. It was constituted to manage planned development along the Yamuna Expressway connecting Greater Noida and Agra.
II. The upcoming Noida International Airport at Jewar falls under the geographical jurisdiction of YEIDA.
III. YEIDA operates directly under the Union Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

19. The Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station, operated by NTPC Limited, is located at Shaktinagar in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sonbhadra
(B) Mirzapur
(C) Chandauli
(D) Prayagraj

20. Arrange the following major expressways of Uttar Pradesh in chronological order of their official inauguration/opening to traffic:
1. Yamuna Expressway
2. Agra-Lucknow Expressway
3. Purvanchal Expressway
4. Bundelkhand Expressway
Select the correct sequence from the options given below:
(A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(B) 2 - 1 - 3 - 4
(C) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4
(D) 2 - 3 - 1 - 4

21. Consider the following statements regarding drinking water infrastructure schemes in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: The 'Har Ghar Nal Yojana' under the Jal Jeevan Mission prioritizes piped surface-water delivery in the Bundelkhand and Vindhya regions.
Statement II: Bundelkhand and Vindhya regions historically face severe groundwater scarcity due to hard-rock terrain and seasonal droughts.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

22. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh serves as a critical central corridor for the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) project of Indian Railways.
Reason (R): More than 50 percent of the total track length of the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor passes through Uttar Pradesh.
Select the correct answer using the code below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

23. As per official transport infrastructure statistics, Uttar Pradesh holds which rank among Indian states in terms of total operational length of National Highways?
(A) First
(B) Second
(C) Third
(D) Fourth

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24. Which of the following energy project pairs is correctly matched with its specific nature or installation type in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Obra Thermal Plant - Nuclear Power Station
(B) Narora Power Station - Solar Photovoltaic Park
(C) Rihand Reservoir - Floating Solar Project
(D) Ghatampur Power Project - Biomass Energy Plant

25. Consider the following statements regarding the Smart Cities Mission in Uttar Pradesh:
I. A total of 10 cities from Uttar Pradesh were selected under the central Smart Cities Mission.
II. Lucknow, Kanpur, and Varanasi are included among the 10 central smart cities.
III. Ayodhya was included in the original list of 10 central smart cities during Phase-1 selection.
IV. State-level Smart City initiatives were launched to cover additional municipal

corporations not in the central scheme.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

26. India's first dedicated 'Freight Village' is being developed adjacent to the Multi-Modal Terminal on River Ganga at which location in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Ghazipur
(D) Ballia

27. Which nodal agency is responsible for executing rural road construction under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) across rural habitations in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Public Works Department (UP PWD)
(B) Uttar Pradesh Rural Roads Development Authority (UPRRDA)
(C) Uttar Pradesh State Highway Authority (UPSHA)
(D) Uttar Pradesh Expressway Industrial Development Authority (UPIEDA)

28. Match List I with List II regarding industrial authorities in Uttar Pradesh and select the correct answer:
List I: (Industrial Area Development Authority)
P. NOIDA
Q. GIDA
R. BIDA
S. YEIDA
List II: (Headquarters / Primary Region)
1. Gorakhpur
2. Jhansi
3. Gautam Buddha Nagar
4. Greater Noida (Yamuna Expressway Zone)
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

29. The Bundelkhand Expressway originates at Kudrail in Etawah district after branching off from the Agra-Lucknow Expressway and terminates near Bharatkoop in which district?
(A) Chitrakoot
(B) Jhansi District
(C) Banda District
(D) Mahoba District

30. Which of the following statements regarding the Agra Metro Rail Project is INCORRECT?
(A) The project is implemented by the Uttar Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation (UPMRC).
(B) Priority corridor operations were launched connecting Taj East Gate to Mankameshwar Temple.
(C) The entire route is constructed exclusively underground with no elevated stations.
(D) The project consists of two planned corridors spanning a total length of around 30 kilometers.

31. Consider the following statements regarding affordable housing infrastructure under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Uttar Pradesh has consistently ranked among the top-performing states in housing construction under PMAY-Urban.
II. Light House Project (LHP) utilizing modern sustainable construction technology was launched at Lucknow.
III. PMAY-Gramin provides financial assistance directly into bank accounts of rural beneficiaries via Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

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32. The Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) and Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) intersect at a crucial multi-modal logistics interchange located at which site in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Khurja
(B) Aligarh
(C) Dadri
(D) Meerut

33. The Rihand Hydroelectric Project, which created the Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar reservoir, is located on a tributary of which major river system in Sonbhadra district?
(A) Yamuna River
(B) Son River
(C) Betwa River
(D) Ghaghara River

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

68. The proposed Ganga Expressway project will feature a 3.5-kilometer-long emergency air strip for military aircraft landings in which district?
(A) Unnao District
(B) Hardoi District
(C) Shahjahanpur
(D) Budaun District

69. Parichha Thermal Power Station is situated on the bank of which river in Jhansi district?
(A) Betwa River
(B) Ken River
(C) Dhasan River
(D) Yamuna River

70. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor:
I. It covers six nodes: Agra, Aligarh, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Kanpur, and Lucknow.
II. Defense Materials and Stores Research and Development Establishment (DMSRDE) in Kanpur supports technical industrial ecosystem in this corridor.
III. A manufacturing unit for BrahMos missiles is being setup at the Lucknow node.
IV. Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL) is establishing a manufacturing unit at the Jhansi node.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

71. The newly commissioned Maharishi Valmiki International Airport is located near which historic town in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Chitrakoot
(B) Ayodhya
(C) Varanasi
(D) Mathura

72. Which of the following pairs of airports in Uttar Pradesh and their officially assigned names is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Lucknow Airport - Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport
(B) Varanasi Airport - Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport
(C) Gorakhpur Airport - Madan Mohan Malaviya Airport
(D) Ayodhya Airport - Maharishi Valmiki International Airport

73. Which Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) manages the implementation and operation of the Metro Rail systems in both Lucknow and Kanpur?
(A) Lucknow Metro Rail Corporation Limited (LMRC)
(B) Kanpur Metro Rail Corporation Limited (KMRC)
(C) Noida Metro Rail Corporation Limited (NMRC)
(D) Uttar Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation (UPMRC)

74. Match List I with List II regarding power projects in Uttar Pradesh and select the correct answer:
List I: (Power Project in UP)
P. Narora
Q. Rihand
R. Obra
S. Jalaun Solar Park
List II: (Primary Energy Category)
1. Hydroelectric
2. Nuclear
3. Solar
4. Thermal
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

75. The Jawaharpur Super Thermal Power Station (2x660 MW) is an under-construction project located in which district of Western Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kasganj
(B) Etah
(C) Mainpuri
(D) Firozabad

76. Identify the odd one out among the following expressways of Uttar Pradesh based on operational status:
(A) Agra-Lucknow Expressway
(B) Ganga Expressway
(C) Yamuna Expressway
(D) Purvanchal Expressway

77. Under the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), domestic electricity

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(A) 2000
(B) 2004
(C) 2008
(D) 2012

43. Match List I with List II regarding thermal power stations in Uttar Pradesh and select the correct answer:
List I: (Thermal Power Station in UP)
P. Obra
Q. Parichha
R. Harduaganj
S. Feroze Gandhi Unchahar
List II: (District)
1. Jhansi
2. Sonbhadra
3. Rae Bareli
4. Aligarh
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

44. Consider the following statements regarding air infrastructure in eastern Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: Kushinagar International Airport was established to bolster international Buddhist tourism circuit traffic.
Statement II: Kushinagar is an important Buddhist pilgrimage center where Lord Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

45. Upon the full operationalization of Jewar Airport and Ayodhya Airport alongside Lucknow, Varanasi, and Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh will become the only state in India to possess how many operational international airports?
(A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 5
(D) 6

46. Which of the following organizations is the state public sector enterprise responsible for thermal power generation owned directly by the Government of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) UPPCL Limited
(B) UPJVNL Limited
(C) UPRVUNL
(D) UPNEDA Agency

47. Consider the following statements regarding Industrial Corridors passing through Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) includes the Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region in Uttar Pradesh.
II. The Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC) passes through Uttar Pradesh covering major industrial nodes like Kanpur and Prayagraj.
III. Industrial Corridors in UP are designed to utilize the high-speed freight movement capabilities of the Dedicated Freight Corridors.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

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48. The Uttar Pradesh New and Renewable Energy Development Agency (UPNEDA), which acts as the nodal agency for solar and non-conventional energy projects, has its head office in which city?
(A) Greater Noida
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Lucknow
(D) Kanpur

49. Harduaganj Thermal Power Station, historically recognized as one of the oldest power generating plants in Uttar Pradesh, is situated in which district?
(A) Mathura
(B) Aligarh
(C) Agra
(D) Meerut

50. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Inland Waterway transit on River Ganga via National Waterway 1 provides a cost-effective bulk freight transportation system for Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Water transportation generally exhibits lower fuel consumption per ton-kilometer compared to road and rail transport modalities.

ANSWERS

1. (B) Purvanchal Expressway
The Purvanchal Expressway is a major access-controlled highway in Uttar Pradesh, spanning a total length of approximately 340.8 kilometers. It originates at Chand Sarai village in Lucknow district and terminates at Haidaria village in Ghazipur district. Developed by the Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority, this infrastructure project significantly enhances connectivity and economic growth across eastern districts.

2. (D) Parichha Thermal Power Station - Jhansi
Parichha Thermal Power Station is located at Parichha near Jhansi on the banks of the Betwa River. Harduaganj Thermal Power Station is located in Aligarh district, while Obra Thermal Power Station operates in Sonbhadra district. Additionally, the Jawaharpur Thermal Power Plant is situated in Etah district. Therefore, Parichha Thermal Power Station correctly pairs with Jhansi district for energy generation.

3. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
National Waterway 1 spans a distance of 1,620 kilometers along the River Ganga, extending from Prayagraj in Uttar Pradesh to Haldia in West Bengal. Under the Jal Marg Vikas Project implemented by the Inland Waterways Authority of India, the country's first multi-modal inland terminal was constructed and operationalized at Ramnagar in Varanasi to facilitate commercial cargo transport.

4. (C) Bulandshahr
The Narora Atomic Power Station is a nuclear power generation plant operated by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited. Located at Narora in Bulandshahr district along the banks of the Ganga River, it is the sole nuclear power facility functioning in Uttar Pradesh. It consists of two pressurized heavy-water reactors providing baseload electrical energy to the northern grid.

5. (A) Gorakhpur
The Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor is an ambitious defense manufacturing ecosystem established across six designated nodal centers in the state. These six official nodes comprise Agra, Aligarh, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Kanpur, and Lucknow. Gorakhpur is not included among these six designated defense corridor nodes, although it hosts separate industrial development zones managed by the regional industrial development authority.

6. (D) I, II and III
Phase-1 of the greenfield Ganga Expressway spans approximately 594 kilometers, connecting Bijauli village in Meerut district to Judapur Dando village in Prayagraj district. Constructed as a six-lane expandable to eight-lane expressway, it traverses twelve districts: Meerut, Hapur, Bulandshahr, Amroha, Sambhal, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Pratapgarh, and Prayagraj, making all statements fully correct.

7. (B) Prayagraj
The Operation Control Centre for the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor is established at Prayagraj in Uttar Pradesh. Serving as the central command and control hub for freight operations, this state-of-the-art facility manages train traffic, signaling, integrated power supply, and safety monitoring systems across the entire eastern freight network stretching from Punjab to West Bengal.

8. (C) Maharishi Valmiki International Airport is located in the city of Gorakhpur.
Maharishi Valmiki International Airport is located in Ayodhya, not in Gorakhpur. Gorakhpur is served by Mahayogi Gorakhnath Airport, which is a domestic civil enclave. Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport operates in Lucknow, Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport is at Babatpur near Varanasi, and Kushinagar Airport is designated as an international airport to promote global Buddhist tourism.

9. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
The Bundelkhand region is prioritized for solar power infrastructure because it benefits from

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59. Corridor-1 (Orange Line) of the Kanpur Metro Rail Project connects IIT Kanpur to which terminal station in Kanpur Nagar?
(A) Agriculture University
(B) Naubasta
(C) Barra-8
(D) Chakeri Airport

60. The iconic six-lane cable-stayed bridge built across the Yamuna River to augment urban road transit infrastructure connects Prayagraj city with which suburban locality?
(A) Phaphamau
(B) Naini
(C) Jhusi
(D) Sorento

61. Under the One District One Product (ODOP) initiative, Common Facility Centres (CFCs) are provided with industrial infrastructure support. In which city was a specialized brassware craft industrial cluster infrastructure enhanced?
(A) Moradabad
(B) Firozabad
(C) Bhadohi
(D) Saharanpur

62. The Obra Thermal Power Station, situated in Sonbhadra district, was originally constructed with technical assistance from which country?
(A) United Kingdom
(B) Germany
(C) USSR
(D) United States

63. Consider the following statements regarding the Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC) in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It leverages the alignment of the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor.
II. The Integrated Manufacturing Cluster (IMC) under AKIC in UP is designated at Agra.
III. AKIC aims to boost logistics efficiency and manufacturing along industrial nodes in the state.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

64. Consider the following statements regarding the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) Phase-III in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: PMGSY Phase-III focuses on consolidation of key rural routes and major rural links connecting habitations to Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs), higher secondary schools, and hospitals.
Statement II: The funding pattern for PMGSY Phase-III in Uttar Pradesh is shared between the Central Government and State Government in a 60:40 ratio.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

65. The Multi-Modal Inland Waterway Terminal on River Ganga at Ramnagar, Varanasi was established under which nationwide river navigation project?
(A) Sagarmala Project
(B) Jal Marg Vikas Project
(C) Setu Bharatam Scheme
(D) PM Gati Shakti Waterways Scheme

66. Which of the following expressways operating in Uttar Pradesh was NOT constructed by the Uttar Pradesh Expressway Industrial Development Authority (UPIEDA)?
(A) Bundelkhand Expressway
(B) Purvanchal Expressway
(C) Agra-Lucknow Expressway
(D) Yamuna Expressway

67. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The PM Gati Shakti State Master Plan portal in Uttar Pradesh integrates geospatial data layers across infrastructure departments.
Reason (R): Single-window spatial planning minimizes utility disruption, eliminates departmental silos, and accelerates project execution timelines.
Select the correct answer using the code below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

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Select the correct answer using the code below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

51. National Highway 19 (formerly part of historic NH 2 / Grand Trunk Road) links major urban and industrial centers of Uttar Pradesh. Which of the following cities does NOT lie on this arterial highway alignment?
(A) Saharanpur
(B) Mathura City
(C) Kanpur City
(D) Prayagraj City

52. Select the correct geographical sequence of districts traversed by the Bundelkhand Expressway moving from South-East to North-West:
(A) Chitrakoot → Banda → Mahoba → Hamirpur → Jalaun → Auraiya → Etawah
(B) Etawah → Auraiya → Jalaun → Hamirpur → Mahoba → Banda → Chitrakoot
(C) Chitrakoot → Mahoba → Banda → Jalaun → Hamirpur → Etawah → Auraiya
(D) Jhansi → Chitrakoot → Banda → Hamirpur → Jalaun → Auraiya → Etawah

53. Which of the following is a primary objective target stipulated under the Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy 2022?
(A) Targeting 22,000 MW solar power capacity over 5 years
(B) Complete phase-out of all thermal power generation units by 2025
(C) Replacement of all hydro power dams with floating solar panels
(D) Restricting solar power production exclusively to rooftop domestic systems

54. Consider the following statements regarding the Noida International Airport located at Jewar:
I. It is being developed under a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model.
II. Yamuna International Airport Private Limited (YIAPL), a subsidiary of Zurich Airport International AG, was selected to implement the project.
III. It is located in the Gautam Buddha Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh.
IV. It is connected directly to the Yamuna Expressway to enable road transport connectivity.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

55. In which district of Uttar Pradesh is the 600 MW Matatila Hydroelectric Project situated on the Betwa River?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Lalitpur
(C) Hamirpur
(D) Banda

56. The Ghatampur Thermal Power Project (3x660 MW), executed by Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited (NUPPL), is located in which district?
(A) Kanpur Dehat
(B) Fatehpur
(C) Kanpur Nagar
(D) Unnao

57. Which of the following state infrastructure entities and their primary domain is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) UPRVUNL - Thermal Power Generation
(B) UPJVNL - Hydro Power Generation
(C) UPPTCL - Intra-state Electricity Transmission
(D) UPPCL - Expressway Construction and Management

58. Match List I with List II regarding urban infrastructure projects in Uttar Pradesh and select the correct answer:
List I: (Urban Infrastructure Project in UP)
P. Lucknow Metro Phase-1A
Q. Kanpur Metro Priority Section
R. Aqua Line Metro
S. Delhi-Meerut RRTS
List II: (Key Operational / Planned Feature)
1. Connects IIT Kanpur to Moti Jheel
2. Connects CCS Airport to Munshi Pulia
3. Connects Noida Sector 51 to Depot in Greater Noida
4. Operates high-speed Namo Bharat trainsets
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

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connections to non-electrified households in rural UP were executed under the administrative purview of which corporate entity?
(A) UP Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL)
(B) National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)
(C) Power Grid Corporation of India (PGCIL)
(D) Rural Electrification Corporation (REC)

78. Consider the following statements regarding the Kanpur-Lucknow Expressway (National Expressway 6):
Statement I: It is designed as an access-controlled expressway to significantly reduce travel time between Kanpur and Lucknow.
Statement II: It runs parallel to the existing National Highway 27 alignment.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

79. The Anpara Thermal Power Station complex, housing multiple stage expansion units, is located on the banks of which reservoir?
(A) Matatila Hydro Dam Reservoir
(B) Obra Thermal Dam Reservoir
(C) Sharda Sagar Main Reservoir
(D) Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar

80. The proposed Chitrakoot Link Expressway is planned to connect the town of Chitrakoot directly with which major operational expressway?
(A) Agra-Lucknow Expressway
(B) Yamuna Expressway
(C) Bundelkhand Expressway
(D) Purvanchal Expressway

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34. Arrange the following cities of Uttar Pradesh in chronological order of the commencement of public revenue service on their respective Metro Rail networks:
1. Lucknow
2. Noida (Aqua Line under NMRC)
3. Kanpur
4. Agra

Select the correct order from the options given below:
(A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(B) 2 - 1 - 3 - 4
(C) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4
(D) 3 - 1 - 2 - 4

35. Under the BharatNet project aimed at providing high-speed optical fiber digital connectivity to Gram Panchayats, which organization acts as the primary central agency coordinating infrastructure rollout in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL)
(B) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)
(C) Uttar Pradesh Electronics Corporation Limited (UPLC)
(D) Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL)

36. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Namo Bharat / RRTS (Regional Rapid Transit System) corridor connecting Delhi, Ghaziabad, and Meerut is designed to enhance high-speed regional mobility in National Capital Region (NCR) districts of UP.
Reason (R): It aims to reduce road congestion and vehicular pollution by providing a rapid rail transit operating at design speeds up to 180 km/h.
Select the correct answer using the code below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

37. Uttar Pradesh's largest floating solar power plant, generating renewable energy, has been developed on the waters of which reservoir?
(A) Rihand Dam Reservoir
(B) Matatila Dam Reservoir
(C) Parichha Dam Reservoir
(D) Sirsi Dam Reservoir

38. Which of the following power projects in Uttar Pradesh is correctly matched with its operating entity?
(A) Anpara Thermal Power Station - Nuclear Power Corporation of India
(B) Tanda Thermal Power Station - Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam
(C) Harduaganj Thermal Power Station - Reliance Power
(D) Unchahar Thermal Power Station - NTPC Limited

39. To spur industrial manufacturing in Southern Uttar Pradesh, the state government newly constituted the Bundelkhand Industrial Development Authority (BIDA) centered around which city?
(A) Banda
(B) Jhansi
(C) Chitrakoot
(D) Orai

40. Consider the following statements regarding the Gorakhpur Link Expressway:
I. It connects Gorakhpur district directly with the Purvanchal Expressway.
II. It starts at Salarpur in Azamgarh district on the Purvanchal Expressway.
III. It terminates near Jaitpur in Gorakhpur district.
IV. It passes through districts including Azamgarh, Ambedkar Nagar, Sant Kabir Nagar, and Gorakhpur.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

41. Which of the following municipal corporations in Uttar Pradesh was NOT among the 10 cities selected under the central Smart Cities Mission?
(A) Saharanpur
(B) Moradabad
(C) Bareilly
(D) Gorakhpur

42. In which year was the Uttar Pradesh State Highway Authority (UPSHA) constituted to develop and maintain state highways through public-private partnerships and state funding?

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high annual solar irradiance and expansive non-agricultural land suitable for solar plant installations. These geographic conditions provide optimal parameters for establishing large-scale ultra-mega solar parks, thereby directly justifying the strategy to develop Bundelkhand as a dominant renewable energy production corridor within Uttar Pradesh.

10. (A) Kanpur
The Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority is the premier state organization responsible for developing industrial infrastructure, industrial areas, and civic amenities across Uttar Pradesh. Established under the Uttar Pradesh Industrial Area Development Act, the authority maintains its central headquarters at Kanpur, serving as the central hub for administrative and industrial planning operations across the state.

11. (B) Chitrakoot Dham Division
Chitrakoot district forms part of the Chitrakoot Dham administrative division, which has its divisional headquarters located at Banda. This administrative division comprises four districts: Chitrakoot, Banda, Hamirpur, and Mahoba. Regional connectivity infrastructure developed under the UDAN scheme, including airstrips, aims to enhance accessibility and air transport facilities to key religious and heritage centers in this region.

12. (A) I, II and III only
The Purvanchal Expressway starts at Chand Sarai in Lucknow district and ends at Haidaria in Ghazipur district. It includes a 3.2-kilometer emergency landing airstrip at Kurebhar in Sultanpur district for Indian Air Force fighter jets. The expressway passes through Lucknow, Barabanki, Amethi, Sultanpur, Ayodhya, Ambedkar Nagar, Azamgarh, Mau, and Ghazipur, but does not enter Gorakhpur district.

13. (A) Lucknow
Lucknow Metro became the first commercial metro rail system in Uttar Pradesh to commence operations under the Uttar Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation. Commercial revenue operations on its priority section between Transport Nagar and Charbagh began in September 2017. Other networks, such as Kanpur Metro and Agra Metro, were operationalized subsequently under the same governing authority.

14. (C) Inland Container Depot - Jhansi
The strategic Multi-Modal Logistics Hub is situated at Dadri, while India's first dedicated Freight Village is being established at Varanasi near the inland terminal. The Multi-Modal Transport Hub is located at Boraki near Greater Noida. However, major Inland Container Depots serving Uttar Pradesh operate at Kanpur and Dadri, making Jhansi an incorrect location match.

15. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Yamuna Expressway connects Greater Noida in Gautam Buddha Nagar to Agra. The Agra-Lucknow Expressway links Agra directly to Lucknow. The Bundelkhand Expressway originates in Chitrakoot district and terminates at Kudrail in Etawah district. The Gorakhpur Link Expressway branches from the Purvanchal Expressway in Azamgarh district and connects directly to Gorakhpur district, confirming the specified match sequence.

16. (C) UPIEDA
The Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority is the specialized statutory body constituted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh under the UP Industrial Area Development Act. It is tasked with land acquisition, planning, financing, construction, maintenance, and commercial development of major access-controlled expressways and contiguous industrial corridors throughout the entire territory of Uttar Pradesh.

17. (B) Jaunpur
The Purvanchal Expressway traverses nine districts in eastern Uttar Pradesh: Lucknow, Barabanki, Amethi, Sultanpur, Ayodhya, Ambedkar Nagar, Azamgarh, Mau, and Ghazipur. The expressway alignment bypasses Jaunpur district entirely, routing north of Jaunpur through Sultanpur, Ayodhya, Ambedkar Nagar, and Azamgarh before reaching its eastern terminus at Haidaria in Ghazipur district near the Bihar border.

18. (A) I and II only
The Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority was constituted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to oversee urban and industrial infrastructure development along the Yamuna Expressway from Greater Noida to Agra. The Noida International Airport at Jewar falls

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to administrative bifurcation). Constructed primarily for irrigation and hydro energy generation, the Matatila reservoir supplies irrigation water to Lalitpur, Jhansi, and surrounding districts while feeding hydroelectric turbines managed by UP Jal Vidyut Nigam.

56. (C) Kanpur Nagar
The Ghatampur Thermal Power Project, comprising three supercritical units of 660 MW each (totaling 1,980 MW), is situated at Ghatampur in Kanpur Nagar district. The project is implemented by Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited (NUPPL), a joint venture between central public sector enterprise NLC India Limited and state enterprise Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited.

57. (D) UPPCL - Expressway Construction and Management
Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL) is responsible for electricity distribution and supply planning across Uttar Pradesh, not expressway construction. Expressway construction and management is handled by the Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority (UPIEDA). UPRVUNL handles thermal power generation, UPJVNL handles hydro power generation, and UPPTCL manages the intra-state high-voltage electricity transmission network.

58. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Lucknow Metro Phase-1A connects Chaudhary Charan Singh Airport to Munshi Pulia. Kanpur Metro's priority section operates between IIT Kanpur and Moti Jheel. Noida Metro Rail Corporation's Aqua Line links Noida Sector 51 to Depot Station in Greater Noida. The Delhi-Meerut Regional Rapid Transit System utilizes high-speed Namo Bharat trainsets, matching P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4.

59. (B) Naubasta
Corridor-1 (Orange Line) of the Kanpur Metro Rail Project spans approximately 23.8 kilometers, connecting IIT Kanpur at its northern terminus to Naubasta in southern Kanpur Nagar. The priority section from IIT Kanpur to Moti Jheel was operationalized in December 2021, with remaining elevated and underground extension segments extending towards the Naubasta terminal.

60. (B) Naini
The Naini Bridge (officially New Yamuna Bridge) is an iconic six-lane cable-stayed bridge built across the Yamuna River at Prayagraj. Constructed to relieve severe traffic bottlenecks on the old Naini bridge, it links main Prayagraj city directly with the suburban industrial area of Naini, facilitating smooth urban vehicular transit along National Highway 30.

61. (A) Moradabad
Moradabad is globally famous as 'Peetal Nagari' (Brass City) for its traditional brassware and metal handicraft industry, designated under the One District One Product scheme. The state government established dedicated Common Facility Centres (CFCs) providing modern testing, design, electroplating, and raw material infrastructure to support local brassware artisans and export-oriented metalcraft manufacturers in Moradabad.

NODIA

62. (C) USSR
The Obra Thermal Power Station in Sonbhadra district was constructed during the late 1960s and 1970s with technical and engineering collaboration from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). Russian technology and machinery were utilized in erecting initial thermal power generating units at Obra, establishing it as a pioneer power generation complex in Uttar Pradesh.

63. (A) I and III only
The Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor leverages the route of the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor to foster industrial growth. Under AKIC in Uttar Pradesh, Integrated Manufacturing Clusters (IMCs) are designated at Prayagraj (Saraswati Hi-Tech City) and Agra-Unnao nodes, but Prayagraj is the primary designated IMC site along EDFC, while Statement II incorrectly isolates Agra as sole IMC.

64. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
PMGSY Phase-III focuses on consolidating 125,000 kilometers of key rural routes across India, connecting habitations to Gramin Agricultural Markets, schools, and hospitals. For plain states including Uttar Pradesh, the financial funding pattern between the Central Government and State Government is shared in

all-weather connectivity roads linking rural habitations across districts.

28. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
NOIDA operates in Gautam Buddha Nagar district. GIDA (Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority) functions in Gorakhpur. BIDA (Bundelkhand Industrial Development Authority) was established centered around Jhansi to foster regional industrial growth. YEIDA (Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority) manages planned development along the Yamuna Expressway corridor centered near Greater Noida, matching the specified pairing sequence.

29. (A) Chitrakoot
The 296-kilometer-long four-lane Bundelkhand Expressway originates at Kudrail village in Etawah district, where it seamlessly connects with the Agra-Lucknow Expressway. It extends southeastward across seven districts and terminates near Bharatkoop on National Highway 35 in Chitrakoot district, vastly improving regional travel connectivity and economic integration between the Bundelkhand region and state capital.

30. (C) The entire route is constructed exclusively underground with no elevated stations.
The Agra Metro Rail Project consists of two corridors totaling approximately 30 kilometers implemented by UPMRC. It features a combination of both elevated and underground sections rather than being exclusively underground. For example, the priority section from Taj East Gate to Mankameshwar Temple includes elevated stations from Taj East Gate to Taj Mahal and underground stations thereafter.

31. (D) I, II and III
Uttar Pradesh has consistently led nationwide implementation rankings in housing unit sanctioned and completed under PMAY-Urban. Lucknow was chosen as one of six national sites for the Light House Project under the Global Housing Technology Challenge, utilizing pre-engineered Stay-in-Place Formwork systems. Under PMAY-Gramin, direct cash transfers are credited straight to beneficiary bank accounts via DBT.

32. (C) Dadri
Dadri in Gautam Buddha Nagar district serves as the pivotal junction connecting the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor and the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor. This critical geographical intersection enables direct rail freight transfer between northern/eastern agricultural and industrial zones and western maritime ports in Gujarat and Maharashtra, transforming Dadri into a national multi-modal logistics hub.

33. (B) Son River
The Rihand Dam, also known as the Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar project, is constructed across the Rihand River in Sonbhadra district. The Rihand River is a primary right-bank tributary of the Son River, which itself is a major tributary of the Ganga. The resultant reservoir represents one of India's largest man-made reservoirs by storage volume.

34. (A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
Lucknow Metro commenced revenue service in September 2017. Noida's Aqua Line operated by Noida Metro Rail Corporation began public commercial operations in January 2019. Kanpur Metro priority section commenced operations in December 2021. Agra Metro priority corridor opened for public operations in March 2024. Therefore, the chronological order of operational dates is 1, 2, 3, then 4.

35. (A) Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL)
Bharat Broadband Network Limited is a Special Purpose Vehicle created by the Government of India under the Department of Telecommunications to establish, manage, and operate the BharatNet infrastructure. BBNL coordinates the optical fiber cable network deployment across all Gram Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh to enable high-speed broadband digital infrastructure in rural territories.

36. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
The Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut Regional Rapid Transit System corridor utilizes high-speed Namo Bharat trainsets operating at design speeds of 180 km/h. This dedicated rapid transit system provides fast regional commuter transit across the National Capital Region districts of Uttar Pradesh, directly shifting commuters from

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under YEIDA's territorial jurisdiction. YEIDA functions under the Infrastructure and Industrial Development Department of Uttar Pradesh, not the central ministry.

19. (A) Sonbhadra
The Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station is NTPC Limited's flagship coal-fired power station, situated at Shaktinagar in Sonbhadra district. Commissioned in the late 1970s, it draws water from the Rihand Reservoir and coal from nearby Singrauli coalfields. Sonbhadra district is widely recognized as the energy capital of Uttar Pradesh due to its high concentration of power generation facilities.

20. (A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
Yamuna Expressway opened to public traffic in August 2012. The Agra-Lucknow Expressway was inaugurated and opened in November 2016. The Purvanchal Expressway was inaugurated in November 2021. The Bundelkhand Expressway was officially inaugurated and dedicated to the nation in July 2022. Hence, the precise chronological sequence of inauguration for these four expressways is 1, 2, 3, followed by 4.

21. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Under the Jal Jeevan Mission, the Har Ghar Nal Yojana prioritizes supplying piped tap water sourced from surface water bodies to rural households in Bundelkhand and Vindhya regions. These regions suffer chronic water scarcity due to hard-rock hydrogeology, limited aquifer storage, and erratic rainfall, making surface-water treatment and piped transmission networks necessary for clean water supply.

22. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
The Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor stretches from Sahnewal near Ludhiana to Dankuni in West Bengal. Of its total route length, over 1,000 kilometers—representing more than 50 percent—traverses Uttar Pradesh. This substantial geographic coverage establishes the state as the central backbone of the freight corridor, explaining why Uttar Pradesh serves as its primary transit and operational corridor.

23. (B) Second
According to official transport infrastructure statistics published by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Uttar Pradesh ranks second among all Indian states in total operational National Highway length, trailing only Maharashtra. The state's extensive road network connects major industrial hubs, regional expressways, and interstate borders across Northern India, serving as a critical freight transit artery.

24. (C) Rihand Reservoir - Floating Solar Project
A major 150 MW floating solar photovoltaic power plant has been developed on the reservoir waters of the Rihand Dam (Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar) in Sonbhadra district. Obra is a thermal power station, Narora is a nuclear power station, and Ghatampur is a coal-fired thermal power project. Therefore, Rihand Reservoir correctly pairs with its floating solar installation.

25. (A) I, II and IV only
Under the central Smart Cities Mission, ten cities in Uttar Pradesh were selected: Lucknow, Kanpur, Varanasi, Agra, Prayagraj, Aligarh, Jhansi, Bareilly, Saharanpur, and Moradabad. Ayodhya was not among these initial ten central cities; it was later developed under the State Smart City initiative. The state government launched a dedicated State Smart City scheme for remaining municipal corporations.

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26. (A) Varanasi
India's first dedicated Freight Village is being constructed at Varanasi adjacent to the Multi-Modal Terminal at Ramnagar along National Waterway 1. Serving as a logistics hub, it facilitates seamless cargo aggregation, warehousing, value-added packaging, and multi-modal transfer between inland waterways, railway freight corridors, and national highway networks, boosting regional logistics efficiency.

27. (B) Uttar Pradesh Rural Roads Development Authority (UPRRDA)
The Uttar Pradesh Rural Roads Development Authority is the specialized state-level autonomous agency set up by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to plan, execute, and monitor all rural road projects under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. It ensures quality control, fund utilization, and timely construction of

46. (C) UPRVUNL
Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited is the state-owned public sector undertaking responsible for thermal power generation in Uttar Pradesh. UPRVUNL owns and operates major thermal power plants across the state, including Obra, Anpara, Harduaganj, Parichha, and Jawaharpur power stations. Power distribution is managed by UPPCL, hydro power by UPJVNL, and renewable energy development by UPNEDA.

47. (D) I, II and III
The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor includes the Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region as a designated node. The Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor extends across Uttar Pradesh along the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor, covering major manufacturing nodes including Kanpur and Prayagraj. These industrial corridors leverage dedicated freight rail corridors to facilitate high-speed bulk freight transit and industrial manufacturing growth.

48. (C) Lucknow
The Uttar Pradesh New and Renewable Energy Development Agency was created under the Department of Additional Sources of Energy to promote, implement, and regulate renewable energy initiatives in the state. Serving as the state nodal agency for solar, bio-energy, and hydro power programs, UPNEDA maintains its central headquarters at Lucknow, coordinating policy implementation across all districts.

49. (B) Aligarh
Harduaganj Thermal Power Station is situated at Harduaganj in Aligarh district. Originally constructed during the pre-independence era in 1942, it holds historical distinction as one of the oldest thermal power generation facilities in Uttar Pradesh. Operated by UPRVUNL, the power plant has undergone multiple modern modernization and expansion stages to enhance generation capacity.

50. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Inland Waterway 1 provides a highly economical transportation mode for bulk cargo in Uttar Pradesh. Water transport exhibits significantly lower energy consumption and lower fuel costs per ton-kilometer compared to land transport options like road and rail. This fundamental energy efficiency directly makes river navigation on the Ganga River a cost-effective freight movement alternative for logistics.

51. (A) Saharanpur
National Highway 19 runs along the alignment of the historic Grand Trunk Road, traversing southern and eastern plains of Uttar Pradesh through Mathura, Agra, Etawah, Kanpur, Prayagraj, and Varanasi before entering Bihar. Saharanpur is located in northernmost Western Uttar Pradesh along National Highway 344 and National Highway 707A, well away from the NH 19 alignment.

52. (A) Chitrakoot → Banda → Mahoba → Hamirpur → Jalaun → Auraiya → Etawah
The 296-kilometer Bundelkhand Expressway traverses seven districts in Uttar Pradesh. Starting at its southeastern terminus in Chitrakoot district near Bharatkoop, the expressway proceeds in a northwesterly direction sequentially through Banda, Mahoba, Hamirpur, Jalaun, and Auraiya districts, before concluding at its northwestern junction at Kudrail in Etawah district, making this sequence geographically exact.

53. (A) Targeting 22,000 MW solar power capacity over 5 years
The Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy 2022 sets a target of developing 22,000 MW of solar power capacity over a five-year period across the state. This target includes establishing 14,000 MW of utility-scale solar parks, 6,000 MW of rooftop solar installations, and 2,000 MW of solarized agricultural pumps to accelerate renewable energy deployment.

54. (D) I, II, III and IV
The greenfield Noida International Airport at Jewar is located in Gautam Buddha Nagar district, Uttar Pradesh. It is being constructed under a public-private partnership model by Yamuna International Airport Private Limited, a 100% subsidiary of Zurich Airport International AG. The airport site features direct link connectivity to the Yamuna Expressway, making all four statements accurate.

55. (B) Lalitpur
The Matatila Dam and Hydroelectric Power Station is built on the Betwa River in Lalitpur district (formerly part of Jhansi district prior

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personal road transport to rail, which mitigates traffic congestion and reduces urban vehicular emissions.

37. (A) Rihand Dam Reservoir
Uttar Pradesh's largest floating solar power generation facility, with an installed capacity of 150 MW, is located on the water surface of the Rihand Dam reservoir (Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar) in Sonbhadra district. Developed by clean energy developers in collaboration with state power entities, the floating solar arrays maximize clean electricity generation while minimizing water evaporation losses.

38. (D) Unchahar Thermal Power Station - NTPC Limited
The Feroze Gandhi Unchahar Thermal Power Station located in Rae Bareli district is owned and operated by NTPC Limited. Anpara Thermal Power Station and Harduaganj Thermal Power Station are managed by Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited, a state government enterprise. Tanda Thermal Power Station is also an NTPC Limited facility, not a Jal Nigam water entity.

39. (B) Jhansi
The Government of Uttar Pradesh established the Bundelkhand Industrial Development Authority centered around Jhansi to accelerate economic growth and industrial township planning in the Southern region. Modeled on NOIDA, BIDA acquires land and constructs industrial, commercial, and residential infrastructure around Jhansi to attract private manufacturing investments, capitalize on expressways, and boost employment opportunities.

40. (D) I, II, III and IV
The four-lane Gorakhpur Link Expressway spans approximately 91 kilometers to connect Gorakhpur directly to the Purvanchal Expressway. It originates at Salarpur village in Azamgarh district, terminates near Jaitpur in Gorakhpur district, and traverses four districts: Azamgarh, Ambedkar Nagar, Sant Kabir Nagar, and Gorakhpur. Consequently, all four statements regarding this expressway alignment are accurate.

41. (D) Gorakhpur
The ten municipal corporations from Uttar Pradesh selected under the central Smart Cities Mission by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs were Lucknow, Kanpur, Varanasi, Agra, Prayagraj, Aligarh, Jhansi, Bareilly, Saharanpur, and Moradabad. Gorakhpur was not selected under the central list, but was later included under the state-level State Smart City development scheme.

42. (B) 2004
The Uttar Pradesh State Highway Authority was constituted in the year 2004 under the Uttar Pradesh State Highways Act. Formed as a dedicated statutory authority, UPSHA is mandated to plan, construct, upgrade, and maintain state highway corridors through private sector participation, public-private partnership models, and direct state funding mechanisms across Uttar Pradesh.

43. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Obra Thermal Power Station is situated in Sonbhadra district. Parichha Thermal Power Station is located on the Betwa River in Jhansi district. Harduaganj Thermal Power Station operates in Aligarh district. Feroze Gandhi Unchahar Thermal Power Station is situated in Rae Bareli district. Thus, the correct mapping between power stations and districts aligns with P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3.

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44. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Kushinagar is a major Buddhist pilgrimage destination worldwide because it marks the sacred location where Gautama Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana. To cater to international pilgrims traveling from South-East Asian and East Asian nations, the Government declared Kushinagar Airport as an international airport, directly facilitating air travel connectivity to the Buddhist Circuit of India.

45. (C) 5
With five designated international air gateways—Lucknow (Chaudhary Charan Singh), Varanasi (Lal Bahadur Shastri), Kushinagar, Ayodhya (Maharishi Valmiki), and Noida International Airport at Jewar—Uttar Pradesh becomes the only state in India to possess five operational international airports. This expanded civil aviation infrastructure substantially boosts air connectivity, commercial trade, and international tourism across the state.

a 60:40 ratio, making both statements accurate regarding project objectives and funding.

65. (B) Jal Marg Vikas Project
The Multi-Modal Terminal at Ramnagar in Varanasi was constructed under the Jal Marg Vikas Project, implemented by the Inland Waterways Authority of India with World Bank technical and financial assistance. The project aims to enhance navigation capacity on National Waterway 1 from Prayagraj to Haldia by constructing river terminals, navigational locks, and channel fairway systems.

66. (D) Yamuna Expressway
The Yamuna Expressway was constructed by Jaiprakash Associates Limited (Jaypee Group) under the administrative purview of the Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority (YEIDA). On the other hand, the Agra-Lucknow Expressway, Purvanchal Expressway, Bundelkhand Expressway, and Gorakhpur Link Expressway were directly planned, developed, and constructed by the Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority (UPIEDA).

67. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
The PM Gati Shakti State Master Plan portal in Uttar Pradesh integrates Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping layers across multiple infrastructure departments including roads, power, water, and telecom. Combining these spatial layers on a single digital platform eliminates inter-departmental working silos, avoids multi-agency utility damages during excavation, and optimizes project design, thereby accelerating infrastructure project delivery.

68. (C) Shahjahanpur
The Ganga Expressway project features a designated 3.5-kilometer emergency airstrip constructed in Jalalabad Tehsil of Shahjahanpur district. This airstrip allows fighter jets and transport aircraft of the Indian Air Force to execute tactical emergency landings and take-offs during national defense emergencies, enhancing defense preparedness along key strategic corridors in northern India.

69. (A) Betwa River
Parichha Thermal Power Station is built on the banks of the Betwa River near Parichha in Jhansi district. The river's water supply stored behind the Parichha Dam is utilized to meet the cooling and operational water requirements of the coal-fired thermal power generating units operated by Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited.

70. (D) I, II, III and IV
The Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor encompasses six nodes: Agra, Aligarh, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Kanpur, and Lucknow. DMSRDE Kanpur provides advanced defense materials research support. A BrahMos Aerospace missile manufacturing unit is situated at Lucknow, while Bharat Dynamics Limited is setting up a propulsion plant at Jhansi node, making all four statements correct.

71. (B) Ayodhya
Maharishi Valmiki International Airport, Ayodhya Dham, is located near the historic town of Ayodhya in Uttar Pradesh. Developed to serve domestic and international pilgrims visiting the sacred Ram Temple and surrounding heritage sites, this airport significantly enhances civil aviation capacity, regional economic development, and cultural tourism throughout eastern Uttar Pradesh.

72. (C) Gorakhpur Airport - Madan Mohan Malaviya Airport
Lucknow Airport is named Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport, Varanasi Airport is named Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport, and Ayodhya Airport is named Maharishi Valmiki International Airport. Gorakhpur Airport is officially named Mahayogi Gorakhnath Airport (operating as a civil enclave at the Gorakhpur Air Force Station), making Madan Mohan Malaviya Airport an incorrect name.

73. (D) Uttar Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation (UPMRC)
The Uttar Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation (UPMRC), formerly known as Lucknow Metro Rail Corporation (LMRC), is the single Special Purpose Vehicle reconstituted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to execute and operate metro rail infrastructure projects across multiple major urban centers in the state, including Lucknow, Kanpur, and Agra metro systems.

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74. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Narora is a nuclear power station in Bulandshahr district. Rihand Dam (Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar) operates as a primary hydroelectric power project. Obra is a major coal-fired thermal power plant in Sonbhadra district. Jalaun Solar Park represents a renewable solar energy installation in Bundelkhand, confirming the matching order P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3.

75. (B) Etah
The Jawaharpur Super Thermal Power Station, with a capacity of 1,320 MW (comprising two units of 660 MW supercritical power plants), is located in Etah district of Western Uttar Pradesh. Developed by Jawaharpur Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of UPRVUNL), the facility enhances thermal power generation capacity in western districts.

76. (B) Ganga Expressway
Agra-Lucknow Expressway, Yamuna Expressway, and Purvanchal Expressway are fully operational access-controlled expressways currently carrying commercial and public traffic. Conversely, the Ganga Expressway (connecting Meerut to Prayagraj) is under construction and not yet fully operationalized, making it the odd one out among the listed expressways based on current operational status across Uttar Pradesh.

77. (A) UP Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL)
The Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) was executed across rural and urban habitations in Uttar Pradesh through Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited and its underlying regional electricity distribution companies (DISCOMs). UPPCL supervised widespread electrification drives, last-mile power cabling, and household meter installations to provide universal household electricity connections.

78. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
National Expressway 6 (Kanpur-Lucknow Expressway) is designed as a 63-kilometer access-controlled expressway connecting Kanpur and Lucknow to significantly reduce transit time between the twin cities. The expressway alignment runs largely parallel to the heavily congested existing National Highway 27 (formerly NH 25) alignment, making both statements accurate regarding its design and routing.

79. (D) Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar
The Anpara Thermal Power Station complex is located at Anpara in Sonbhadra district, situated directly on the banks of the Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar reservoir (Rihand Dam). Operated by UPRVUNL alongside private expansion units (Anpara C), the massive power plant utilizes water from the reservoir for cooling systems and steam generation operations.

80. (C) Bundelkhand Expressway
The proposed Chitrakoot Link Expressway is planned to provide direct high-speed access connecting Chitrakoot pilgrimage town to the main mainline alignment of the Bundelkhand Expressway. Developed by UPIEDA, this spur route enhances regional road infrastructure, streamlines spiritual tourism traffic, and improves high-speed highway connectivity between Southern Uttar Pradesh and the broader state expressway network.

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CHAPTER 19
National Current Events

1. The Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor consists of six designated nodes across the state. Which of the following cities is NOT one of these six nodes?
(A) Agra
(B) Varanasi
(C) Jhansi
(D) Chitrakoot

2. Under the 'One District One Product' (ODOP) scheme of the Uttar Pradesh government, which of the following pairs of district and assigned product is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Bhadohi - Carpet and Rugs
(B) Kannauj - Attar and Perfumes
(C) Firozabad - Glassware
(D) Aligarh - Brassware

3. The Ganga Expressway project in Uttar Pradesh connects which of the following district pairs at its starting and terminal points?
(A) Meerut to Prayagraj
(B) Noida to Ghazipur
(C) Agra to Lucknow
(D) Lucknow to Ballia

4. Haiderpur Wetland, designated as a Ramsar Site of International Importance, is primarily situated in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Sultanpur
(C) Muzaffarnagar
(D) Unnao

5. Consider the following statements regarding the PM MITRA Mega Textile Park established in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It is being developed across Lucknow and Hardoi districts.
II. It aims to integrate spinning, weaving, processing, and garment manufacturing at a single location.
III. The project is funded exclusively by the Uttar Pradesh state government without central assistance.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

6. Consider the following statements regarding Noida International Airport at Jewar:
Statement I: It is being developed as a Greenfield airport through a public-private partnership model.
Statement II: It will feature India's first multi-modal cargo hub connected directly to the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(C) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

7. Which of the following research institutes in Uttar Pradesh is specialized in avian health and poultry research?
(A) Central Institute for Research on Goats, Makhdoom
(B) Central Avian Research Institute, Izatnagar
(C) Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mathura
(D) National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources, Kanpur

8. Match List I with List II regarding handicrafts and districts in Uttar Pradesh:
List I: (Handicraft/Product)
P. Chikankari Embroidery
Q. Black Pottery
R. Wooden Toys
S. Horn and Bone Crafts
List II: (Associated District)
1. Azamgarh
2. Lucknow
3. Sambhal
4. Varanasi

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(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

9. What is the target solar power generation capacity set under the Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy 2022 to be achieved by 2026-27?
(A) 10,000 MW
(B) 16,000 MW
(C) 22,000 MW
(D) 30,000 MW

10. The primary objective of the 'Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana' launched by the Uttar Pradesh government is to:
(A) Provide free coaching and guidance to competitive exam aspirants
(B) Provide financial assistance and credit links to self-help groups
(C) Grant interest-free financial loans to small scale industrial units
(D) Promote organic agricultural farming among small and marginal farmers

11. Which of the following cultural sites in Uttar Pradesh is NOT listed on the UNESCO World Heritage Site list?
(A) Taj Mahal Monument Complex, Agra
(B) Sarnath Buddhist Monuments
(C) Agra Fort Historical Complex
(D) Fatehpur Sikri Citadel Complex

12. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of sugarcane in India.
Reason (R): The Tarai region of Uttar Pradesh possesses deep fertile alluvial soil and favorable subtropical climate suitable for sugarcane cultivation.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

13. The Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University is established in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Banda
(C) Ayodhya
(D) Kanpur

14. Which of the following statements regarding the implementation of the PM-JAY Ayushman Bharat Scheme in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) It provides annual health insurance coverage up to five lakh rupees per family.
(B) State health agency SACHIS handles implementation across Uttar Pradesh districts.
(C) The scheme is restricted exclusively to urban slum resident families.
(D) Secondary and tertiary healthcare hospitalizations are fully covered under it.

15. Consider the following statements regarding major expressways in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Purvanchal Expressway connects Chaudhari Charan Singh Airport Lucknow to Ghazipur.
II. Bundelkhand Expressway originates at Bharatkoop in Chitrakoot and joins the Agra-Lucknow Expressway at Kudrail in Etawah.
III. Gorakhpur Link Expressway connects Gorakhpur directly to the Ganga Expressway.
IV. Yamuna Expressway connects Greater Noida to Agra.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

16. The Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), a premier constituent laboratory of CSIR, is located in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Varanasi
(C) Lucknow
(D) Prayagraj

17. Which wildlife sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh was declared as the 53rd Tiger Reserve of India in late 2022?
(A) Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary
(C) Suhelwa Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary

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18. Consider the following statements regarding the Aspirational Districts Programme introduced by NITI Aayog in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: A total of 8 districts from Uttar Pradesh are selected under the Aspirational Districts Programme.
Statement II: Shravasti, Balrampur, and Chandauli are among the aspirational districts of the state.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(C) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

19. Consider the following statements regarding the Major Dhyan Chand Sports University:
I. It is Uttar Pradesh's first state sports university.
II. It is located at Salawa village in Meerut district.
III. It offers degree programs exclusively in cricket and hockey.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

20. The National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources (NBFGR), responsible for conservation of coldwater and warmwater fish genetic assets, is located at:
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Lucknow
(D) Mathura

21. Which of the following pairs of GI Tag product and its corresponding district in Uttar Pradesh is CORRECTLY matched?
(A) Sambhal - Horn Craft
(B) Mirzapur - Glassware
(C) Kannauj - Terracotta Works
(D) Gorakhpur - Pink Gulabi Meenakari

22. Match List I with List II regarding wildlife sanctuaries and districts in Uttar Pradesh:
List I: (Wildlife Sanctuary)
P. Bakhira Sanctuary
Q. Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary
R. Chandraprabha Sanctuary
S. Hastinapur Sanctuary
List II: (District)
1. Chandauli
2. Unnao
3. Sant Kabir Nagar
4. Meerut
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

23. India's first Night Safari is being developed in which forest area of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Dudhwa National Park, Lakhimpur Kheri
(B) Kukrail Reserve Forest, Lucknow
(C) Sohagibarwa Forest, Maharajganj
(D) Kaimoor Forest, Mirzapur

24. The Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research (IISR) is located at which place in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Meerut
(C) Lucknow
(D) Muzaffarnagar

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25. What is the correct chronological sequence of the operationalization or inauguration of the following expressways in Uttar Pradesh?
1. Yamuna Expressway
2. Agra-Lucknow Expressway
3. Purvanchal Expressway
4. Bundelkhand Expressway
Select the correct order:
(A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(B) 2 - 1 - 3 - 4
(C) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4
(D) 2 - 1 - 4 - 3

26. The 'Panchamrit Yojana' introduced by the Uttar Pradesh State Government aims to achieve which of the following outcomes?
(A) Increasing sugarcane yield and reducing costs via modern farming techniques
(B) Providing nutritious mid-day meals to preschool children in rural Anganwadi centres
(C) Distributing five staple food grains to below poverty line rural households monthly
(D) Constructing five all-weather paved roads in every recognized Gram Panchayat area

brackishwater fish species across Indian aquatic ecosystems.

21. (A) Sambhal - Horn Craft
Sambhal is famous for handcrafted items made from animal horn and bone, which earned a Geographical Indication tag. Firozabad is celebrated for glassware, Gorakhpur is world-renowned for terracotta craft, and Varanasi is famous for Pink Gulabi Meenakari, making Sambhal Horn Craft the only correctly matched pair listed.

22. (D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in Sant Kabir Nagar district. Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary, renamed Chandra Shekhar Azad Bird Sanctuary, is located in Unnao district. Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary is in Chandauli district near Varanasi, while Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary spans across Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, and Bulandshahr districts.

23. (B) Kukrail Reserve Forest, Lucknow
India's first night safari is being developed at the Kukrail Reserve Forest area in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, modeled after the Night Safari in Singapore. The project encompasses set zones for nocturnal animal habitats alongside a modernized zoo, promoting eco-tourism, wildlife education, and environmental conservation in the state.

24. (C) Lucknow
The ICAR-Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research is a premier national research institution established in 1952 in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. It conducts fundamental and applied scientific research on sugarcane production technology, crop protection, mechanization, post-harvest processing, and breeding to enhance productivity and support sugar manufacturing industries across India.

25. (A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
Yamuna Expressway opened for public traffic in August 2012. Agra-Lucknow Expressway was inaugurated in November 2016. Purvanchal Expressway was inaugurated and operationalized in November 2021. Bundelkhand Expressway was inaugurated in July 2022. Therefore, the chronological order of operationalization is Yamuna Expressway, Agra-Lucknow Expressway, Purvanchal Expressway, and Bundelkhand Expressway.

26. (A) Increasing sugarcane yield and reducing costs via modern farming techniques
Panchamrit Yojana was launched by the Uttar Pradesh government to increase sugarcane productivity and double farmers' income. The scheme focuses on five sustainable techniques: trench planting, ratoon management, trash mulching, drip irrigation, and intercropping. These methods conserve soil health, improve water efficiency, reduce cultivation costs, and optimize total yields.

27. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Uttar Pradesh hosts the largest number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in India, accounting for roughly fourteen percent of national MSMEs. The One District One Product scheme actively drives this industrial growth by providing micro-enterprises across all 75 districts with financial support, skill training, raw materials, and global market linkages.

28. (B) Varanasi
A multi-modal inland waterway terminal was constructed on the Ganga River at Ramnagar in Varanasi under National Waterway-1. Developed by the Inland Waterways Authority of India, it facilitates cargo movement between Haldia and Varanasi, boosting riverine freight logistics, regional trade, and eco-friendly inland transport infrastructure in Uttar Pradesh.

29. (A) Ghazipur
Under the Central Government's Smart Cities Mission, ten cities from Uttar Pradesh were selected for comprehensive urban revitalization: Lucknow, Kanpur, Varanasi, Agra, Prayagraj, Aligarh, Jhansi, Bareilly, Saharanpur, and Moradabad. Ghazipur was not selected among these ten designated smart cities, although separate state programs support local urban development initiatives.

30. (C) Bhadohi
The Indian Institute of Carpet Technology was established in 2001 by the Ministry of Textiles at Bhadohi, Uttar Pradesh. Known as a major hub for handmade rugs and carpets, Bhadohi houses this institute to provide technical education,

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(A) Varanasi
(B) Lucknow
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Kanpur

37. The Ashoka Pillar bearing the Lion Capital, which serves as the official National Emblem of India, is located at which historical site in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sarnath
(B) Kaushambi
(C) Piprahwa
(D) Shravasti

38. Match List I with List II regarding ancient sites and present districts in Uttar Pradesh:
List I: (Ancient Site)
P. Ahichchhatra
Q. Kaushambi
R. Sravasti
S. Atranjikhera
List II: (Present District)
1. Bareilly
2. Kaushambi
3. Etah
4. Shravasti
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

39. The ICAR-Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR) is located in which industrial city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Meerut
(D) Agra

40. Which classical music exponent from Uttar Pradesh was awarded the Bharat Ratna in 2001?
(A) Sitar maestro Pandit Ravi Shankar
(B) Vocalist Pandit Bhimsen Joshi
(C) Ustad Bismillah Khan
(D) Thumri singer Girija Devi

41. Consider the following statements regarding the Swarved Mahamandir inaugurated near Varanasi:
Statement I: It is constructed as one of the world's largest meditation centers accommodating up to 20,000 practitioners.
Statement II: Its architectural structure features verses of the Swarved carved along its interior walls.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(C) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

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42. The National Seed Research and Training Centre (NSRTC) is established under the Ministry of Agriculture at which location in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kanpur
(D) Bareilly

43. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Western region of Uttar Pradesh exhibits higher agricultural productivity compared to Eastern Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Western Uttar Pradesh received early benefit of Green Revolution technologies, canal networks, and tube-well irrigation infrastructure.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

44. The Government of Uttar Pradesh officially declared which aquatic animal as the State Aquatic Animal in late 2023?
(A) Chital Fish
(B) Gangetic Dolphin
(C) Golden Mahseer
(D) Softshell Turtle

45. Which of the following rivers flowing through Uttar Pradesh originates from the Peninsular Plateau rather than the Himalayan mountain range?
(A) Betwa
(B) Gomti
(C) Ghaghara
(D) Gandak

ANSWERS

1. (B) Varanasi
The Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor is an ambitious state initiative aimed at reducing foreign dependency in the domestic aerospace and defence sector. It comprises six designated strategic manufacturing nodes spread across key industrial regions: Agra, Aligarh, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Kanpur, and Lucknow. Varanasi is not included among these planned manufacturing hubs.

2. (D) Aligarh - Brassware
Under the One District One Product scheme launched by Uttar Pradesh, specific traditional crafts are promoted in each district. Moradabad is designated for brassware production, whereas Aligarh is internationally recognized for its lock and hardware manufacturing industry. Bhadohi carpets, Kannauj perfumes, and Firozabad glassware are correctly assigned pairs in the scheme.

3. (A) Meerut to Prayagraj
The Ganga Expressway is an expansive six-lane greenfield expressway project being constructed in Uttar Pradesh. It originates at Bijoli village in Meerut district and terminates at Judapur Dando village near the bypass in Prayagraj district. The expressway spans approximately 594 kilometers, connecting twelve major districts across western and eastern regions.

4. (C) Muzaffarnagar
Haiderpur Wetland is a human-made wetland formed in 1984 on the floodplain of the Ganga River within the Madhya Ganga Barrage area. Located primarily in Muzaffarnagar district adjacent to Bijnor, it was officially declared as India's 47th Ramsar Site of International Importance due to its rich biodiversity and migratory bird populations.

5. (A) I and II only
The PM MITRA Mega Textile Park in Uttar Pradesh is being established across Lucknow and Hardoi districts to integrate spinning, weaving, processing, and garment manufacturing at one integrated facility. Statement III is incorrect because funding involves major financial support from both central and state governments through a public-private partnership development model.

6. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Noida International Airport at Jewar is being developed as a greenfield airport under a public-private partnership model involving Yamuna International Airport Private Limited. It integrates India's inaugural multi-modal cargo hub connected directly with the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor, enhancing industrial logistics, export capabilities, and regional commercial infrastructure across the state.

7. (B) Central Avian Research Institute, Izatnagar
The Central Avian Research Institute is a premier national research institute dedicated to poultry science and avian health, situated at Izatnagar in Bareilly district, Uttar Pradesh. Established under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, it conducts scientific research on avian genetics, nutrition, health management, processing technology, and poultry production.

8. (C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Chikankari embroidery is traditional hand-embroidery originating from Lucknow. Black pottery is a famous craft practice of Nizamabad in Azamgarh district. Wooden toys and carved handicrafts are historically associated with Varanasi, while horn and bone crafts are prominently manufactured in Sambhal district under the One District One Product program.

9. (C) 22,000 MW
The Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy 2022 sets a target to achieve a total solar power generation capacity of 22,000 MW by the year 2026-27. This target includes establishing 14,000 MW from utility-scale solar parks, 6,000 MW from rooftop solar power plants, and 2,000 MW from off-grid solar systems.

10. (A) Provide free coaching and guidance to competitive exam aspirants
Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana was launched by the Uttar Pradesh state government to offer free high-quality coaching, guidance, and

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(D) Sultanpur

56. Which district of Uttar Pradesh is known as the primary hub for Mulberry and Eri silk production initiatives in the state?
(A) Western agricultural belts of Muzaffarnagar and Baghpat
(B) Religious pilgrimage centers of Mathura and Vrindavan
(C) Silk development clusters of Bahraich and Gorakhpur
(D) Southern Bundelkhand districts of Chitrakoot and Banda

57. Consider the following statements regarding administrative units in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: Uttar Pradesh is divided into 18 administrative divisions containing 75 districts.
Statement II: There are currently 17 Municipal Corporations (Nagar Nigams) in Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(C) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

58. The CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI) is headquartered at:
(A) Lucknow
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Dehradun
(D) Varanasi

59. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Chitrakoot is developed as a major point of connectivity in the Bundelkhand region.
Reason (R): Chitrakoot serves as the starting node of the 296-km Bundelkhand Expressway that joins the Agra-Lucknow Expressway near Kudrail.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

60. Which of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh does NOT share an international boundary with Nepal?
(A) Pilibhit
(B) Kushinagar
(C) Lakhimpur Kheri
(D) Shravasti

61. Consider the following statements regarding the UP Green Hydrogen Policy 2024:
I. It aims to promote green hydrogen and green ammonia production capacity in Uttar Pradesh.
II. It offers capital outlay subsidies and electricity duty exemptions to green hydrogen projects.
III. Gorakhpur and Anpara are identified potential production hubs under the policy.
IV. The policy completely bans private sector participation in green energy projects.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

62. Which famous Shehnai maestro from Varanasi was conferred India's highest civilian honor, the Bharat Ratna, in 2001?
(A) Sitar virtuoso Pandit Ravi Shankar
(B) Sitar maestro Ustad Vilayat Khan
(C) Ustad Bismillah Khan
(D) Tabla maestro Pandit Kishan Maharaj

63. A specialized Mega Leather Cluster / Leather Park is established in Uttar Pradesh at which location?
(A) Chola, Bulandshahr
(B) Naini, Prayagraj
(C) Sikandrabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar
(D) Ramaipur, Kanpur

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64. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Mukhyamantri Sumangala' and related social security schemes in UP:
I. The government provides financial support for girl child education and health milestones.
II. Beneficiaries must be permanent residents of Uttar Pradesh.
III. The annual family income cap for eligibility was revised to 3 lakh rupees.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I and II only

46. Consider the following statements regarding the official State Symbols of Uttar Pradesh:
I. State Animal - Barasingha (Swamp Deer)
II. State Bird - Sarus Crane
III. State Tree - Ashoka
IV. State Flower - Palash
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I and IV only

47. The Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture (CISH) is situated at Rehmankhera in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Varanasi
(C) Ayodhya
(D) Lucknow

48. The newly commissioned international airport at Ayodhya is officially named after which ancient sage and poet?
(A) Maharishi Vishwamitra
(B) Maharishi Vashistha
(C) Maharishi Valmiki
(D) Maharishi Agastya

49. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Semiconductor Policy 2024:
I. It aims to attract private investments in semiconductor manufacturing and chip design units.
II. It provides capital subsidies and land purchase concessions to setting units.
III. It applies exclusively to the Bundelkhand region to promote regional parity.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

50. What is the central purpose of the 'Prerna Portal' launched by the Uttar Pradesh Department of Basic Education?
(A) Processing online application forms for state university common entrance examinations
(B) Providing direct financial infrastructure grants to private unrecognized primary schools
(C) Conducting online vocational skill development training programs for unemployed graduates
(D) Digital tracking of student learning, teacher presence, and school mid-day meals

51. The Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI) is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Kanpur
(C) Meerut
(D) Mathura

52. Select the correct geographical arrangement of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh from West to East:
1. Shamli
2. Bareilly
3. Gorakhpur
4. Ballia
Select the correct sequence:
(A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(B) 2 - 1 - 3 - 4
(C) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4
(D) 4 - 3 - 2 - 1

53. Which of the following pairs of Thermal Power Project and district in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Anpara Thermal Power Station - Agra
(B) Obra Thermal Power Station - Sonbhadra
(C) Harduaganj Thermal Power Station - Aligarh
(D) Parichha Thermal Power Station - Jhansi

54. Match List I with List II regarding fairs and locations in Uttar Pradesh:
List I: (Fair / Mela)
P. Bateshwar Mela
Q. Nauchandi Mela
R. Deva Sharif Mela
S. Shakumbhari Devi Mela
List II: (Location / District)
1. Saharanpur
2. Barabanki
3. Meerut
4. Agra
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

55. Samaspur Bird Sanctuary is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mainpuri
(B) Rae Bareli
(C) Etah

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from Panchayats without central or state government grants.
(B) It aims to provide Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) to every rural household.
(C) Bundelkhand and Vindhya regions were prioritized during the initial phase of piped water supply schemes.
(D) State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) oversees scheme implementation in the state.

75. The Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute (CPPRI) is established in which northern district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Muzaffarnagar
(B) Saharanpur
(C) Bijnor
(D) Moradabad

76. Sur Sarovar Bird Sanctuary, which encloses the historic Keetham Lake, is situated in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mathura
(B) Agra
(C) Firozabad
(D) Etah

77. Consider the following statements regarding Geographical Indication (GI) products of Uttar Pradesh:
I. Uttar Pradesh holds a leading position in India in total number of GI-tagged products.
II. Kannauj Perfume, Banaras Brocade, and Moradabad Metal Craft possess GI tags.
III. Nizamabad Black Pottery from Azamgarh is a recognized GI craft.
IV. Uttar Pradesh has zero GI tags granted for agricultural products.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

78. Which was the first thermal power station set up in Uttar Pradesh, located in Sonbhadra district?
(A) Anpara Thermal Power Station
(B) Harduaganj Thermal Power Station
(C) Obra Thermal Power Station
(D) Tanda Thermal Power Station

79. Consider the following statements regarding the Ranipur Tiger Reserve:
Statement I: It is the fourth Tiger Reserve established in Uttar Pradesh.
Statement II: It is located in the Chitrakoot district within the Bundelkhand region.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(C) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

80. What is the total sanctioned strength of elected/nominated members in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad)?
(A) 80
(B) 403
(C) 100
(D) 120

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27. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh accounts for the largest number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in India.
Reason (R): The One District One Product (ODOP) scheme provides systematic promotion, credit link, and market support to local traditional industries across all 75 districts.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

28. The multi-modal inland waterway terminal developed under National Waterway-1 (NW-1) on the Ganga River in Uttar Pradesh is situated at:
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Varanasi
(C) Ghazipur
(D) Ballia

29. Which of the following cities in Uttar Pradesh was NOT included among the 10 state cities selected under the Central Smart Cities Mission?
(A) Ghazipur
(B) Aligarh
(C) Jhansi
(D) Saharanpur

30. The Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT), an autonomous institute established to support the carpet industry, is located in which district?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Mirzapur
(C) Bhadohi
(D) Jaunpur

31. Consider the following statements regarding Ramsar Sites located in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary in Sant Kabir Nagar is a designated Ramsar site.
II. Sur Sarovar (Keetham Lake) in Agra is included in the Ramsar list.
III. Upper Ganga River (Brijghat to Narora stretch) was the first Ramsar site designated in Uttar Pradesh.
IV. Uttar Pradesh currently has no Ramsar sites designated within its geographical boundaries.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

32. The Uttar Pradesh Government has established a specialized Tribal Museum dedicated to the culture and history of the Tharu tribe in which district?
(A) Sonbhadra
(B) Lakhimpur Kheri
(C) Balrampur
(D) Bahraich

33. Which of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh is NOT part of the National Capital Region (NCR)?
(A) Shamli
(B) Mathura
(C) Muzaffarnagar
(D) Hapur

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34. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana' in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It provides conditional financial assistance to girl children at various developmental stages.
II. The total financial assistance provided per eligible girl child was increased to twenty-five thousand rupees.
III. The benefit is applicable to a maximum of two girl children per family.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

35. Under which Article of the Constitution of India is the State Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh vested with the power of superintendence, direction, and control of panchayat elections?
(A) Article 243K
(B) Article 243I
(C) Article 243ZD
(D) Article 243W

36. Renowned Hindi poet Harivansh Rai Bachchan, awarded the Padma Bhushan in 1976, was born in which city of Uttar Pradesh?

mentorship to economically weaker students preparing for competitive examinations like UPSC, UPPSC, JEE, NEET, and NDA. The initiative provides both offline classroom sessions and online learning materials state-wide.

11. (B) Sarnath Buddhist Monuments
Uttar Pradesh hosts three designated UNESCO World Heritage Cultural Sites: the Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, and Fatehpur Sikri, all situated in or near Agra. While Sarnath is an ancient Buddhist center of great historical significance included on UNESCO's tentative list, it is not officially inscribed as a World Heritage Site.

12. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Uttar Pradesh is the leading producer of sugarcane in India, contributing significantly to national sugar output. The Tarai region features fertile alluvial soil deposited by Himalayan rivers along with optimal subtropical climate, high rainfall, and suitable temperature ranges, which provide ideal agricultural conditions necessary for widespread sugarcane cultivation.

13. (A) Jhansi
Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University is a central university established by an Act of Parliament in 2014. Situated in Jhansi, it serves the semi-arid Bundelkhand region by imparting higher education, research, and extension activities in agriculture, horticulture, forestry, and allied sciences across Uttar Pradesh and neighboring areas.

14. (C) The scheme is restricted exclusively to urban slum resident families.
PM-JAY Ayushman Bharat scheme provides health coverage up to five lakh rupees per eligible family annually for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization. In Uttar Pradesh, the State Agency for Comprehensive Health and Integrated Services manages its rollout. The scheme covers both rural and urban vulnerable households, not just urban slums.

15. (A) I, II and IV only
Purvanchal Expressway connects Chand Saray in Lucknow to Hydaria in Ghazipur. Bundelkhand Expressway connects Bharatkoop in Chitrakoot to Kudrail in Etawah on the Agra-Lucknow Expressway. Yamuna Expressway connects Greater Noida to Agra. Statement III is incorrect because Gorakhpur Link Expressway connects Gorakhpur to the Purvanchal Expressway, not the Ganga Expressway.

16. (C) Lucknow
The Central Drug Research Institute is a major multidisciplinary biomedical research institute established under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Located in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, it specializes in drug discovery, development, translational research, and synthetic chemical research aimed at improving healthcare and medical treatment standards across India.

17. (B) Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary
Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary, located in Chitrakoot district of Uttar Pradesh, was approved as the 53rd Tiger Reserve of India in October 2022. Spanning over 529 square kilometers, it became the fourth tiger reserve in Uttar Pradesh, joining Dudhwa, Pilibhit, and Amangarh to enhance wildlife conservation efforts in Bundelkhand.

18. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Under NITI Aayog's Aspirational Districts Programme, eight developmentally backward districts from Uttar Pradesh were selected for focused improvement across key social sectors. These designated districts comprise Balrampur, Bahraich, Chandauli, Chitrakoot, Fatehpur, Shravasti, Siddharthnagar, and Sonbhadra, aimed at accelerating health, education, basic infrastructure, and financial inclusion state-wide.

19. (A) I and II only
Major Dhyan Chand Sports University is the first state sports university in Uttar Pradesh, located at Salawa village in Sardhana, Meerut. Statement III is incorrect because the university offers undergraduate, postgraduate, and diploma programs across various sports disciplines, including athletics, wrestling, gymnastics, swimming, football, and martial arts.

20. (C) Lucknow
The ICAR-National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources is a premier national research institute dedicated to the collection, characterization, and conservation of fish genetic assets. Headquartered in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, it maintains comprehensive databases and gene banks for coldwater, warmwater, marine, and

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(C) II and III only
(D) I and III only

65. The Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences (BSIP), an autonomous research institute under DST, is situated at:
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Lucknow
(C) Varanasi
(D) Jhansi

66. Uttar Pradesh is divided into how many distinct Agro-Climatic Zones based on rainfall, soil type, and temperature variations?
(A) 6
(B) 12
(C) 15
(D) 9

67. The narrow belt along the foothills of the Himalayas in Uttar Pradesh characterized by coarse gravel, boulders, and underground streams is known as:
(A) Bhabar region
(B) Terai region
(C) Khadar region
(D) Bhangar region

68. Match List I with List II regarding research institutes and cities in Uttar Pradesh:
List I: (Institute)
P. Central Footwear Training Institute
Q. Harish-Chandra Research Institute
R. Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute (Center)
S. Indian Institute of Handloom Technology
List II: (City)
1. Khurja
2. Varanasi
3. Agra
4. Prayagraj
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

69. Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar, India's largest man-made reservoir by volume, is formed on the Rihand River in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sonbhadra
(B) Mirzapur
(C) Chandauli
(D) Jhansi

70. Arrange the following major historical events connected with Uttar Pradesh's contribution to the Indian freedom struggle in chronological order:
1. Chauri Chaura Incident
2. Kakori Train Action
3. Quit India Movement resolution in Varanasi / Ballia uprising
Select the correct order:
(A) 1 - 2 - 3
(B) 2 - 1 - 3
(C) 3 - 1 - 2
(D) 1 - 3 - 2

71. The ICAR-Central Avian Research Institute (CARI) is located in which division of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Meerut
(B) Bareilly
(C) Agra
(D) Moradabad

72. The proposed International Film City in Uttar Pradesh is being developed along the Yamuna Expressway in which industrial development area?
(A) Greater Noida Knowledge Park V
(B) Trans-Ganga City Unnao
(C) YEIDA Sector 21 (Gautam Buddha Nagar)
(D) Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority (GIDA)

73. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Sonbhadra district is popularly referred to as the 'Energy Capital of Uttar Pradesh'.
Reason (R): Sonbhadra hosts a dense concentration of thermal power stations, including NTPC plants and the Rihand Hydroelectric project.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

74. Which of the following statements regarding the 'Jal Jeevan Mission' in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) The scheme mandates 100 percent funding

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design innovation, testing services, and research support to the carpet industry.

31. (A) I, II and III only
Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary in Sant Kabir Nagar and Sur Sarovar in Agra are designated Ramsar wetland sites in Uttar Pradesh. The Upper Ganga River stretch was declared as the state's first Ramsar site in 2005. Statement IV is incorrect because Uttar Pradesh contains ten officially recognized Ramsar sites of international importance.

32. (C) Balrampur
The Uttar Pradesh government established a specialized Tribal Museum at Imilia Koder village in Balrampur district to preserve and highlight the rich cultural heritage, traditions, lifestyle, and attire of the indigenous Tharu community. The museum showcases artifacts, traditional crafts, agricultural implements, and historical socio-cultural displays of the tribe.

33. (B) Mathura
The National Capital Region includes eight districts from Uttar Pradesh: Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ghaziabad, Hapur, Meerut, Baghpat, Bulandshahr, Muzaffarnagar, and Shamli. Mathura is located in western Uttar Pradesh adjacent to Agra and Hathras, but it has not been officially incorporated into the designated National Capital Region territorial boundary.

34. (D) I, II and III
Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana provides conditional cash transfers to girl children at six developmental stages from birth through higher education. The Uttar Pradesh government enhanced the total grant amount per beneficiary from fifteen thousand to twenty-five thousand rupees. The scheme is applicable to a maximum of two girls per family.

35. (A) Article 243K
Article 243K of the Constitution of India provides for the establishment of a State Election Commission in each state. It vests the powers of superintendence, direction, and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to local rural bodies called Panchayats in the State Election Commissioner.

36. (C) Prayagraj
Harivansh Rai Bachchan, legendary Hindi poet and litterateur famous for his masterpiece Madhushala, was born in 1907 in Babupatti village, near Allahabad (now Prayagraj), Uttar Pradesh. Awarded the Padma Bhushan in 1976 for his exceptional contributions to literature, his literary work remains an integral part of modern Hindi literature.

37. (A) Sarnath
The Ashoka Pillar at Sarnath, erected by Emperor Ashoka around 250 BCE, features the famous Lion Capital with four Asiatic lions standing back-to-back. Adopted as the official National Emblem of India in 1950, this ancient stone sculpture reflects Buddhist heritage and is preserved at the Sarnath Archaeological Museum near Varanasi.

38. (D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
Ahichchhatra was the ancient capital of Northern Panchala, located in Bareilly district. Kaushambi was the capital of the Vatsa mahajanapada, corresponding to present-day Kaushambi district. Sravasti was the capital of Kosala, situated in Shravasti district. Atranjikhera, known for early iron age archaeological discoveries, is situated in Etah district.

39. (B) Kanpur
The ICAR-Indian Institute of Pulses Research is a premier national research institution located in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. It carries out basic, strategic, and applied research on major pulse crops such as chickpea, pigeonpea, mungbean, urdbean, and lentil to enhance production technology, disease resistance, crop yields, and soil health.

40. (C) Ustad Bismillah Khan
Ustad Bismillah Khan was a legendary Shehnai maestro from Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, who elevated the instrument from traditional ceremonies to the classical concert stage. In recognition of his unparalleled musical craftsmanship and rich cultural contribution to Indian classical music, he was awarded India's highest civilian honor, the Bharat Ratna, in 2001.

41. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Swarved Mahamandir, located at Umraha near Varanasi, is a massive seven-floor meditation centre designed to accommodate up to 20,000 practitioners simultaneously. Its grand

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private partnerships to build green hydrogen infrastructure.

62. (C) Ustad Bismillah Khan
Ustad Bismillah Khan, the world-renowned Shehnai virtuoso based in Varanasi, was awarded the Bharat Ratna in 2001 for his extraordinary mastery and contribution to Indian classical music. He played a historic role in bringing the Shehnai to global prominence and performed at iconic events, including India's first Independence Day in 1947.

63. (D) Ramaipur, Kanpur
A dedicated Mega Leather Cluster is being established at Ramaipur in Kanpur district under the central and state industrial development frameworks. Known historically as the Leather City of India, Kanpur hosts this modernized park to streamline leather processing, footwear manufacturing, export infrastructure, zero-liquid-discharge effluent treatment, and employment generation.

64. (A) I, II and III
Social security initiatives like Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana support girl child healthcare, immunization, and education milestones through structured financial installments. Applicants must be permanent residents of Uttar Pradesh, and the government revised the maximum annual family income ceiling to three lakh rupees to expand eligibility to broader social strata.

65. (B) Lucknow
The Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences is an autonomous research institution under the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India. Situated in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, it was founded by eminent botanist Professor Birbal Sahni in 1946 to conduct fundamental scientific research in palaeobotany, plant evolution, biostratigraphy, and palaeoenvironmental studies.

66. (D) 9
Based on soil character, rainfall patterns, temperature variations, land topography, and water availability, the Planning Commission categorized Uttar Pradesh into nine distinct Agro-Climatic Zones. These comprise Tarai, Western Plain, Mid-Western Plain, South-Western Semi-Arid, Central Plain, Bundelkhand, North-Eastern Plain, Eastern Plain, and the Vindhyan Zone, enabling targeted agricultural regional development.

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67. (A) Bhabar region
The Bhabar region is a narrow belt running along the southern foothills of the Shiwalik Himalayas across northern Uttar Pradesh. Characterized by coarse gravel, unsorted un-consolidated boulders, and high porosity, rivers descending from the mountains disappear underground into this porous sub-surface layer before re-emerging further south in the marshy Terai tract.

68. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Central Footwear Training Institute is located in Agra. Harish-Chandra Research Institute, specializing in theoretical physics and mathematics, is in Prayagraj. Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute center is situated at Khurja in Bulandshahr district. The Indian Institute of Handloom Technology is headquartered in Varanasi, making the match P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2 correct.

69. (A) Sonbhadra
Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar is the largest man-made reservoir in India by storage volume, created by constructing the Rihand Dam across the Rihand River at Pipri in Sonbhadra district, Uttar Pradesh. Named after the state's first Chief Minister, it supplies water for hydroelectric power generation and cooling thermal power plants locally.

70. (A) 1 - 2 - 3
The Chauri Chaura incident occurred near Gorakhpur in February 1922, leading to the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement. The Kakori Train Action was executed by revolutionary freedom fighters near Lucknow in August 1925. The Quit India Movement uprising and parallel government formation in Ballia took place in August 1942, establishing the sequence 1 - 2 - 3.

71. (B) Bareilly
The ICAR-Central Avian Research Institute is located at Izatnagar in Bareilly administrative division, Uttar Pradesh. Established in 1979, this premier research organization conducts multi-disciplinary research in poultry genetics, breeding, avian nutrition, housing, physiology, processing, and avian disease management to

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fodder seed production to support animal husbandry across semi-arid and tropical regions.

52. (A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
Shamli is situated in extreme western Uttar Pradesh along the Haryana border. Bareilly lies in the north-central Rohilkhand region further east. Gorakhpur is situated in eastern Uttar Pradesh within the Purvanchal plains. Ballia is located on the easternmost border of Uttar Pradesh adjacent to Bihar, making 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 correct.

53. (A) Anpara Thermal Power Station - Agra
Anpara Thermal Power Station is located at Anpara in Sonbhadra district, not Agra. Obra Thermal Power Station is situated in Sonbhadra, Harduaganj Thermal Power Station is in Aligarh district, and Parichha Thermal Power Station is near Jhansi. Thus, pairing Anpara with Agra represents the incorrect match among the given choices.

54. (D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Bateshwar Mela is a famous annual cattle fair held at Bateshwar in Agra district. Nauchandi Mela is an historic cultural fair celebrated in Meerut. Deva Sharif Mela takes place at the shrine of Waris Ali Shah in Barabanki district. Shakumbhari Devi Mela is a major pilgrimage fair organized in Saharanpur district.

55. (B) Rae Bareli
Samaspur Bird Sanctuary is located near Salon in Rae Bareli district, Uttar Pradesh. Established in 1987, this sanctuary encompasses six interconnected natural lakes covering over 780 hectares. It provides a vital winter habitat for over 250 species of resident and migratory waterfowl, including spot-billed ducks, pintails, and common teals.

56. (C) Silk development clusters of Bahraich and Gorakhpur
Uttar Pradesh promotes sericulture development across selected eastern and northern districts, with Bahraich, Gorakhpur, Chandauli, and Gonda functioning as key clusters for Mulberry, Eri, and Tasar silk production. These government-backed silk development clusters support local rural farmers through silkworm rearing, cocoon production, mulberry cultivation, and reeling training initiatives.

57. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
For administrative convenience, Uttar Pradesh is divided into 18 administrative divisions comprising 75 districts. Furthermore, urban local governance includes 17 Municipal Corporations (Nagar Nigams), with Shahjahanpur being added as the 17th municipal corporation in 2018. Both statements accurately reflect the present administrative structure and urban local governance framework of the state.

58. (A) Lucknow
The CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute is a major plant research institute located in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. Originally established as the National Botanic Gardens, it conducts scientific research on plant taxonomy, ethnobotany, floriculture, plant biotechnology, conservation of endangered flora, and sustainable utilization of botanical assets for industrial and environmental applications.

59. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Chitrakoot has emerged as a key infrastructure hub in southern Uttar Pradesh due to major connectivity investments. The 296-kilometer long Bundelkhand Expressway originates at Bharatkoop in Chitrakoot and links directly to the Agra-Lucknow Expressway near Kudrail in Etawah, thereby accelerating economic growth, regional trade, industrial mobility, and tourism access.

60. (B) Kushinagar
Seven districts of Uttar Pradesh share an international border with Nepal: Pilibhit, Lakhimpur Kheri, Bahraich, Shravasti, Balrampur, Siddharthnagar, and Maharajganj. Kushinagar is located in eastern Uttar Pradesh adjacent to Maharajganj, Deoria, and Bihar, but it does not physically share a border line with the neighboring country of Nepal.

61. (A) I, II and III only
The UP Green Hydrogen Policy 2024 promotes green hydrogen and green ammonia production, offering financial subsidies, land concessions, and electricity fee waivers. Gorakhpur and Anpara are identified as key industrial hubs. Statement IV is incorrect because the policy actively encourages private investment and public-

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International Importance. Bakhira Sanctuary is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gorakhpur District
(B) Sant Kabir Nagar
(C) Bijnor District
(D) Unnao District

18. Which international bilateral development agency funded the construction of the 'Rudraksh' International Cooperation and Convention Centre in Varanasi?
(A) World Bank Group (WBG)
(B) Asian Development Bank Development Facility
(C) New Development Bank Development Fund
(D) Japan International Cooperation Agency

19. At the Paris 2024 Paralympics, Praveen Kumar won a gold medal with an Asian record performance in the Men's High Jump T64 event. Which district of Uttar Pradesh does he hail from?
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(B) Muzaffarnagar District
(C) Bulandshahr District
(D) Aligarh District

20. Select the correct chronological sequence of the inauguration or foundation dates of the following infrastructure projects in Uttar Pradesh (earliest to latest):
1. Inauguration of Rudraksh Convention Centre in Varanasi
2. Inauguration of Kushinagar International Airport
3. Foundation stone laying of Noida International Airport at Jewar

(A) $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3$
(B) $2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3$
(C) $3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$
(D) $1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2$

21. The World Bank has supported the 'Uttar Pradesh Core Road Network Development Project' through project funding. In which city is the headquarters of the World Bank located?
(A) Washington, D.C.
(B) Geneva, Switzerland
(C) New York City, USA
(D) Manila, Philippines

22. Which city in Uttar Pradesh hosted the Youth 20 (Y20) Summit engagement group meeting under the aegis of India's G20 Presidency in August 2023?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Agra
(C) Greater Noida
(D) Varanasi

23. Which pair linking an athlete from Uttar Pradesh with their performance at the Hangzhou Asian Games 2022 is correctly matched?
(A) Annu Rani – Silver Medal in Javelin Throw
(B) Deepti Sharma – Gold Medal in Cricket
(C) Parul Chaudhary – Bronze Medal in 5000m
(D) Kiran Baliyan – Gold Medal in Shot Put

24. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Varanasi was designated as the first-ever SCO Cultural and Tourism Capital for the year 2022–2023.
Reason (R): The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation initiative aims to highlight historic cultural cities across member states to promote regional tourism.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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25. The manufacturing unit for BrahMos supersonic cruise missiles, set up as an Indo-Russian joint venture, is located at which node of the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor?
(A) Jhansi Node
(B) Kanpur Node
(C) Agra Node
(D) Lucknow

26. How many foreign partner countries participated officially in the Uttar Pradesh Global Investors Summit (UPGIS) held in Lucknow in February 2023?
(A) 16
(B) 25
(C) 8
(D) 32

27. Which UNESCO World Heritage Site in Uttar Pradesh was commissioned by Mughal Emperor Akbar to commemorate his conquest of Gujarat?
(A) Agra Fort

support livestock development and scientific commercial poultry production across India.

72. (C) YEIDA Sector 21 (Gautam Buddha Nagar)
The proposed International Film City in Uttar Pradesh is being established over 1,000 acres in Sector 21 of the Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority area in Gautam Buddha Nagar district. Located near Noida International Airport at Jewar, the project is designed as a state-of-the-art media hub featuring film studios, processing facilities, and theme parks.

73. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sonbhadra district in southeastern Uttar Pradesh is known as the Energy Capital of Uttar Pradesh. The region features an extensive concentration of major thermal power plants operated by NTPC and UPRVUNL, along with the Rihand Hydroelectric Project, generating a large proportion of the state's total electrical power supply.

74. (A) The scheme mandates 100 percent funding from Panchayats without central or state government grants.
Jal Jeevan Mission is a centrally sponsored scheme jointly funded by the Central and State Governments on a 50:50 cost-sharing basis, not through sole Panchayat funding. In Uttar Pradesh, the State Water and Sanitation Mission implements the program, prioritizing water-stressed regions like Bundelkhand to provide functional tap connections to every rural household.

75. (B) Saharanpur
The Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute was established as an autonomous national institute under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry at Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh. Saharanpur has historically served as a key paper manufacturing center, and the institute provides technical consultancy, environmental management research, and testing services to pulp and paper industries.

76. (B) Agra
Sur Sarovar Bird Sanctuary is situated along the Delhi-Agra highway in Agra district, Uttar Pradesh. Declared a bird sanctuary in 1991 and designated as a Ramsar Site in 2000, it encloses the historic man-made Keetham Lake, providing a protected habitat and nesting site for over 100 species of migratory and resident birds.

77. (A) I, II and III only
Uttar Pradesh leads the country in the number of Geographical Indication tagged products, including famous crafts like Kannauj Perfume, Banaras Brocade, Moradabad Metal Craft, and Nizamabad Black Pottery. Statement IV is incorrect because Uttar Pradesh holds multiple GI tags for agricultural produce, including Kalanamak Rice, Mahoba Gaura Patthar, and Rataul Mango.

78. (C) Obra Thermal Power Station
Obra Thermal Power Station, situated on the banks of the Rihand River in Sonbhadra district, was the first major thermal power project established in Uttar Pradesh. Built with assistance from the Soviet Union in the late 1960s, it laid the foundation for Sonbhadra's growth as a critical electricity generating power hub.

79. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Ranipur Tiger Reserve in Chitrakoot district was notified as the fourth tiger reserve in Uttar Pradesh, following Dudhwa, Pilibhit, and Amangarh. Situated within the dry deciduous forest landscape of the Bundelkhand region, it forms an essential biodiversity corridor connecting habitat patches for tigers, leopards, sloths, and diverse ungulate wildlife species.

80. (C) 100
The Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council, or Vidhan Parishad, is the upper house of the state's bicameral legislature. It has a total sanctioned strength of 100 members, making it the largest state legislative council in India. Members are elected through indirect elections from various constituencies or nominated by the Governor for six-year terms.

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airport primarily to promote tourism along which international circuit?
(A) Buddhist Circuit
(B) Ramayana Circuit
(C) Jain Circuit
(D) Sufi Circuit

38. Which city in Uttar Pradesh hosted the 4th G20 Digital Economy Working Group (DEWG) Meeting and Digital Economy Ministers' Meeting in August 2023?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Agra
(C) Kanpur
(D) Lucknow

39. Which country collaborated with India on the 'Bundelkhand Water Project' to deploy advanced water management techniques in Uttar Pradesh's water-scarce region?
(A) Germany
(B) Israel
(C) Japan
(D) Australia

40. Arrange the following international events held in Uttar Pradesh in correct chronological order (from earliest to latest):
1. World Dairy Summit at Greater Noida
2. UP Global Investors Summit at Lucknow
3. G20 Culture Working Group Meeting at Varanasi
4. First UP International Trade Show at Greater Noida

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

41. Kiran Baliyan, who won India's first Asian Games medal in shot put in 72 years at Hangzhou 2022, belongs to which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Meerut District
(B) Baghpat District
(C) Saharanpur District
(D) Muzaffarnagar

42. Prime Minister Narendra Modi laid the foundation stone for an International Cricket Stadium featuring Lord Shiva-themed architectural elements in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Ayodhya
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Mathura

43. Which multilateral financial institution approved a loan for the Uttar Pradesh Power Sector Distribution Resilience Project to upgrade urban and rural electricity infrastructure?
(A) World Bank Group
(B) Asian Development Bank
(C) New Development Bank
(D) European Investment Bank

44. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Zurich Airport International AG was awarded the concession to develop and operate the greenfield Noida International Airport at Jewar.
Reason (R): The Swiss company selected Jewar due to its strategic proximity to the National Capital Region and UP's industrial corridors.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

45. The World Bank supported 'Uttar Pradesh Pro-Poor Tourism Development Project' focuses on upgrading tourism infrastructure and local livelihoods in which two key destinations?
(A) Agra and Braj regions
(B) Varanasi and Ayodhya regions
(C) Bundelkhand and Purvanchal regions
(D) Awadh and Rohilkhand regions

46. Which GI-tagged handicraft product from Uttar Pradesh, globally famous for its metal craft exports, originates from Moradabad district?
(A) Wooden Toys
(B) Glassware
(C) Brassware
(D) Handmade Carpets

47. Deepti Sharma, a member of the Gold medal-winning Indian Women's Cricket team at the Hangzhou Asian Games 2022, hails from which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Meerut
(B) Bareilly
(C) Aligarh
(D) Agra

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(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

9. At the Hangzhou Asian Games 2022, Parul Chaudhary, who won a gold medal in the women's 5000m and silver in 3000m steeplechase, belongs to which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Muzaffarnagar
(B) Baghpat
(C) Bulandshahr
(D) Meerut

10. Which European nation served as a primary international partner country for the Uttar Pradesh Global Investors Summit (UPGIS) held in Lucknow in February 2023?
(A) Netherlands
(B) Portugal
(C) Greece
(D) Finland

11. Which of the following pairs linking an international or bilateral development initiative in Uttar Pradesh with its partner nation is correctly matched?
(A) BrahMos Missile Manufacturing Unit, Lucknow – France
(B) Indo-Israel Centre of Excellence – Israel
(C) Rudraksh Convention Centre, Varanasi – Germany
(D) AK-203 Rifle Factory, Amethi – United States

12. Match List I with List II:
List I: (International Event held in UP)
P. G20 Digital Economy Working Group Meeting
Q. G20 Agriculture Working Group Meeting
R. World Dairy Summit 2022
S. G20 Empower / Women Working Group Meeting
List II: (Host Location in UP)
1. Greater Noida
2. Varanasi
3. Lucknow
4. Agra
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

13. The inaugural international flight landing at the newly opened Kushinagar International Airport in Uttar Pradesh carried diplomatic delegates and Buddhist monks from which Asian nation?
(A) Sri Lanka
(B) Thailand
(C) Japan
(D) Myanmar

14. Which specific craft of Varanasi, known for pink enamelling on silver metal and holding a Geographical Indication (GI) tag, was featured prominently as a diplomatic gift during G20 events in UP?
(A) Tarkashi Metal Craftwork
(B) Zardozi Hand Embroidery
(C) Gulabi Meenakari
(D) Chikankari Needlework

15. Which of the following statements regarding Asian Games gold medalist Annu Rani is INCORRECT?
(A) She won the gold medal in women's javelin throw.
(B) She hails from Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh.
(C) She became the first Indian woman to win a javelin gold at the Asian Games.
(D) She won her gold medal at the Asian Games held in Tokyo.

16. Consider the following statements regarding Uttar Pradesh's international heritage and global designations:
I. Varanasi is included in the UNESCO Creative Cities Network under the 'Music' category.
II. Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, and Fatehpur Sikri are UNESCO World Heritage Sites located in Uttar Pradesh.
III. Ramlila of Ramnagar (Varanasi) is inscribed on the UNESCO Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.
IV. Sarnath is currently designated as a natural UNESCO World Heritage Site.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

17. The UN-recognised Ramsar Convention declared Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary as a Wetland of

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architectural layout incorporates intricate carvings, white marble structures, and over 3,100 verses of the Swarved written by Sadguru Sadafal Deo Ji Maharaj across its interior walls.

42. (A) Varanasi
The National Seed Research and Training Centre is a nodal institute under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, established at Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. It functions as a central seed testing laboratory, maintaining uniformity in seed testing standards, quality control protocols, and providing advanced technical training across India.

43. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Western Uttar Pradesh demonstrates significantly higher crop yield per hectare compared to Eastern Uttar Pradesh. This regional agricultural contrast stems from the early implementation of Green Revolution technologies in western districts during the late 1960s, supported by extensive canal networks, reliable tubewell irrigation infrastructure, credit accessibility, and modern farming equipment.

44. (B) Gangetic Dolphin
In October 2023, the Government of Uttar Pradesh officially declared the Gangetic Dolphin as the State Aquatic Animal. Inhabiting key major rivers such as the Ganga, Yamuna, Chambal, Ghaghara, Rapti, and Betwa, the Gangetic Dolphin serves as an indicator species reflecting the health and purity of freshwater river ecosystems.

45. (A) Betwa
The Betwa River originates in the Vindhya Range of the Madhya Pradesh peninsular plateau near Bhopal before flowing northeastward into Uttar Pradesh, joining the Yamuna near Hamirpur. In contrast, Gomti originates in the plains of Pilibhit, while Ghaghara and Gandak originate in the high Himalayan glaciated ranges before reaching Uttar Pradesh.

46. (A) I, II, III and IV
The official state symbols of Uttar Pradesh are accurately defined across state legislation: the State Animal is the Barasingha or Swamp Deer, the State Bird is the Sarus Crane, the State Tree is the Ashoka tree, and the State Flower is the bright red Palash, also known as Flame of the Forest.

47. (D) Lucknow
The Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture is a specialized research station under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, located at Rehmankhera in Lucknow district. It conducts advanced research on crop management, post-harvest processing, and disease control for subtropical fruits like mango, guava, papaya, and various subtropical vegetables state-wide.

48. (C) Maharishi Valmiki
The newly constructed international airport at Ayodhya, inaugurated in December 2023, was officially named Maharishi Valmiki International Airport Ayodhya Dham. Named after the legendary sage and poet Maharishi Valmiki who authored the epic Ramayana, the airport features terminal architecture reflecting traditional temple art and socio-cultural themes of Ramayana.

49. (A) I and II only
The Uttar Pradesh Semiconductor Policy 2024 aims to establish the state as a semiconductor design and manufacturing hub by offering financial incentives, capital subsidies, and land concessions. Statement III is incorrect because the policy applies state-wide to attract semiconductor fabrication units, OSAT facilities, and research centers across various industrial clusters.

50. (D) Digital tracking of student learning, teacher presence, and school mid-day meals
The Prerna Portal was developed by the Department of Basic Education in Uttar Pradesh to digitize and monitor government primary and upper primary schools across the state. It enables real-time tracking of foundational learning outcomes, student enrollment rates, teacher attendance records, infrastructure development, and mid-day meal scheme distribution efficiency.

51. (A) Jhansi
The ICAR-Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute is a premier national institute established in 1962 in Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh. It carries out basic, strategic, and applied research on forage crops, grassland management, silvopastoral systems, livestock nutrition, and

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(B) Fatehpur Sikri
(C) Tomb of Itmad-ud-Daulah
(D) Taj Mahal

28. Consider the following statements regarding major international sports venues and events in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The inaugural MotoGP Bharat 2023 was held at the Buddh International Circuit in Greater Noida.
II. Ekana Cricket Stadium in Lucknow served as a host venue for matches during the ICC Men's Cricket World Cup 2023.
III. Green Park Stadium in Kanpur is the historic international test venue in Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

29. Which foreign head of state jointly inaugurated the 75 MW solar power plant at Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh, along with Prime Minister Narendra Modi?
(A) Emmanuel Macron (President of France)
(B) Vladimir Putin (President of Russia)
(C) Joe Biden (President of USA)
(D) Abdel Fattah el-Sisi (President of Egypt)

30. Haiderpur Wetland, designated as a Ramsar Site of International Importance in 2021, is situated within which sanctuary area in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Nawabganj Bird and Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) Sur Sarovar Bird Sanctuary Reserve
(C) Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) Sandi Bird Sanctuary Reserve

31. Which of the following is NOT one of the six designated nodes of the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor?
(A) Agra Node
(B) Aligarh Node
(C) Jhansi Node
(D) Varanasi

32. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Ramsar Wetland Site in UP)
P. Sur Sarovar (Keetham Lake)
Q. Sandi Bird Sanctuary
R. Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary
S. Samaspur Bird Sanctuary
List II: (District)
1. Sant Kabir Nagar
2. Agra
3. Rae Bareli
4. Hardoi
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

33. Author Geetanjali Shree's International Booker Prize-winning novel 'Tomb of Sand' was translated into English from Hindi by which international translator?
(A) Frank Wynne
(B) Daisy Rockwell
(C) Jennifer Croft
(D) Deborah Smith

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34. Which international institution provided financial loan assistance for the implementation of the 'Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project'?
(A) Asian Development Bank
(B) New Development Bank
(C) International Monetary Fund
(D) World Bank

35. During India's G20 Presidency, the G20 Agriculture Ministers' Meeting held in Varanasi gave prominent focus to which global initiative championed by India?
(A) MAHARISHI Initiative on Millets
(B) International Solar Alliance Expansion
(C) Global Biofuels Alliance Setup
(D) Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure

36. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor:
I. It is one of two defence industrial corridors established in India by the Central Government.
II. It comprises six nodes: Agra, Aligarh, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Kanpur, and Lucknow.
III. BrahMos Aerospace is setting up a manufacturing unit at the Lucknow node.
IV. Indo-Russia Rifles Private Limited is located at the Aligarh node.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

37. Kushinagar International Airport in Uttar Pradesh was designated as an international

CHAPTER 20
International Current Events

1. Which city in Uttar Pradesh was designated as the first-ever Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) Tourism and Cultural Capital for the year 2022–2023?
(A) Agra
(B) Varanasi
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Ayodhya

2. During India's G20 Presidency in 2023, four cities in Uttar Pradesh were selected to host various G20 working group meetings. Which of the following cities was NOT among those four host cities?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Varanasi
(C) Agra
(D) Kanpur

3. The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), headquartered in the Philippines, established its South Asia Regional Centre (ISARC) in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Bareilly
(D) Ayodhya

4. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Mainpuri-born author Geetanjali Shree won the 2022 International Booker Prize for her novel 'Tomb of Sand'.
Reason (R): 'Tomb of Sand' became the first novel translated from an Indian language to win the prestigious International Booker Prize.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

5. In September 2023, Uttar Pradesh hosted India's inaugural Grand Prix motorcycle racing event (MotoGP Bharat) at which venue?
(A) Buddh International Circuit, Greater Noida
(B) Ekana Sportz City International Stadium, Lucknow
(C) Green Park International Cricket Stadium, Kanpur
(D) Major Dhyan Chand Sports Complex Arena, Meerut

6. The joint venture Indo-Russia Rifles Private Limited (IRRPL), established under a bilateral defence agreement to manufacture AK-203 assault rifles, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Raebareli
(B) Sultanpur
(C) Chitrakoot
(D) Amethi

7. The inaugural UP International Trade Show (UPITS) 2023, aimed at showcasing Uttar Pradesh's One District One Product (ODOP) items to global buyers, was held at which location?
(A) Indira Gandhi Pratishthan, Lucknow
(B) India Exposition Mart
(C) Trade Facilitation Centre, Varanasi
(D) Rudraksh Convention Centre, Varanasi

8. Consider the following statements regarding international development collaborations in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The 'Rudraksh' International Cooperation and Convention Centre in Varanasi was constructed with financial assistance from Japan (JICA).
II. Zurich Airport International AG was awarded the concession contract for the development of Noida International Airport at Jewar.
III. The World Bank is financing the Uttar Pradesh Pro-Poor Tourism Development Project.
Which of the statements given above are correct?

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48. Consider the following statements regarding the International Rice Research Institute - South Asia Regional Centre (ISARC) in Varanasi:
I. It is the first international research centre of IRRI established outside its headquarters in the Philippines.
II. It operates from the campus of the National Seed Research and Training Centre (NSRTC) in Varanasi.
III. It aims to develop climate-resilient and flood-tolerant rice varieties for farmers in South Asia.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

49. Which global UN agency actively partners with the Government of Uttar Pradesh to support child immunization drives and maternal health programmes across districts?
(A) UNESCO
(B) UNICEF
(C) UNIDO
(D) UN Habitat

50. Which UNESCO World Heritage Site in Uttar Pradesh was built by Emperor Akbar and includes structures like the Panch Mahal, Diwan-i-Khas, and Jodha Bai Palace?
(A) Agra Fort
(B) Tomb of Itmad-ud-Daulah
(C) Sikandra Complex
(D) Fatehpur Sikri

51. The G20 Development Ministers' Meeting held in Varanasi in June 2023 focused primarily on accelerating global progress towards which objective?
(A) UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
(B) World Trade Organization Reforms
(C) Global Maritime Security Framework
(D) International Space Station Cooperation

52. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Export/GI Product of UP)
P. Chikankari
Q. Black Pottery
R. Terracotta
S. Glassware
List II: (Associated District)
1. Firozabad
2. Gorakhpur
3. Azamgarh
4. Lucknow
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

53. The district of Bhadohi in Uttar Pradesh is internationally recognized for the manufacturing and global export of which GI-tagged product?
(A) Handmade Carpets
(B) Silk Sarees
(C) Leather Footwear
(D) Metal Sculptures

54. In February 2023, Uttar Pradesh hosted the G20 Empowerment and Progress of Women Working Group (EMPOWER) inception meeting in which city?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Lucknow
(C) Greater Noida
(D) Agra

55. Which Ramsar Wetland Site in Uttar Pradesh is situated on the floodplain of the Ganga river across Bijnor and Muzaffarnagar districts?
(A) Upper Ganga River
(B) Haiderpur Wetland
(C) Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary
(D) Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary

56. Consider the following statements regarding Ramsar Sites in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Upper Ganga River (Brijghat to Narora stretch) was the first designated Ramsar site in Uttar Pradesh.
II. Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary in Sant Kabir Nagar district was added to the Ramsar list in 2022.
III. Sur Sarovar (Keetham Lake) in Agra is a designated Ramsar site.
IV. Uttar Pradesh currently possesses zero Ramsar sites.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, III and IV

57. Which city in Uttar Pradesh hosted the G20 Culture Working Group meeting where the international musical presentation 'Sur Vasudha' was performed?

NODIA

9. (D) Meerut
Champion track athlete Parul Chaudhary hails from Bahadurpur village in the Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh. At the Hangzhou Asian Games 2022, she delivered an exceptional distance running performance, winning a historic Gold medal in the women's 5000m race and securing a Silver medal in the 3000m steeplechase event, bringing immense international sporting recognition to her home district.

10. (A) Netherlands
The Netherlands served as a key official partner country during the Uttar Pradesh Global Investors Summit held in Lucknow in February 2023. The European nation actively participated in bilateral discussions, trade sessions, and investment pledges across diverse sectors including food processing, sustainable water management, renewable energy, urban infrastructure, and logistics, strengthening bilateral commercial ties with Uttar Pradesh.

11. (B) Indo-Israel Centre of Excellence – Israel
The Indo-Israel Centre of Excellence initiatives established across Uttar Pradesh represent bilateral agricultural cooperation with Israel focused on advanced horticulture, protected cultivation, micro-irrigation, and nursery management. In contrast, BrahMos manufacturing involves Russia, the Rudraksh Convention Centre was funded by Japan, and the AK-203 rifle factory in Amethi operates in collaboration with Russian defence entities.

12. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
During India's G20 Presidency and major international events in Uttar Pradesh, specific cities served as host locations. Lucknow hosted the G20 Digital Economy Working Group meeting. Varanasi organized the G20 Agriculture Working Group sessions. Greater Noida served as the venue for the World Dairy Summit 2022. Agra hosted the G20 Empower/Women Working Group meeting in 2023.

13. (A) Sri Lanka
The inaugural international flight landing at Kushinagar International Airport in October 2021 arrived from Colombo, Sri Lanka. The flight carried high-level diplomatic delegates, government officials, and a prominent delegation of Buddhist monks led by Sri Lankan cabinet ministers, marking the official international commissioning of the airport situated near the sacred site of Gautama Buddha's Mahaparinirvana.

14. (C) Gulabi Meenakari
Gulabi Meenakari is an intricate, centuries-old craft unique to Varanasi, characterized by delicate pink enamelling done manually on decorated silver metal surface background. Recognized with a Geographical Indication tag, exquisite handcrafted items made with Gulabi Meenakari were selected as prestigious diplomatic gifts presented to foreign dignitaries and international delegates during major G20 meetings in Uttar Pradesh.

15. (D) She won her gold medal at the Asian Games held in Tokyo.
Star javelin thrower Annu Rani hails from Meerut district in Uttar Pradesh and made history by becoming the first Indian woman to win a Gold medal in javelin throw at the Asian Games. However, she won her historic gold medal at the 19th Asian Games held in Hangzhou, China, in 2023, rather than Tokyo, Japan.

16. (A) I, II and III only
Varanasi belongs to the UNESCO Creative Cities Network under the Music category. Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, and Fatehpur Sikri are UNESCO Cultural World Heritage Sites in Uttar Pradesh. Ramlila of Ramnagar is inscribed as Intangible Cultural Heritage. Sarnath is a major cultural and archaeological Buddhist site on UNESCO's tentative list, not a designated natural heritage site.

17. (B) Sant Kabir Nagar
Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the Sant Kabir Nagar district of eastern Uttar Pradesh. In February 2022, on World Wetlands Day, it was designated as a Ramsar Site of International Importance. The sanctuary comprises a large freshwater wetland that serves as a vital winter habitat for thousands of migratory bird species and supports rich aquatic biodiversity.

18. (D) Japan International Cooperation Agency
The Rudraksh International Cooperation and Convention Centre in Varanasi was constructed with official financial grant support and development cooperation from the Japan International Cooperation Agency. Built as an architectural symbol of Indo-Japanese friendship,

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68. Consider the following statements regarding international economic partnerships in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The European Investment Bank (EIB) is supporting the Kanpur and Agra Metro projects.
II. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) provided funding for the Agra Water Supply Project.
III. Zurich Airport International AG was selected to build and operate the Noida International Airport at Jewar.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

69. High-yielding, flood-tolerant rice varieties such as 'Swarna Sub1' were introduced in eastern Uttar Pradesh through field trials conducted by which international research institute?
(A) International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)
(B) International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)
(C) International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
(D) Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

70. Javelin thrower Shivpal Singh, who represented India in international athletics events including the Tokyo Olympics and Asian Championships, belongs to which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi District
(B) Ghazipur District
(C) Jaunpur District
(D) Chandauli

71. Which town in Uttar Pradesh is famous worldwide for its traditional perfume ('Attar') industry, exported extensively to countries in the Middle East and Europe?
(A) Jaunpur
(B) Kannauj
(C) Rampur
(D) Ghazipur

72. Match List I with List II:
List I: (International Event Venue in UP)
P. Buddh International Circuit
Q. Rudraksh Convention Centre
R. India Exposition Mart
S. Keetham Lake (Ramsar Site)
List II: (District/Location)
1. Agra
2. Greater Noida
3. Greater Noida
4. Varanasi
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

73. Pravind Jugnauth, who visited Varanasi in 2022 to engage in bilateral discussions and visit cultural heritage sites, was the Prime Minister of which nation?
(A) Seychelles
(B) Maldives
(C) Fiji
(D) Mauritius

74. Consider the following statements regarding Uttar Pradesh's international connections:
I. The One District One Product (ODOP) scheme aims to enhance global exports of native UP crafts.
II. Varanasi was selected as the first SCO Cultural and Tourism Capital for 2022–23.
III. Uttar Pradesh contains three UNESCO World Heritage Cultural Sites.
IV. Uttar Pradesh currently has no operational international airports.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

75. Which city in Uttar Pradesh is globally acclaimed for its GI-tagged 'Zardozi' embroidery work?
(A) Kanpur City
(B) Lucknow
(C) Meerut City
(D) Jhansi City

76. Consider the following statements regarding major sports and exhibition infrastructure in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Buddh International Circuit in Greater Noida hosted India's first MotoGP event in 2023.
II. Bharat Ratna Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Ekana Cricket Stadium is located in Lucknow.
III. India Exposition Mart in Greater Noida hosted the inaugural UP International Trade

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Buddh International Circuit hosted India's inaugural MotoGP Bharat race in 2023. Ekana Cricket Stadium in Lucknow served as a match venue for the ICC Men's Cricket World Cup 2023. Green Park Stadium in Kanpur remains a historic international test cricket venue.

29. (A) Emmanuel Macron (President of France)
In March 2018, French President Emmanuel Macron along with Prime Minister Narendra Modi jointly inaugurated the 75-megawatt solar power plant located at Dadar Kalan village in Mirzapur district, Uttar Pradesh. Built under the Solar Energy Corporation of India framework with French technology collaboration, the solar plant underscored bilateral clean energy cooperation.

30. (C) Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary
Haiderpur Wetland, designated as India's 47th Ramsar Site of International Importance in December 2021, is located within the administrative boundaries of the Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary. Spanning parts of Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor districts, this human-made wetland created on the Solani River floodplain provides vital habitat for migratory waterfowl and endangered fauna.

31. (D) Varanasi
The Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor consists of six strategically designated industrial nodes: Agra, Aligarh, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Kanpur, and Lucknow. Varanasi is not included among these six approved nodes. The corridor aims to establish modern defence production facilities, attract foreign investments, and foster defence manufacturing ecosystems across the state of Uttar Pradesh.

32. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Matching the Ramsar sites of Uttar Pradesh with their respective geographic districts gives the correct combination. Sur Sarovar, also known as Keetham Lake, is situated in Agra. Sandi Bird Sanctuary is located in Hardoi. Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary lies in Sant Kabir Nagar. Samaspur Bird Sanctuary is situated in Rae Bareli.

33. (B) Daisy Rockwell
Tomb of Sand, which won the 2022 International Booker Prize, was translated from Geetanjali Shree's original Hindi novel Ret Samadhi by American translator Daisy Rockwell. The translation received universal critical acclaim for successfully capturing the nuance, linguistic playfulness, cultural depth, and narrative cadence of the original Hindi text for international readers.

34. (D) World Bank
The World Bank provided financial loan assistance and technical support for implementing the Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project. The multi-phase project focused on modernizing irrigation systems, improving agricultural water productivity, restructuring state water institutions, and implementing participatory irrigation management practices across designated river basin commands within the state of Uttar Pradesh.

35. (A) MAHARISHI Initiative on Millets
During the G20 Agriculture Ministers' Meeting held in Varanasi under India's G20 Presidency, delegates unanimously supported the launch of the MAHARISHI Initiative, focusing on Millets and Other Ancient Grains International Research Initiative. The initiative aims to enhance global research collaboration, awareness, and sustainable climate-resilient grain production practices across agricultural systems worldwide.

NODIA

36. (A) I, II and III only
The Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor is one of two central defence corridors in India, featuring six nodes: Agra, Aligarh, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Kanpur, and Lucknow. BrahMos Aerospace is constructing its manufacturing unit at the Lucknow node. However, Indo-Russia Rifles Private Limited is located at Korwa in Amethi district, not Aligarh.

37. (A) Buddhist Circuit
Kushinagar International Airport was commissioned to enhance air connectivity and international pilgrimage tourism along the Buddhist Circuit. Kushinagar is the revered site where Gautama Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana. The airport facilitates direct access for international Buddhist pilgrims, monks, and tourists visiting key holy sites in Uttar Pradesh and neighboring Bihar state.

38. (D) Lucknow
Capital city Lucknow hosted the 4th G20 Digital Economy Working Group Meeting and the G20 Digital Economy Ministers' Meeting in August

ANSWERS

1. (B) Varanasi
Varanasi was designated as the first-ever Shanghai Cooperation Organisation Tourism and Cultural Capital for the operational year 2022 to 2023. This designation aimed to highlight the historical city's rich cultural heritage, ancient civilational legacy, and prominent religious traditions, while fostering increased tourism, bilateral exchanges, and cultural interactions among member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation initiative.

2. (D) Kanpur
During India's G20 Presidency in 2023, the state government of Uttar Pradesh organized multiple working group meetings across four major selected host cities. These designated urban centers were Lucknow, Varanasi, Agra, and Greater Noida. Industrial hub Kanpur was not included among these host venues selected to organize high-level G20 events, working groups, or international delegate conferences.

3. (A) Varanasi
The International Rice Research Institute, headquartered in Los Baños, Philippines, established its South Asia Regional Centre in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. Operating from the National Seed Research and Training Centre campus, this facility conducts advanced research on climate-resilient, flood-tolerant, and nutrient-rich rice varieties, serving agricultural needs, capacity building, and grain production development across South Asian nations.

4. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Mainpuri-born author Geetanjali Shree was awarded the prestigious 2022 International Booker Prize for her acclaimed Hindi novel Ret Samadhi, translated into English as Tomb of Sand by Daisy Rockwell. The literary work historically became the first novel written in an Indian language to achieve this distinction, validating the stated assertion through its explanatory historical milestone context.

5. (A) Buddh International Circuit, Greater Noida
Uttar Pradesh hosted India's maiden Grand Prix motorcycle racing event, official title MotoGP Bharat, in September 2023 at the Buddh International Circuit situated in Greater Noida. The world-class motorsport facility previously hosted Formula One races and was specially renovated and re-certified to meet international premier motorcycle racing track specifications and safety requirements for global racing teams.

6. (D) Amethi
Indo-Russia Rifles Private Limited is an established joint venture situated at Korwa in the Amethi district of Uttar Pradesh. Formed through strategic bilateral defence collaboration between India and Russia, the manufacturing facility produces advanced AK-203 assault rifles for the Indian Armed Forces, significantly enhancing indigenous defence manufacturing, regional industrial activity, and technology transfer capability under national manufacturing initiatives.

7. (B) India Exposition Mart
The inaugural UP International Trade Show 2023 was organized at the India Exposition Mart located in Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh. The mega event aimed to showcase the state's diverse craft traditions, One District One Product items, agricultural output, and manufacturing capabilities to international buyers, investors, and trade delegations, promoting export opportunities and regional enterprise growth.

8. (D) I, II and III
All three statements correctly depict prominent international development projects within Uttar Pradesh. Japan International Cooperation Agency provided official financial grant aid for constructing the Rudraksh Convention Centre in Varanasi. Zurich Airport International AG secured the concession to build Noida International Airport at Jewar. Additionally, the World Bank finances the state's Pro-Poor Tourism Development Project across major heritage circuits.

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(A) Agra
(B) Lucknow
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Varanasi

58. The UN General Assembly declared 2023 as the International Year of Millets. Which western Uttar Pradesh district is a leading producer of Bajra (pearl millet) and organized district-level millet expos?
(A) Agra
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Kushinagar
(D) Ballia

59. The European Investment Bank (EIB) has committed major long-term loan financing for the construction of which urban transit infrastructure in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ganga Expressway Infrastructure Project
(B) Kanpur and Agra Metro Projects
(C) Purvanchal Expressway Corridor
(D) Jewar Airport Highway Link Road

60. Select the correct chronological sequence of the inscription/designation of the following cultural landmarks/events of Uttar Pradesh in UNESCO lists (earliest to latest):
1. Taj Mahal (World Heritage Site)
2. Fatehpur Sikri (World Heritage Site)
3. Kumbh Mela (Intangible Cultural Heritage)

(A) $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3$
(B) $2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3$
(C) $3 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2$
(D) $1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2$

61. Former Prime Minister of Japan Shinzo Abe visited Varanasi in 2015 along with PM Narendra Modi to attend the Ganga Aarti and formalize which partnership agreement?
(A) Kyoto-Varanasi Partner City Agreement
(B) Tokyo-Lucknow Cultural Pact
(C) Osaka-Agra Tourism Corridor
(D) Yokohama-Prayagraj Heritage City Alliance

62. Under the Kyoto-Varanasi Partner City Agreement, which Japanese city partnered with Varanasi to collaborate on heritage preservation and urban modernization?
(A) Osaka
(B) Hiroshima
(C) Kyoto
(D) Nara

63. Which female athlete from Uttar Pradesh won a Bronze medal in the Women's Shot Put event at the Hangzhou Asian Games 2022?
(A) Annu Rani
(B) Parul Chaudhary
(C) Harmilan Bains
(D) Kiran Baliyan

NODIA

64. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Kushinagar International Airport in Uttar Pradesh serves as a strategic point of entry for international Buddhist tourists.
Reason (R): Kushinagar is the sacred pilgrimage site where Gautama Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

65. The International Day of Yoga is celebrated worldwide on June 21st. Which district in Uttar Pradesh hosted the primary state-level mass yoga demonstration event in 2023?
(A) Meerut District
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Jhansi District
(D) Bareilly District

66. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6) focuses on Clean Water and Sanitation. Which international agency partnered with UP under the Ganga Action Plan for sewerage management in Kanpur?
(A) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
(B) World Trade Organization (WTO)
(C) Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank Facility (AIIB)
(D) Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

67. Which city in Uttar Pradesh is internationally known as a major hub for leather production and exports to international markets in Europe and North America?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Bareilly
(C) Moradabad
(D) Aligarh

this modern convention facility features advanced eco-friendly design elements and regularly hosts national and international conferences, summits, and cultural performances in Varanasi.

19. (A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
Para-athlete Praveen Kumar hails from Govindgarh village located in the Gautam Buddha Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh. At the Paris 2024 Paralympic Games, he delivered an extraordinary athletic performance, winning the Gold medal in the Men's High Jump T64 event while setting a new Asian record mark of 2.08 meters, bringing great national pride.

20. (A) 1 → 2 → 3
The chronological order of these major development events begins with the inauguration of the Rudraksh Convention Centre in Varanasi in July 2021. Next, Kushinagar International Airport was formally inaugurated in October 2021. Subsequently, the foundation stone for Noida International Airport at Jewar was laid by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in November 2021, confirming the sequential order.

21. (A) Washington, D.C.
The World Bank Group, an international financial institution providing development loans and grants to support infrastructure and economic projects globally, is headquartered in Washington, D.C., United States. The World Bank has actively funded several key developmental initiatives in Uttar Pradesh, including the Core Road Network Development Project and Pro-Poor Tourism Development initiatives.

22. (D) Varanasi
Varanasi hosted the flagship Youth 20 Summit in August 2023 under the umbrella of India's G20 Presidency. The Y20 Summit brought together youth leaders, delegates, and representatives from G20 member countries and guest nations to engage in youth-led discussions, policy consultations, and collaborative deliberations on peace-building, climate change, future of work, and global governance.

23. (B) Deepti Sharma – Gold Medal in Cricket
All-rounder Deepti Sharma from Agra, Uttar Pradesh, was an integral member of the Indian Women's Cricket team that won the Gold medal at the Hangzhou Asian Games 2022. Regarding other athletes, Annu Rani won Gold in Javelin, Parul Chaudhary won Gold in 5000m, and Kiran Baliyan won Bronze in Shot Put event.

24. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Varanasi was designated as the first SCO Tourism and Cultural Capital for 2022 to 2023. This nomination aligns directly with the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation's broader strategy to promote cultural heritage, deepen people-to-people connections, and boost regional tourism across member states by selecting prominent historic cities, making the reason a valid conceptual explanation.

25. (D) Lucknow
The manufacturing and integration facility for BrahMos supersonic cruise missiles is established at the Lucknow node of the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor. Spread over a dedicated industrial site in Bhatgaon, Lucknow, this Indo-Russian joint venture unit manufactures advanced missile systems, test equipment, and components, bolstering strategic defence manufacturing capabilities in Uttar Pradesh.

26. (A) 16
During the Uttar Pradesh Global Investors Summit held in Lucknow in February 2023, exactly 16 foreign partner countries officially participated. These partner nations, including Japan, the Netherlands, Denmark, Singapore, the United Kingdom, Australia, and the United Arab Emirates, sent trade delegations, government ministers, and corporate representatives to explore economic partnerships and investment opportunities.

27. (B) Fatehpur Sikri
Fatehpur Sikri is a renowned UNESCO World Heritage Site commissioned by Mughal Emperor Akbar in 1571. The grand monumental victory arch within the complex, Buland Darwaza, was constructed specifically to commemorate Akbar's successful military campaign and victory over Gujarat, incorporating distinct Indo-Islamic architectural styles, grand courtyards, and iconic red sandstone structures.

28. (D) I, II and III
All three statements accurately describe major international sports venues in Uttar Pradesh.

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agricultural yield and food security in South Asia.

49. (B) UNICEF
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) collaborates extensively with the state government of Uttar Pradesh to support maternal and child healthcare, routine immunization programs, early childhood development, and nutrition initiatives. UNICEF provides technical aid, capacity building, and field strategy implementation across districts to lower infant mortality and improve healthcare delivery systems.

50. (D) Fatehpur Sikri
Fatehpur Sikri is a UNESCO World Heritage Site founded by Emperor Akbar in 1571. The fortified historic complex houses monumental Mughal structures including Panch Mahal, a five-story pillared structure, Diwan-i-Khas, Jodha Bai Palace, Birbal's House, and Buland Darwaza, illustrating architectural elements from Islamic, Hindu, and Jain design traditions.

51. (A) UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
The G20 Development Ministers' Meeting held in Varanasi in June 2023 adopted the G20 Action Plan on Accelerating Progress on Sustainable Development Goals. The delegates focused on multilateral cooperation, financing mechanisms, green development, and equitable global strategies to achieve the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda amidst international economic challenges.

52. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Matchings between GI products and their native UP districts: Chikankari is the renowned delicate hand embroidery of Lucknow. Black Pottery craft is produced in Nizamabad, Azamgarh district. Terracotta clay crafts are traditionally made in Gorakhpur. Glassware and glass bangles are heavily manufactured in Firozabad district, Uttar Pradesh.

53. (A) Handmade Carpets
Bhadohi district in Uttar Pradesh is globally known as Carpet City due to its GI-tagged hand-knotted carpet industry. Employing hundreds of thousands of local artisans, Bhadohi produces fine woolen, silk, and synthetic carpets exported to foreign markets across the United States, European nations, and Middle Eastern countries worldwide.

54. (D) Agra
Agra hosted the inception meeting of the G20 Empowerment and Progress of Women's Economic Representation Working Group in February 2023. The two-day international conference gathered global delegates to deliberate on women's leadership, digital literacy, stem education, entrepreneurship, and bridging gender gaps across G20 member economies worldwide.

55. (B) Haiderpur Wetland
Haiderpur Wetland is located on the floodplain of the Ganga River, stretching across Bijnor and Muzaffarnagar districts within the Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary. Designated as a Ramsar Site in 2021, this human-made wetland formed by the Madhya Ganga Barrage construction provides crucial ecology for waterfowl, migratory birds, and aquatic fauna species.

NODIA

56. (A) I, II and III only
Upper Ganga River stretch was Uttar Pradesh's first Ramsar site designated in 2005. Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary was added in 2022. Sur Sarovar near Agra is also a designated Ramsar site. Since Uttar Pradesh currently possesses ten Ramsar sites, statement IV is completely incorrect and false.

57. (D) Varanasi
Varanasi hosted the G20 Culture Working Group Meeting in August 2023. During this event, a special international orchestra performance titled Sur Vasudha was presented, featuring musicians and vocalists from G20 member countries and guest nations performing music together, symbolizing global harmony and shared cultural heritage under the theme Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam.

58. (A) Agra
Agra district in western Uttar Pradesh is a prominent producer of Bajra (pearl millet). Celebrating 2023 as the International Year of Millets declared by the UN, Agra organized district-level millet expos and fairs to promote millet cultivation, raise public health awareness, showcase millet processing technologies, and foster commercial market linkages.

59. (B) Kanpur and Agra Metro Projects
The European Investment Bank provided major long-term loan financing for the construction of Kanpur Metro and Agra Metro rail projects.

2023. Delegates from member countries gathered to discuss key digital priorities, including digital public infrastructure, cybersecurity resilience, digital skill development, and fostering inclusive digital economic growth across global economies.

39. (B) Israel
Israel collaborated with India on the 'Bundelkhand Water Project' to address chronic drought, water scarcity, and agricultural irrigation issues in Uttar Pradesh's Bundelkhand region. The agreement involved deploying advanced Israeli water management, micro-irrigation systems, aquifer recharge technology, wastewater treatment, and sustainable agricultural practices to improve regional long-term water security.

40. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The chronological sequence of these international events in Uttar Pradesh begins with the World Dairy Summit at Greater Noida in September 2022. The UP Global Investors Summit took place in Lucknow in February 2023. The G20 Culture Working Group Meeting was held in Varanasi in August 2023. The first UP International Trade Show occurred in September 2023.

41. (D) Muzaffarnagar
Athlete Kiran Baliyan hails from Muzaffarnagar district in Uttar Pradesh. At the Hangzhou Asian Games 2022, she clinched a Bronze medal in the Women's Shot Put event with a throw of 17.36 meters. Her impressive achievement ended India's 72-year medal drought in women's shot put at the historic Asian Games.

42. (A) Varanasi
Prime Minister Narendra Modi laid the foundation stone for an International Cricket Stadium in Varanasi in September 2023. Located in Ganjari, Rajatalab, the stadium features unique Lord Shiva-inspired architectural elements, including crescent-shaped roof covers, trident-shaped floodlights, ghat-like seating steps, and bel-patra-shaped metallic facade patterns across the main sports venue.

43. (B) Asian Development Bank
The Asian Development Bank approved multi-million dollar loan financing for the Uttar Pradesh Power Sector Distribution Resilience Project. This project focuses on upgrading electricity distribution infrastructure, installing smart metering technology, reducing transmission losses, and enhancing power supply reliability for millions of urban and rural consumers across Uttar Pradesh state.

44. (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Zurich Airport International AG won the concession contract to build and operate Noida International Airport through an open international competitive bidding process. While both statements are factually true regarding the company's selection and Jewar's strategic location in NCR, the reason does not represent the legal mechanism or winning tender process explaining the assertion.

45. (A) Agra and Braj regions
The Uttar Pradesh Pro-Poor Tourism Development Project, supported financially by the World Bank, concentrates specifically on the Agra and Braj regions. The project aims to improve basic tourist infrastructure, restore heritage monuments, upgrade public amenities, and promote local employment opportunities around historic pilgrimage destinations like Mathura, Vrindavan, and Agra heritage sites.

46. (C) Brassware
Moradabad district in Uttar Pradesh is globally acclaimed as Peetal Nagari or Brass City for its famous GI-tagged brassware handicraft industry. Artisans in Moradabad manufacture exquisite handcrafted brass items, decorative objects, utensils, and artware, exporting them extensively to international markets across North America, Europe, and Middle East nations.

47. (D) Agra
Prominent international cricketer Deepti Sharma hails from Agra district in Uttar Pradesh. She represented India at the Hangzhou Asian Games 2022, playing an indispensable all-round role in helping the Indian women's cricket team win the historic Gold medal. She is widely recognized as one of India's leading female cricket players.

48. (D) I, II and III
All three statements regarding ISARC in Varanasi are accurate. It is the first regional research centre established by IRRI outside its Philippines headquarters. Operating from the National Seed Research and Training Centre campus, it develops stress-tolerant, climate-resilient, and flood-proof rice varieties to boost

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Show in 2023.
IV. Green Park Stadium in Kanpur is a historic international test cricket venue.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, III and IV only

77. Consider the following statements regarding G20 meetings hosted in Uttar Pradesh during 2023:
I. The Digital Economy Working Group meeting was held in Lucknow.
II. The Agriculture Working Group meeting was held in Varanasi.
III. The Culture Working Group meeting was held in Varanasi.
IV. The G20 Empower Working Group meeting was held in Agra.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I and II only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, II and IV only

78. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) selected Varanasi as the site for its South Asia Regional Centre (ISARC).
Reason (R): Eastern Uttar Pradesh sits centrally in the rice-growing belt of South Asia, providing ideal field conditions for testing stress-tolerant crop varieties.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

79. Consider the following statements regarding exported industrial products of Uttar Pradesh:
I. Moradabad is known internationally as the 'Brass City' for its metalware exports.
II. Firozabad is globally recognized for its glassware and bangle manufacturing industry.
III. Bhadohi is known as the 'Carpet City' for its hand-knotted carpet exports.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

80. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Airport in UP)
P. Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport
Q. Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport
R. Kushinagar International Airport
S. Noida International Airport
List II: (District / City)
1. Gautam Buddha Nagar
2. Kushinagar
3. Varanasi
4. Lucknow
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

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The funding supports the development of sustainable, low-carbon urban mass rapid transit infrastructure, reducing urban congestion, cutting vehicular emissions, and enhancing public transportation connectivity across both major industrial state cities.

60. (A) 1 → 2 → 3
Taj Mahal was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983. Fatehpur Sikri was designated as a World Heritage Site in 1986. Kumbh Mela was inscribed on UNESCO's Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2017. Thus, sequence 1 → 2 → 3 represents the accurate chronological order.

61. (A) Kyoto-Varanasi Partner City Agreement
In December 2015, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe visited Varanasi alongside Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi. During the visit, they attended Ganga Aarti at Dashashwamedh Ghat and formalized the Kyoto-Varanasi Partner City Agreement to collaborate on urban modernization, heritage conservation, smart city infrastructure, and environmental preservation in Varanasi city.

62. (C) Kyoto
The Japanese historic city of Kyoto signed a partner city agreement with Varanasi to share expertise in heritage conservation, modern urban planning, water management, waste recycling, and cultural preservation, drawing on Kyoto's successful experience as a modernized ancient heritage capital for long-term sustainable urban development.

63. (D) Kiran Baliyan
Kiran Baliyan won a Bronze medal in the Women's Shot Put event at the Hangzhou Asian Games 2022 with a throw of 17.36 meters. Hailing from Muzaffarnagar in Uttar Pradesh, her medal was historic as it marked India's first Asian Games medal in women's shot put in 72 years time.

64. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Kushinagar International Airport functions as a strategic international air link aimed at welcoming Buddhist pilgrims worldwide. The assertion is directly explained by Kushinagar's religious significance as the sacred location where Gautama Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana, making it an essential destination on the global Buddhist tourism circuit worldwide.

65. (B) Gorakhpur
In June 2023, the primary state-level mass demonstration for the International Day of Yoga in Uttar Pradesh was organized in Gorakhpur. Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath led thousands of participants, students, yoga practitioners, and public officials in performing standardized yoga protocol postures, promoting wellness and traditional Indian health practices nationwide.

66. (D) Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) partnered with the Government of India under the Ganga Action Plan and National Mission for Clean Ganga. JICA funded major sewage treatment plant construction, trunk sewer lines, and sanitation infrastructure in Kanpur to prevent untreated municipal effluent discharge into the Ganga River, aligning with SDG 6.

67. (A) Kanpur
Kanpur is internationally recognized as Leather City for its large-scale leather tannery cluster, processing units, and footwear manufacturing industries. The city exports finished leather goods, footwear, saddlery, and leather garments globally to key international markets in Europe, North America, and Middle East regions around the world.

68. (D) I, II and III
All three statements correctly depict international economic and infrastructure partnerships in Uttar Pradesh. EIB provides loan financing for metro transit projects in Kanpur and Agra. JICA funded water supply infrastructure development in Agra. Zurich Airport International AG secured the concession to build and operate Jewar International Airport near Greater Noida.

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69. (A) International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)
The International Rice Research Institute developed and introduced high-yielding, flood-tolerant rice varieties such as Swarna Sub1 across eastern Uttar Pradesh. These flood-submergence resistant rice strains allow crops to survive underwater for up to two weeks during severe monsoon floods, safeguarding crop yields

and farmer livelihoods in flood-prone districts of Uttar Pradesh.

70. (D) Chandauli
International track and field athlete Shivpal Singh hails from Chandauli district in Uttar Pradesh. Competing in the Men's Javelin Throw, he has represented India at premier global events including the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games, World Athletics Championships, and Asian Athletics Championships, where he won a Silver medal in 2019 competition.

71. (B) Kannauj
Kannauj is known worldwide as the Perfume Capital of India for its centuries-old traditional attar (perfume) distillation industry. Utilizing natural hydro-distillation methods in copper stills called deghs, local artisans extract essential oils from flowers like rose and jasmine, exporting unique perfumes to countries in the Middle East and Europe region.

72. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Matching international venues in Uttar Pradesh with their locations: Buddh International Circuit is located in Greater Noida. Rudraksh Convention Centre is situated in Varanasi. India Exposition Mart is located in Greater Noida. Keetham Lake, designated as Sur Sarovar Ramsar wetland site, is located in Agra district, UP.

73. (D) Mauritius
Pravind Kumar Jugnauth, the Prime Minister of Mauritius, visited Varanasi in April 2022 during his official state visit to India. He participated in bilateral meetings, performed religious rituals at Kashi Vishwanath temple, immersed his father's ashes in the Ganga river, and explored heritage conservation initiatives along the river ghats area.

74. (A) I, II and III only
ODOP scheme boosts global exports of native UP crafts. Varanasi was designated as the first SCO Cultural and Tourism Capital for 2022–23. Uttar Pradesh has three UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Statement IV is false because Uttar Pradesh has operational international airports, including Lucknow, Varanasi, and Kushinagar International Airports currently.

75. (B) Lucknow
Lucknow is world-famous for its GI-tagged Zardozi embroidery art, an ornate metallic embroidery technique using gold, silver, and copper threads, beads, and metallic sequins on opulent fabrics. Zardozi work produced in Lucknow is heavily exported to global markets in the Middle East, Europe, and North America for high-end fashion apparel.

76. (A) I, II, III and IV
All four statements regarding sports and trade exhibition infrastructure in Uttar Pradesh are correct. Buddh International Circuit hosted MotoGP Bharat 2023. Ekana Stadium is located in Lucknow. India Exposition Mart hosted the UP International Trade Show 2023. Green Park Stadium in Kanpur remains a historic test cricket venue in Uttar Pradesh.

77. (A) I, II, III and IV
All four statements regarding host cities for G20 working groups during 2023 are accurate. Lucknow hosted the Digital Economy Working Group meeting. Varanasi hosted both the Agriculture Working Group and Culture Working Group meetings. Agra successfully hosted the G20 Empower Women Working Group inception meeting in February 2023 event.

78. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
IRRI established its South Asia Regional Centre in Varanasi, directly justified by eastern Uttar Pradesh's strategic position within the vast Indo-Gangetic rice-growing belt. The regional agro-climatic conditions provide optimal testing environments for developing, evaluating, and disseminating stress-tolerant rice varieties across South Asian rice farming communities worldwide.

79. (D) I, II and III
All three statements correctly state the major export manufacturing identities of Uttar Pradesh districts. Moradabad is internationally acclaimed as the Brass City for brassware exports. Firozabad is globally recognized for its glassware, glass ornaments, and bangles. Bhadohi is celebrated as Carpet City for exporting hand-knotted carpets worldwide to international markets.

80. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Matching airports in Uttar Pradesh with their locations: Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport is situated in Lucknow. Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport is located

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in Varanasi. Kushinagar International Airport is in Kushinagar district. Noida International Airport is currently being constructed at Jewar in Gautam Buddha Nagar district.

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(B) Lightweight, Flyweight, Featherweight, Welterweight
(C) Featherweight, Flyweight, Welterweight, Lightweight
(D) Flyweight, Lightweight, Featherweight, Welterweight

61. In Weightlifting competitions, how many attempts is an athlete granted in the Snatch event to establish their best lift?
(A) 2 attempts
(B) 3 attempts
(C) 4 attempts
(D) 5 attempts

62. Piyush Chawla, a member of India's 2011 ICC Cricket World Cup winning squad who played domestic cricket for Uttar Pradesh, belongs to which district?
(A) Moradabad
(B) Bareilly
(C) Aligarh
(D) Saharanpur

63. In Basketball, what is the total shot clock duration allowed for an attacking team to attempt a field goal once gaining control of the ball?
(A) 14 seconds
(B) 24 seconds
(C) 30 seconds
(D) 35 seconds

64. Consider the following statements regarding Field Hockey heritage in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Major Dhyan Chand and K.D. Singh 'Babu' both represented India in Olympic field hockey.
II. The K.D. Singh Babu Stadium in Lucknow features a synthetic hockey turf.
III. The Surjit Hockey Tournament is hosted annually in Jhansi district.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

65. In standard Olympic outdoor Archery events, what is the fixed competition distance between the archer and the target face?
(A) 50 metres
(B) 60 metres
(C) 70 metres
(D) 90 metres

66. The Major Dhyan Chand Sports College is located in which region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Cantt, Lucknow
(B) Sigra, Varanasi
(C) Civil Lines, Prayagraj
(D) Saifai, Etawah

67. In Table Tennis, how many points must a player score to win a standard game, assuming a required minimum lead of 2 points?
(A) 7 points
(B) 11 points
(C) 15 points
(D) 21 points

68. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Meerut is designated under the ODOP scheme of Uttar Pradesh for sports goods.
Reason (R): Meerut has an established cluster of sports equipment industries manufacturing bats, balls, and protective gear exported globally.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

69. In Kabaddi, how many points are awarded to the opposition team when a team is completely dismissed (a 'Lona')?
(A) 1 point
(B) 2 points
(C) 3 points
(D) 4 points

70. Consider the following statements regarding Athletics track rules:
I. Standard running tracks feature 8 to 9 lanes.
II. Each lane width measures 1.22 metres.
III. A false start in sprint events results in immediate disqualification under current rules.
IV. The official distance of a standard marathon is 42.195 kilometres.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

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9. Suresh Raina, an international cricketer who received formal training at the Guru Gobind Singh Sports College in Lucknow, represented Uttar Pradesh in domestic cricket as which primary playing type?
(A) Right-arm fast-medium bowler
(B) Specialist wicketkeeper-batsman
(C) Right-arm specialist leg-spinner
(D) Left-handed all-rounder

10. In international cricket matches hosted at the Bharat Ratna Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Ekana Cricket Stadium in Lucknow, what is the standard distance between the two sets of wickets?
(A) 20 yards
(B) 22 yards
(C) 24 yards
(D) 25 yards

11. International steeplechase runner Sudha Singh, who was awarded the Rani Laxmi Bai Award by the Uttar Pradesh state government, belongs to which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Rae Bareli
(C) Sultanpur
(D) Ayodhya

12. Match List I with List II:
List I: Sports Personality from UP
P. Saurabh Chaudhary
Q. Lalit Kumar Upadhyay
R. Shivpal Singh
S. Punam Yadav
List II: Associated Discipline
1. Shooting
2. Field Hockey
3. Javelin Throw
4. Weightlifting
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

13. In Kabaddi, represented by the franchise UP Yoddhas in national league competitions, what is the maximum time allowed for a single raid?
(A) 20 seconds
(B) 30 seconds
(C) 40 seconds
(D) 45 seconds

14. The Guru Gobind Singh Sports College, a residential sports institution established to train young athletic talent in Uttar Pradesh, is located in which district?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Kanpur Nagar
(C) Lucknow
(D) Gorakhpur

15. In official Volleyball matches organized under state sports competitions in Uttar Pradesh, what is the standard net height required for men's events?
(A) 2.24 metres
(B) 2.38 metres
(C) 2.43 metres
(D) 2.50 metres

16. Consider the following statements regarding Badminton rules and specifications:
I. A standard singles badminton court measures 13.40 metres in length and 5.18 metres in width.
II. The official net height at the posts is 1.55 metres.
III. A standard match is decided by the best of 3 games of 21 points each.
IV. At 20-all, the side gaining a 2-point lead first wins the game up to a maximum cap of 30 points.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

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17. In Kho-Kho, a traditional team sport widely played across educational institutions in Uttar Pradesh, how many active defenders enter the field in each batch during an innings?
(A) 2 players
(B) 3 players
(C) 4 players
(D) 5 players

18. The Buddh International Circuit, which hosted international motor racing events in India, is situated in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ghaziabad
(B) Bulandshahr
(C) Meerut
(D) Gautam Buddha Nagar

19. In Freestyle Wrestling, practiced across traditional akharas in districts like Varanasi and Mathura, what is the standard duration of a senior match?
(A) Two periods of 2 minutes each
(B) Two periods of 3 minutes each
(C) Three periods of 2 minutes each
(D) One single period of 5 minutes

20. Select the correct chronological sequence of the functional establishment/opening of the following major sports venues in Uttar Pradesh from earliest to latest:
(A) Green Park Stadium Kanpur, K.D. Singh Babu Stadium Lucknow, BRSABV Ekana Stadium Lucknow, Major Dhyan Chand Sports University Meerut
(B) K.D. Singh Babu Stadium Lucknow, Green Park Stadium Kanpur, BRSABV Ekana Stadium Lucknow, Major Dhyan Chand Sports University Meerut
(C) Green Park Stadium Kanpur, BRSABV Ekana Stadium Lucknow, K.D. Singh Babu Stadium Lucknow, Major Dhyan Chand Sports University Meerut
(D) BRSABV Ekana Stadium Lucknow, Green Park Stadium Kanpur, K.D. Singh Babu Stadium Lucknow, Major Dhyan Chand Sports University Meerut

21. Commonwealth Games gold medalist Punam Yadav, who represents Uttar Pradesh in weightlifting, competes in which two standard lift disciplines combined in competition total scores?
(A) Snatch and Clean & Jerk
(B) Clean & Press and Snatch
(C) Power Clean and Deadlift
(D) Bench Press and Snatch

22. The Saifai International Athletics Stadium and sports complex is situated in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mainpuri
(B) Kannauj
(C) Auraiya
(D) Etawah

23. In standard 50-metre Olympic-size swimming pools used for state championship trials in Uttar Pradesh, what is the standard number of racing lanes configured?
(A) 6 lanes
(B) 8 lanes
(C) 12 lanes
(D) 14 lanes

24. Consider the following statements regarding national and global anti-doping authorities applicable to athletes in Uttar Pradesh:
I. NADA stands for National Anti-Doping Agency and functions under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.
II. The global headquarters of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) is situated in Montreal, Canada.
III. WADA publishes an updated List of Prohibited Substances and Methods annually.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

25. In Football, what term refers to a direct restart awarded when a defender commits an offense punishable by a direct free kick inside their own penalty area?
(A) Corner kick
(B) Indirect free kick
(C) Goal kick
(D) Penalty kick

26. Asian Games gold medalist Saurabh Chaudhary, an elite international shooter who brought recognition to Uttar Pradesh, belongs to which district?
(A) Meerut
(B) Baghpat
(C) Muzaffarnagar
(D) Shamli

27. In amateur Boxing events conducted under the UP Amateur Boxing Association, what is the standard glove weight used in elite male weight categories up to Welterweight?
(A) 8 ounces
(B) 10 ounces
(C) 12 ounces
(D) 14 ounces

28. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Laxman Award is considered the highest state sports award for male sportspersons instituted by the Government of

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Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): It is named after Lord Rama's brother Laxman to commemorate historical heritage in Uttar Pradesh administration.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

29. Legendary hockey player Major Dhyan Chand captained the Indian national field hockey team to win the Olympic gold medal at which Olympic Games edition?
(A) 1928 Amsterdam
(B) 1932 Los Angeles
(C) 1936 Berlin
(D) 1948 London

30. In Basketball courts constructed as per FIBA specifications in sports hostels across Uttar Pradesh, what is the exact height of the ring above the floor level?
(A) 2.90 metres
(B) 3.05 metres
(C) 3.15 metres
(D) 3.25 metres

31. The administrative headquarters of the Directorate of Sports, Uttar Pradesh is situated in which city?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Meerut
(D) Lucknow

32. Match List I with List II:
List I: Sports Venue in UP
P. Green Park Stadium
Q. BRSABV Ekana Stadium
R. K.D. Singh Babu Stadium
S. Mahamaya Sports Stadium
List II: District/City
1. Kanpur Nagar
2. Lucknow
3. Lucknow
4. Ghaziabad
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

33. What is the standard lap distance of an outdoor running track used for standard track events in state athletics meets in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 200 metres
(B) 300 metres
(C) 400 metres
(D) 500 metres

34. In Judo, what term denotes a full point awarded for a decisive technique, instantly ending the contest?
(A) Waza-ari
(B) Yuko
(C) Shido
(D) Ippon

35. Fast bowler Mohammad Shami, who represented India in international cricket, hails from which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Amroha
(B) Moradabad
(C) Sambhal
(D) Bareilly

36. Consider the following statements regarding Football pitch specifications and game rules:
I. The distance from the penalty spot to the goal line is 11 metres (12 yards).
II. A standard regulation match consists of two equal periods of 45 minutes each.
III. The width between the goalposts is 7.32 metres (8 yards).
IV. An attacking player is in an offside position if they are closer to the opponents' goal line than both the ball and the second-last opponent.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

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37. In Table Tennis rules prescribed by the Table Tennis Federation of India, what is the standard net height above the playing surface?
(A) 12.25 cm
(B) 15.25 cm
(C) 18.00 cm
(D) 20.25 cm

38. In Archery target faces used in official outdoor competitions, what color indicates the innermost scoring zones worth 10 and 9 points?
(A) Red

(B) Blue
(C) White
(D) Yellow

39. In Field Hockey, what is the radius of the shooting circle (striking circle) measured from the outer center of each goalpost?
(A) 12.50 metres
(B) 14.63 metres
(C) 16.50 metres
(D) 18.25 metres

40. Arrange the following card penalties in Field Hockey in increasing order of severity:
1. Red Card
2. Green Card
3. Yellow Card

Choose the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 2 - 3 - 1
(B) 3 - 2 - 1
(C) 1 - 2 - 3
(D) 2 - 1 - 3

41. K. D. Singh 'Babu', after whom the multi-purpose sports stadium in Lucknow is named, was an eminent international player in which sport?
(A) Cricket
(B) Football
(C) Athletics
(D) Hockey

42. Rinku Singh, a middle-order batsman representing the Indian national cricket team, belongs to which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Aligarh
(B) Agra
(C) Mathura
(D) Bulandshahr

43. 10m Air Rifle and 10m Air Pistol target shooting disciplines are globally governed by which international organization?
(A) IAAF
(B) ISSF
(C) FIDE
(D) ITTF

44. Consider the following statements regarding provisions of the Uttar Pradesh Sports Policy 2023:
I. It establishes the Eklavya Krida Kosh to provide financial assistance to promising athletes.
II. It promotes sports infrastructure development under the 'One District One Sport' initiative.
III. It outlines financial incentives for international medal winners from Uttar Pradesh.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

45. Shooter Jitu Rai, a recipient of the Laxman Award from the Uttar Pradesh government, was affiliated with which military center based in Lucknow?
(A) 11 Gorkha Rifles
(B) 3 Gorkha Rifles
(C) Rajputana Rifles
(D) Jat Regiment

46. In international Cricket playing conditions, what is the maximum permissible distance for a boundary measured from the center of the pitch?
(A) 75 yards
(B) 80 yards
(C) 90 yards
(D) 100 yards

47. World Wrestling Championship medalist Alka Tomar, who brought national distinction to Uttar Pradesh, belongs to which district?
(A) Baghpat
(B) Muzaffarnagar
(C) Saharanpur
(D) Meerut

48. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): National Sports Day is celebrated every year in India on August 29.
Reason (R): August 29 marks the birth anniversary of field hockey legend Major Dhyan Chand.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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49. What is the standard length of a standard Kho-Kho playing field as specified by the Kho-Kho Federation of India?
(A) 24 metres
(B) 26 metres
(C) 28 metres
(D) 30 metres

50. Olympian javelin thrower Shivpal Singh, who represented India at the Tokyo Olympic Games, hails from which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mirzapur
(B) Ghazipur
(C) Jaunpur
(D) Chandauli

51. In Volleyball matches held under FIVB rules, what is the maximum number of substitutions allowed per team in a single non-deciding set?
(A) 4 substitutions
(B) 6 substitutions
(C) 8 substitutions
(D) 10 substitutions

52. Match List I with List II:
List I: Sport
P. Kabaddi
Q. Volleyball
R. Badminton
S. Boxing
List II: Associated Terminology
1. Cant
2. Libero
3. Smash
4. Clinch
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

53. Kuldeep Yadav, a slow left-arm wrist-spinner in the Indian cricket team, represents which district in domestic cricket in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur Nagar
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Jhansi
(D) Varanasi

54. In Lawn Tennis, what term is used to describe a score tie at 40–40 in a single game?
(A) Love
(B) Advantage
(C) Break point
(D) Deuce

55. The Sports Authority of India (SAI) Regional Centre catering to athlete training in Uttar Pradesh is established at which city?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Varanasi

56. Consider the following statements regarding Athletics field event specifications:
I. In Javelin Throw, the runway length must be between 30 and 36.5 metres.
II. In Shot Put, the interior diameter of the throwing circle is 2.135 metres.
III. In Discus Throw, the interior diameter of the throwing circle is 2.50 metres.
IV. In High Jump, athletes must take off from a single foot.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

57. In competitive Swimming, which stroke requires competitors to start the race in the water facing the starting wall?
(A) Freestyle
(B) Butterfly
(C) Breaststroke
(D) Backstroke

58. The Dr. Sampurnanand Sports Stadium (Sigra Stadium), an important regional multi-sport facility, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Ayodhya

59. In One Day International Cricket, how many fielders are permitted outside the 30-yard circle during Mandatory Powerplay 1 (overs 1 to 10)?
(A) Maximum 2 fielders
(B) Maximum 3 fielders
(C) Maximum 4 fielders
(D) Maximum 5 fielders

60. Select the correct sequence of weight categories in Men's Olympic Boxing arranged from lightest to heaviest:
(A) Flyweight, Featherweight, Lightweight, Welterweight

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CHAPTER 21

Rules and General Knowledge of Major Sports

1. In which district of Uttar Pradesh is the Major Dhyan Chand Sports University being established to promote sports education and elite athlete training?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Meerut
(C) Lucknow
(D) Agra

2. Under the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme of Uttar Pradesh, which district is officially designated for sports goods manufacturing?
(A) Kanpur Nagar
(B) Aligarh
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Meerut

3. The Green Park Stadium, an established venue for international cricket matches in Uttar Pradesh, is located in which district?
(A) Kanpur Nagar
(B) Lucknow
(C) Varanasi
(D) Prayagraj

4. Consider the following statements regarding the state sports honors presented by the Government of Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Laxman Award is presented to outstanding male sportspersons of Uttar Pradesh.
II. The Rani Laxmi Bai Award is presented to outstanding female sportspersons of Uttar Pradesh.
III. Both awards include a cash prize along with a bronze statue.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

5. Annu Rani, an international athlete hailing from Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh, represents India in which track and field event?
(A) Javelin
(B) Shot put
(C) Discus
(D) High jump

6. Legendary field hockey player Major Dhyan Chand, in whose honor National Sports Day is celebrated, was born in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Varanasi
(C) Bareilly
(D) Prayagraj

7. In field hockey, a discipline where Uttar Pradesh athletes have historically excelled, what is the standard suspension time associated with a green card issued by the umpire?
(A) 1 minute
(B) 2 minutes
(C) 5 minutes
(D) 10 minutes

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8. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Meerut is designated as a major sports equipment hub under Uttar Pradesh's ODOP scheme.
Reason (R): High-quality cricket bats manufactured in Meerut are made using Kashmir willow and English willow processed in local manufacturing units.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

71. Yashasvi Jaiswal, an international cricket player who spent his early childhood in Uttar Pradesh, belongs to which district?
(A) Jaunpur
(B) Bhadohi
(C) Ballia
(D) Deoria

72. Match List I with List II:
List I: Sports Governing Body
P. International Olympic Committee (IOC)
Q. International Cricket Council (ICC)
R. FIFA
S. World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)
List II: Headquarters Location
1. Lausanne
2. Dubai
3. Zurich
4. Montreal
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

73. In Volleyball, what is the designation of the specialized defensive player who wears a jersey of a contrasting color and cannot perform an attack hit above net height?
(A) Setter
(B) Blocker
(C) Opposite hitter
(D) Libero

74. The Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Sports Stadium is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ayodhya
(B) Basti
(C) Barabanki
(D) Sitapur

75. In Olympic Boxing, what is the duration of the rest period between rounds in standard elite matches?
(A) 30 seconds
(B) 45 seconds
(C) 1 minute
(D) 2 minutes

76. Consider the following statements regarding 10m Air Pistol shooting rules:
I. The 10-ring diameter on a 10m Air Pistol target is 11.5 mm.
II. Pellets used in 10m shooting events are made of lead or similar alloy.
III. ISSF governs official target shooting disciplines globally.
IV. Optical sights are strictly prohibited in standard 10m Air Pistol events.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

77. In Kho-Kho, what is the term used for the central line dividing the playing court into two equal halves between the two poles?
(A) Central Lane
(B) Standard Cross Lane
(C) Designated Free Zone
(D) Outer Boundary Lobby

78. Consider the following statements regarding traditional sports and wrestling culture in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Traditional wrestling arenas in Uttar Pradesh are known as Akharas.
II. Wrestling meets (Dangal) are traditionally organized on Nag Panchami across Uttar Pradesh.
III. Traditional wrestling in Uttar Pradesh is practiced on earthen surfaces prepared with soil and oil.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

79. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Anti-Doping Code of NADA applies to all sports competitions conducted under Uttar Pradesh state sports associations.
Reason (R): Uttar Pradesh sports federations are affiliated with national governing bodies compliant with WADA and NADA regulations.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

80. Match List I with List II:
List I: Sports Term
P. Butterfly

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Q. Snatch
R. Chinaman
S. Target Face

List II: Associated Sport

1. Swimming
2. Weightlifting
3. Cricket
4. Archery

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Meerut
Major Dhyan Chand Sports University is being established at Salawa village in Sardhana, located in Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh. The foundation stone was laid to promote state-of-the-art sports infrastructure, higher sports education, scientific training, and skill development for elite athletes across various disciplines in the state.

2. (D) Meerut
Under the One District One Product scheme of Uttar Pradesh, Meerut is officially designated for sports goods manufacturing. The district is a renowned hub for producing high-quality sports equipment, including cricket bats, balls, protective gear, and athletic accessories, which are distributed nationally and exported to numerous international markets.

3. (A) Kanpur Nagar
Green Park Stadium is an iconic international cricket venue situated in Kanpur Nagar district, Uttar Pradesh. Established along the banks of the Ganges River, it is one of the oldest cricket stadiums in India and has hosted numerous historic Test matches, One Day Internationals, and domestic first-class matches.

4. (D) I, II and III
The Government of Uttar Pradesh confers the Laxman Award on outstanding male sportspersons and the Rani Laxmi Bai Award on exceptional female sportspersons to honor sporting achievements. Both prestigious state sports honors include a cash prize, a scroll of honor, and a bronze statue of the respective historical icon.

5. (A) Javelin
Annu Rani is a distinguished international track and field athlete hailing from Bahadurpur village in Meerut district, Uttar Pradesh. She specializes in javelin throw and has represented India at major international sporting events, securing multiple national records, Asian Games gold medals, and Commonwealth Games podium finishes.

6. (D) Prayagraj
Major Dhyan Chand, the legendary field hockey wizard, was born on August 29, 1905, in Prayagraj (formerly Allahabad), Uttar Pradesh. His extraordinary stickwork and scoring prowess earned India three consecutive Olympic gold medals in 1928, 1932, and 1936. His birthday is commemorated annually as National Sports Day.

7. (B) 2 minutes
In international field hockey rules established by the International Hockey Federation, issuing a green card signifies an official warning that results in a temporary suspension. The penalized player must immediately leave the pitch to serve a standard suspension time of two minutes in the designated technical area.

8. (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Meerut is designated as a major sports equipment hub under Uttar Pradesh's One District One Product scheme due to its dense network of manufacturing units. Local units produce cricket bats from imported Kashmir and English willow, but this processing capability alone does not explain the broader policy designation.

9. (D) Left-handed all-rounder
Suresh Raina played domestic cricket for Uttar Pradesh after training at Guru Gobind Singh Sports College in Lucknow. He established himself as an international left-handed all-rounder, serving as an aggressive middle-order batsman, effective off-break bowler, and world-class fielder across all formats for the Indian national team.

10. (B) 22 yards
In international cricket matches conducted under the Marylebone Cricket Club rules, the central playing strip or pitch measures exactly 22 yards in length between the two sets of wickets. This standard measurement is uniformly maintained across all professional venues, including the Ekana Cricket Stadium in Lucknow.

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one complete lap around the track is exactly 400 metres.

34. (D) Ippon
In competitive Judo governed by the International Judo Federation, an Ippon is the highest score a judoka can achieve. Awarded for executing a throw with control, force, and speed flat onto the back, or via pinning, submission, or choke, an Ippon instantly terminates the contest.

35. (A) Amroha
Mohammad Shami, a prominent fast bowler who has represented India across all three international cricket formats, hails from Sahaspur village in Amroha district, Uttar Pradesh. Known for his seam presentation, pace, and movement, he began his foundational cricket training in Uttar Pradesh before pursuing professional career opportunities.

36. (D) I, II, III and IV
In official association football regulations, the penalty spot is positioned 11 metres from the goal line, and the goal width measures 7.32 metres. Standard matches consist of two equal 45-minute halves. The offside rule penalizes attacking players positioned closer to the opponent's goal line than the ball and second-last opponent.

37. (B) 15.25 cm
Under international table tennis rules codified by the International Table Tennis Federation, the net assembly divides the rectangular table into two equal courts. The top edge of the net along its entire length is suspended exactly 15.25 cm above the playing surface, supported by upright posts.

38. (D) Yellow
In target archery conducted under World Archery regulations, standard outdoor target faces feature ten concentric scoring rings grouped into five colored zones. The innermost gold or yellow center ring consists of two sub-zones, awarding 10 points for the center X-ring and 9 points for the outer yellow zone.

39. (B) 14.63 metres
In field hockey regulations set by the International Hockey Federation, the shooting circle or striking circle is a semi-circular area marked in front of each goal line. It is formed by arcs with a radius of 14.63 metres (16 yards) drawn from the outer center of each goalpost.

40. (A) 2 - 3 - 1
In field hockey, penalty cards signal progressive disciplinary actions. A green card serves as an official warning accompanied by a two-minute suspension. A yellow card indicates a temporary suspension of five to ten minutes. A red card is the most severe penalty, resulting in permanent ejection from the match.

41. (D) Hockey
Kunwar Digvijay Singh, popularly known as K. D. Singh 'Babu', was a celebrated international field hockey player from Uttar Pradesh. He represented India in two Olympic Games, winning gold medals at the 1948 London and 1952 Helsinki Olympics, serving as team captain during the 1952 Olympic campaign.

42. (A) Aligarh
Rinku Singh is an international cricketer who represents India and plays for Uttar Pradesh in domestic cricket formats. Hailing from Aligarh district in Uttar Pradesh, he gained widespread acclaim for his powerful middle-order batting performances, finishing capabilities, and fielding agility in professional Indian Premier League tournaments.

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43. (B) ISSF
The International Shooting Sport Federation is the official global governing body responsible for administering international target shooting disciplines, including 10m Air Rifle and 10m Air Pistol events. ISSF establishes competitive rules, technical standards, world records, and qualification guidelines for Olympic and World Championship shooting competitions.

44. (D) I, II and III
The Uttar Pradesh Sports Policy 2023 provides a comprehensive framework for sports development across the state. It creates the Eklavya Krida Kosh for financial support, implements the One District One Sport initiative for grassroots talent development, and guarantees substantial cash awards for international medalists originating from the state.

45. (A) 11 Gorkha Rifles
Jitu Rai, a distinguished international shooter and recipient of the Laxman Award, served as a Subedar Major in the 11 Gorkha Rifles Regimental Centre located in Lucknow. Representing India, he won numerous medals

Uttar Pradesh. The modern complex features an all-weather synthetic athletic track, indoor sports halls, swimming pools, and elite facilities designed to host major state and national sporting events.

23. (B) 8 lanes
Standard Olympic-size swimming pools built according to World Aquatics specifications measure 50 metres in length and are configured with eight primary racing lanes for official competitions. Each lane measures 2.5 metres in width, flanked by two outer buffer lanes to minimize wave turbulence during competitive events.

24. (D) I, II and III
The National Anti-Doping Agency operates under India's Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to maintain drug-free sports. The World Anti-Doping Agency is headquartered in Montreal, Canada, and publishes the official Prohibited List annually to regulate banned substances and performance-enhancing methods for athletes worldwide.

25. (D) Penalty kick
In football, a penalty kick is awarded if a defender commits an offense punishable by a direct free kick inside their own penalty area. The ball is placed on the penalty spot 11 metres from the goal, with only the goalkeeper defending against the penalty taker.

26. (A) Meerut
Saurabh Chaudhary is an elite international shooter hailing from Kalina village in Meerut district, Uttar Pradesh. He achieved global acclaim by winning gold medals in the 10m Air Pistol event at the Asian Games, Youth Olympic Games, and ISSF World Cups, representing India at the highest competitive levels.

27. (B) 10 ounces
Under competitive boxing rules established by the International Boxing Association, elite male boxers competing in weight categories up to Welterweight (67 kg) wear ten-ounce gloves during official bouts. Heavier weight divisions utilize twelve-ounce gloves to ensure athlete safety, impact absorption, and uniform equipment standards during matches.

28. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
The Laxman Award is indeed the highest state sports honor for male sportspersons instituted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to celebrate sporting excellence. However, the naming derives from traditional cultural symbolism of valor rather than administrative heritage commemoration, rendering the accompanying reasoning statement factually incorrect.

29. (C) 1936 Berlin
Major Dhyan Chand captained the Indian national field hockey team to a gold medal victory at the 1936 Summer Olympics held in Berlin, Germany. Having previously won Olympic gold in 1928 and 1932 as a player, his captaincy in 1936 marked India's third consecutive Olympic hockey title.

30. (B) 3.05 metres
In official basketball playing court specifications prescribed by the International Basketball Federation, the horizontal rim of the basket ring is mounted exactly 3.05 metres (10 feet) above the playing surface. This standard height is uniformly maintained across all professional, collegiate, and state sports facilities.

31. (D) Lucknow
The administrative headquarters of the Directorate of Sports, Uttar Pradesh is situated in Lucknow. Operating under the Department of Sports, Government of Uttar Pradesh, this central body is responsible for policy implementation, sports infrastructure development, hostel admissions, and organizing state-level sports competitions across all districts.

32. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Green Park Stadium is situated in Kanpur Nagar district. BRSABV Ekana Cricket Stadium is located in Lucknow. K.D. Singh Babu Stadium is an established multi-purpose sports facility in Lucknow. Mahamaya Sports Stadium is a major regional sports facility functioning in Ghaziabad district of Uttar Pradesh.

33. (C) 400 metres
Under international athletics rules specified by World Athletics, a standard outdoor running track consists of two parallel straights and two bends of equal radius. The standard distance measured along the innermost lane (Lane 1) for

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11. (B) Rae Bareli
Sudha Singh is a celebrated international track and field athlete specializing in the 3000-metre steeplechase event, hailing from Rae Bareli district in Uttar Pradesh. She represented India at multiple Olympic Games and won Asian Games gold, earning both the Padma Shri and the state Rani Laxmi Bai Award.

12. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Saurabh Chaudhary is an Asian Games gold medalist in shooting from Meerut. Lalit Kumar Upadhyay is an Olympic medalist field hockey player from Varanasi. Shivpal Singh is an Olympian javelin thrower from Chandauli. Punam Yadav is a Commonwealth Games champion weightlifter representing Uttar Pradesh in national competitions.

13. (B) 30 seconds
In official competitive Kabaddi rules, including matches played in the Pro Kabaddi League, a raider crossing into the opponent team's court is permitted a maximum duration of 30 seconds for a single raid. Exceeding this allotted time limit results in the raider being declared out by the referee.

14. (C) Lucknow
Guru Gobind Singh Sports College is a prestigious residential sports institution situated in the capital district of Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. Established to identify and nurture young athletic talent, the college provides comprehensive academic education along with specialized professional coaching across major sports like hockey, football, and athletics.

15. (C) 2.43 metres
Under official regulations defined by the International Volleyball Federation, standard volleyball matches require precise court dimensions and net specifications. For all official men's volleyball competitions, the height of the net measured directly from the center of the playing surface is set at exactly 2.43 metres.

16. (D) I, II, III and IV
Official badminton rules specify a singles court width of 5.18 metres and length of 13.40 metres, with a net height of 1.55 metres at the posts. Matches follow a best-of-three 21-point format, requiring a two-point lead at 20-all up to a maximum score cap of 30.

17. (B) 3 players
In competitive Kho-Kho rules established by the Kho-Kho Federation of India, the defending team enters the playing field in batches of three players. When all three defenders of a batch are eliminated by the attacking chasers, the next batch of three defenders enters the court immediately.

18. (D) Gautam Buddha Nagar
The Buddh International Circuit is a world-class motor racing circuit situated in Greater Noida within Gautam Buddha Nagar district, Uttar Pradesh. Designed by German architect Hermann Tilke, the venue famously hosted the Formula One Indian Grand Prix from 2011 to 2013 and major international motorsport tournaments.

19. (B) Two periods of 3 minutes each
Under official regulations established by United World Wrestling, a senior freestyle wrestling match consists of two equal periods of three minutes each, separated by a thirty-second rest interval. Wrestlers accumulate technical points through takedowns, throws, exposure, and reversals across these two active competitive periods.

20. (A) Green Park Stadium Kanpur, K.D. Singh Babu Stadium Lucknow, BRSABV Ekana Stadium Lucknow, Major Dhyan Chand Sports University Meerut
Green Park Stadium opened in 1945 in Kanpur. K.D. Singh Babu Stadium in Lucknow was established in 1957. The BRSABV Ekana Cricket Stadium in Lucknow was inaugurated in 2017. Major Dhyan Chand Sports University in Meerut represents the most recently established sports venue initiative among these listed facilities.

21. (A) Snatch and Clean & Jerk
In official competitive weightlifting, athletes execute two distinct technical lift disciplines: the Snatch, where the barbell is lifted overhead in one continuous motion, and the Clean & Jerk, where it is raised to the shoulders first. The combined total weight successfully lifted determines final competition standings.

22. (D) Etawah
The Saifai International Athletics Stadium and its associated state sports complex are located in Saifai, situated within Etawah district of

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at the World Championships, Asian Games, and Commonwealth Games in precision pistol shooting events.

46. (C) 90 yards
Under playing conditions specified by the International Cricket Council for international matches, the boundary must be positioned between a minimum distance of 65 yards (59.43 metres) and a maximum distance of 90 yards (82.29 metres) from the center of the pitch being used for the match.

47. (D) Meerut
Alka Tomar is a prominent international wrestler hailing from Sisoli village in Meerut district, Uttar Pradesh. She achieved historic success in women's freestyle wrestling for India, winning a bronze medal at the 2006 World Wrestling Championships in Guangzhou and a gold medal at the 2010 Commonwealth Games in New Delhi.

48. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
National Sports Day is commemorated annually across India on August 29. This specific date was chosen to honor the birth anniversary of Major Dhyan Chand, one of India's greatest field hockey icons, recognizing his extraordinary contribution to national sports and inspiring upcoming athletic generations.

49. (B) 26 metres
In official regulations established by the Kho-Kho Federation of India, a standard adult playing court measures 26 metres in total length and 14 metres in total width. The rectangular court features two wooden posts placed at either end, separated by a central lane running through the middle.

50. (D) Chandauli
Shivpal Singh is an elite international track and field athlete specializing in the javelin throw event, hailing from Chandauli district in Uttar Pradesh. He represented India at the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games and secured a silver medal at the 2019 Asian Athletics Championships in Doha with a distance of 86.23 metres.

51. (B) 6 substitutions
According to official volleyball rules set by the International Volleyball Federation, each team is allowed a maximum of six player substitutions per set. A starting player may leave the court and re-enter only once per set, returning exclusively to their exact previous position in the rotational lineup.

52. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
In Kabaddi, 'Cant' refers to the mandatory continuous chanting during a raid. In Volleyball, 'Libero' denotes the specialized defensive player. In Badminton, 'Smash' is an aggressive downward overhead stroke. In Boxing, 'Clinch' describes a tactic where a boxer holds an opponent's body to temporarily halt active combat exchanges.

53. (A) Kanpur Nagar
Kuldeep Yadav is a prominent international cricketer who bowls slow left-arm wrist-spin for India. Hailing from Kanpur Nagar district in Uttar Pradesh, he developed his early game at local academies in Kanpur and represents Uttar Pradesh in domestic cricket tournaments like the Ranji Trophy and competitive white-ball leagues.

54. (D) Deuce
In tennis scoring terminology, when both opposing players or pairs reach a tied score of 40–40 in a single game, the score is called Deuce. To win the game from deuce, a player or pair must score two consecutive points, achieving Advantage followed by the game-winning point.

55. (B) Lucknow
The Regional Centre of the Sports Authority of India catering to Uttar Pradesh is established at Sarojini Nagar in Lucknow. Spread over a vast campus, this facility provides elite training infrastructure, high-performance sports science support, and residential sports hostels for athletes across multiple Olympic sports disciplines.

56. (D) I, II, III and IV
Under official World Athletics technical rules, javelin runways measure 30 to 36.5 metres. Shot put throwing circles have an interior diameter of 2.135 metres, while discus throw circles measure 2.50 metres in diameter. High jump rules strictly mandate that athletes must initiate their takeoff from a single foot.

57. (D) Backstroke
In competitive swimming events governed by World Aquatics, the backstroke is the only stroke where swimmers start the race inside the water. Swimmers submerge facing the starting end wall, gripping the starting block handles with feet

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CHAPTER 22

Sports Promotion Efforts and Achievements

1. In which district of Uttar Pradesh was the foundation stone of Major Dhyan Chand Sports University laid in January 2022?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Meerut
(C) Lucknow
(D) Agra

2. What is the official mascot of the 3rd Khelo India University Games held in Uttar Pradesh in 2023?
(A) Veera
(B) Moga
(C) Ammu
(D) Jitu

3. The highest sports award conferred by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to veteran male sports personalities for life achievements is named after which legendary athlete?
(A) Lakshman
(B) K.D. Singh Babu
(C) Major Dhyan Chand
(D) Bir Bahadur Singh

4. Where is the Regional Centre of the Sports Authority of India (SAI) located in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Varanasi
(C) Lucknow
(D) Prayagraj

5. In which year was the 'One District One Sport' (ODOS) scheme launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to promote grassroots sports talent?
(A) 2018
(B) 2020
(C) 2022
(D) 2024

6. Consider the following statements regarding the Sports Policy 2023 of Uttar Pradesh:
I. It aims to establish a State Sports Authority on the lines of the Sports Authority of India.
II. It provides financial assistance to private academies and sports clubs.
III. It creates a dedicated sports pension fund for international medalists from UP.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

7. The Guru Gobind Singh Sports College, established in 1975 as the first sports college of Uttar Pradesh, is located in which city?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Saifai
(D) Meerut

8. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh was chosen to host the major events of the 3rd Khelo India University Games in 2023.
Reason (R): The state government created modern sports infrastructure across cities like Lucknow, Varanasi, Greater Noida, and Gorakhpur.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

9. In which city was the legendary hockey player Major Dhyan Chand born on 29 August 1905?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Varanasi
(C) Aligarh
(D) Prayagraj

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active players of the opposing team. Upon scoring a Lona, two extra bonus points are awarded to the attacking team in addition to the individual touch points scored during that preceding play.

70. (D) I, II, III and IV
Standard outdoor athletics tracks consist of 8 to 9 lanes with individual lane widths measuring exactly 1.22 metres. Current World Athletics rules strictly specify that any false start results in immediate athlete disqualification. Furthermore, a standard marathon covers an official road distance of 42.195 kilometres.

71. (B) Bhadohi
Yashasvi Jaiswal, an international cricket player who has achieved prominent success representing India, spent his early childhood in Suriyawan, located in Bhadohi district, Uttar Pradesh. He later relocated to Mumbai to pursue professional cricket training, eventually earning selection to the Indian national cricket team across formats.

72. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The International Olympic Committee is headquartered in Lausanne, Switzerland. The International Cricket Council maintains its main headquarters in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. FIFA's global administrative seat is located in Zurich, Switzerland. The World Anti-Doping Agency operates its primary global headquarters in Montreal, Canada.

73. (D) Libero
In Volleyball, the Libero is a specialized defensive player restricted to back-row positions. Wearing a jersey of a contrasting color, the Libero cannot complete an attack hit from anywhere if at the moment of contact the ball is entirely above net height, nor can they serve or block.

74. (A) Ayodhya
The Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Sports Stadium is an established multi-purpose state sports facility located in Ayodhya district of Uttar Pradesh. The stadium offers infrastructure for various sports including athletics, football, cricket, basketball, and wrestling, hosting numerous regional school, university, and district sports competitions.

75. (C) 1 minute
In amateur and Olympic boxing competitions governed by the International Boxing Association, standard bouts consist of three rounds of three minutes each for male boxers. Between each consecutive round, boxers receive a mandatory rest period of exactly one minute to receive coaching, water, and corner medical care.

76. (D) I, II, III and IV
In official 10m Air Pistol events governed by the International Shooting Sport Federation, the 10-ring diameter on standard targets measures 11.5 mm. Lead alloy pellets are utilized for target impacts. Furthermore, rules strictly prohibit optical or magnifying sights, requiring competitors to aim using traditional open metallic sights.

77. (A) Central Lane
In official Kho-Kho court specifications, the Central Lane is the longitudinal strip dividing the court into two equal symmetrical halves between the two wooden poles. The eight cross lanes intersect the Central Lane at right angles, forming distinct rectangles where sitting chasers position themselves during an active innings.

78. (D) I, II and III
Traditional wrestling venues in Uttar Pradesh are known as Akharas, where bout events (Dangal) are widely organized on festivals like Nag Panchami. Athletes train on specialized earthen surfaces composed of soft sifted soil mixed with pure mustard oil, ghee, and buttermilk to prevent injury during grappling contests.

79. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Anti-Doping Code of NADA applies to all sports events under Uttar Pradesh state sports associations because these state associations are affiliated with national sports federations. These national bodies are compliant with WADA and NADA regulations, enforcing standardized anti-doping testing and fair play rules across state athletes.

80. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Butterfly is a recognized competitive stroke in Swimming. Snatch is one of the primary Olympic lift disciplines in Weightlifting. Chinaman refers to a slow left-arm wrist-spin bowling style in Cricket. Target Face is the circular multi-colored target surface containing concentric scoring rings used in competitive Archery events.

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placed against the wall, pushing off backward at the start signal.

58. (A) Varanasi
Dr. Sampurnanand Sports Stadium, commonly known as Sigra Stadium, is a key regional multi-purpose sports complex located in the Sigra locality of Varanasi district, Uttar Pradesh. Named after former Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Dr. Sampurnanand, the facility hosts athletics, football, cricket, and various indoor sports competitions.

59. (A) Maximum 2 fielders
Under International Cricket Council playing conditions for One Day Internationals, Mandatory Powerplay 1 spans overs 1 through 10. During this opening block, a maximum of two fielders are permitted to be stationed outside the 30-yard restriction circle, encouraging aggressive attacking batting strategies and close fielding configurations.

60. (A) Flyweight, Featherweight, Lightweight, Welterweight
In competitive men's amateur boxing weight classification systems, divisions are ordered strictly by weight limits. Flyweight is the lightest among the listed categories, followed by Featherweight, then Lightweight, and finally Welterweight, reflecting progressively heavier maximum weight thresholds for competing athletes in international boxing tournaments.

61. (B) 3 attempts
In official weightlifting competitions governed by the International Weightlifting Federation, each athlete is allowed three attempts in the Snatch discipline and three attempts in the Clean & Jerk discipline. The heaviest successful weight lifted in each discipline is combined to calculate the athlete's overall competition total score.

62. (C) Aligarh
Piyush Chawla, an international leg-spin bowler who was a key member of India's ICC Cricket World Cup winning team in 2011, belongs to Aligarh district in Uttar Pradesh. He played extensive domestic cricket for Uttar Pradesh, delivering successful performances with both leg-spin bowling and vital batting contributions.

63. (B) 24 seconds
In standard basketball playing rules codified by the International Basketball Federation, a team gaining control of a live ball on the court must attempt a field goal within 24 seconds. The ball must leave the shooter's hand and contact the basket ring before the shot clock signal sounds.

64. (A) I and II only
Major Dhyan Chand and K.D. Singh 'Babu' both represented India in Olympic field hockey, winning multiple gold medals. The K.D. Singh Babu Stadium in Lucknow is equipped with a synthetic hockey turf. However, the Surjit Hockey Tournament is traditionally hosted in Jalandhar, Punjab, making statement III factually incorrect.

65. (C) 70 metres
In outdoor target archery events at the Olympic Games, archers shoot at standard 122 cm target faces from a fixed distance of 70 metres. Governed by World Archery rules, competitors attempt to score points by placing arrows into concentric color rings within strict time limits per end.

66. (D) Saifai, Etawah
The Major Dhyan Chand Sports College is located in Saifai, within Etawah district of Uttar Pradesh. Established as a specialized residential sports college, it provides young athletes with academic instruction along with rigorous coaching in disciplines like hockey, football, athletics, wrestling, and swimming to develop national-level sporting talent.

67. (B) 11 points
In competitive table tennis rules defined by the International Table Tennis Federation, a game is won by the first player or pair scoring 11 points. However, if both competitors reach a score of 10 points each, the game continues until one side establishes a mandatory two-point lead to win.

68. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Meerut is officially designated under Uttar Pradesh's One District One Product scheme for sports goods manufacturing. This designation directly stems from Meerut's established industrial ecosystem, featuring hundreds of manufacturing units that produce cricket bats, leather balls, inflatable balls, and protective athletic gear exported to global markets.

69. (B) 2 points
In official competitive Kabaddi rules, a 'Lona' occurs when a team manages to eliminate all

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10. Famous athlete Parul Chaudhary, who won the Gold medal in 5000m at the 2022 Hangzhou Asian Games, belongs to which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Meerut
(B) Saharanpur
(C) Bulandshahr
(D) Muzaffarnagar

11. Which sports facility in Kanpur is the oldest international cricket stadium in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bharat Ratna Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Ekana Stadium
(B) Green Park Stadium
(C) Saifai International Cricket Stadium
(D) K.D. Singh Babu Stadium

12. Consider the following statements regarding the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS):
I. It was formulated in 2014 under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.
II. Its main goal is to identify and assist potential medal prospects for the Olympic Games.
III. It provides customized training support under elite coaches.
IV. The scheme offers an Out-of-Pocket Allowance to selected athletes.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

13. Which IAS officer from Uttar Pradesh cadre won a Silver Medal in Para-Badminton at the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games?
(A) Suhas Lalinakere Yathiraj
(B) District Magistrate Alok Kumar
(C) Ranvir Singh
(D) Pravin Kumar

14. Which city in Uttar Pradesh houses the Bir Bahadur Singh Sports College?
(A) Ayodhya
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Bareilly

15. Match List I with List II to choose the correct combination:
List I: Athlete from UP
P. Annu Rani
Q. Deepti Sharma
R. Saurabh Chaudhary
S. Shivpal Singh
List II: Sport/Discipline
1. Shooting
2. Women Javelin Throw
3. Men Javelin Throw
4. Cricket
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

16. In which year was the Sports Authority of India (SAI) established as an autonomous body under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports?
(A) 1982
(B) 1984
(C) 1988
(D) 1990

NODIA

17. The National Sports Day of India is celebrated every year on 29th August to commemorate the birth anniversary of which sports personality?
(A) K.D. Singh Babu
(B) Major Dhyan Chand
(C) Milkha Singh
(D) C.K. Nayudu

18. Select the correct chronological sequence of the establishment of the following sports institutions in India:
(A) Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports Patiala → Sports Authority of India → Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education Gwalior → Major Dhyan Chand Sports University Meerut
(B) Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education Gwalior → Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports Patiala → Sports Authority of India → Major Dhyan Chand Sports University Meerut
(C) Sports Authority of India → Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports Patiala → Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education Gwalior → Major Dhyan Chand Sports University Meerut
(D) Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports Patiala → Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education Gwalior → Major Dhyan Chand Sports University Meerut → Sports Authority of India

19. Under the 'One District One Sport' (ODOS) scheme of Uttar Pradesh, which sport has been designated for the district of Meerut?
(A) Athletics
(B) Wrestling
(C) Badminton
(D) Lawn Tennis

20. Consider the following statements regarding the Fit India Movement:
I. It was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 29 August 2019.
II. Its objective is to encourage citizens to incorporate physical activity into their daily lives.
III. It is organized under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare exclusively.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

21. Which female cricketer from Agra, Uttar Pradesh, was conferred the Arjuna Award for her outstanding achievements in international cricket?
(A) Deepti Sharma
(B) Poonam Yadav
(C) Rajeshwari Gayakwad
(D) Archana Devi

22. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Meerut is recognised as a major sports goods manufacturing hub in India.
Reason (R): Meerut produces high-quality cricket bats, leather balls, and sports equipment exported worldwide.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

23. What is the highest sports honour awarded annually by the Government of India, previously known as the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award?
(A) Arjuna Award
(B) Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award
(C) Dronacharya Award
(D) Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puraskar

24. In which district of Uttar Pradesh is the Saifai Sports College located?
(A) Mainpuri
(B) Firozabad
(C) Etawah
(D) Farrukhabad

25. Which award is conferred by the Government of India for outstanding coaches in sports and games?
(A) Arjuna Award
(B) Dhyan Chand Award
(C) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy
(D) Dronacharya Award

26. Consider the following statements regarding the Khelo India Youth Games:
I. The scheme was formed by merging Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan, Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme, and National Sports Talent Search Scheme.
II. It is an annual national-level competition for school and college athletes.
III. High-performing athletes receive annual financial assistance for 8 years.
IV. Age categories include Under-17 school students and Under-21 college students.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

27. Which legendary hockey player, who captained India to a Gold medal at the 1952 Helsinki Olympics, belonged to Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Dhyan Chand
(B) K.D. Singh Babu
(C) Roop Singh
(D) Zafar Iqbal

28. Under the 'One District One Sport' scheme in Uttar Pradesh, Table Tennis has been selected as the focus sport for which district?
(A) Kanpur Nagar
(B) Agra
(C) Varanasi
(D) Lucknow

29. The Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NSNIS), Asia's largest sports institute, is located in which city?

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(A) Patiala
(B) New Delhi
(C) Gwalior
(D) Bengaluru

30. Match List I with List II to choose the correct combination:
List I: Sports Award of UP/India
P. Rani Lakshmi Bai Award
Q. Dronacharya Award
R. Arjuna Award
S. Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puraskar
List II: Target Recipient
1. Outstanding Sports Coaches
2. Outstanding Female Sports Persons of UP
3. Corporate entities & sports promotion bodies
4. Consistent outstanding performance over 4 years
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

31. Which former Indian hockey captain from Uttar Pradesh was awarded the Padma Shri and captained the Indian team at the 1980 Moscow Olympics Gold medal win?
(A) Ashok Kumar
(B) Mohammed Shahid
(C) Sujeet Kumar
(D) Zafar Iqbal

32. Arrange the following major multi-sporting events in the correct chronological order of their inception year:
1. Asian Games
2. Commonwealth Games
3. Khelo India Youth Games
4. Paralympic Games
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(A) 2 - 1 - 4 - 3
(B) 1 - 2 - 4 - 3
(C) 2 - 4 - 1 - 3
(D) 4 - 2 - 1 - 3

33. The K.D. Singh Babu Stadium, a premier multi-purpose sports stadium, is situated in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Meerut
(D) Prayagraj

34. Consider the following statements regarding the Laxman Award given by Uttar Pradesh Government:
I. It is presented to male sportspersons for lifetime exceptional performance.
II. Recipients must be domicile residents of Uttar Pradesh.
III. It includes a bronze statue, a scroll, and a cash reward.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

35. Varun Singh Bhati, a prominent Para-athlete who won a Bronze medal in Men's High Jump at the 2016 Rio Paralympics, hails from which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(B) Ghaziabad
(C) Bulandshahr
(D) Aligarh

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36. In which year was the first National Sports Policy introduced in India?
(A) 1982
(B) 1984
(C) 1990
(D) 2001

37. Which state hosted the 3rd edition of the Khelo India University Games in 2023?
(A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Odisha
(D) Haryana

38. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Rural sports complexes and stadium infrastructure are being expanded across all developmental blocks in Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): The UP Sports Policy 2023 emphasizes grassroots talent identification through the 'Khel Vikas Block' initiative.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

ANSWERS

1. (B) Meerut
Prime Minister Narendra Modi laid the foundation stone of Major Dhyan Chand Sports University in Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh in January 2022. The university is being established at Salawa and Kaili villages of Sardhana town in Meerut. It aims to provide state-of-the-art sports infrastructure and foster a culture of athletic excellence across the state.

2. (D) Jitu
Jitu, representing the Swamp Deer or Barasingha, was unveiled as the official mascot for the 3rd Khelo India University Games held in Uttar Pradesh in 2023. The Barasingha is the official state animal of Uttar Pradesh. The mascot symbolizes agility, pride, and grace, encouraging youth participation in competitive sports throughout the nation.

3. (A) Lakshman
The Lakshman Award is the highest state-level sports honour given by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to veteran male sportspersons for their lifetime achievements. Female sportspersons receive the equivalent Rani Lakshmi Bai Award. These awards recognize outstanding performance, long-term dedication, and exceptional contributions to sports representation at national and international levels.

4. (C) Lucknow
The Regional Centre of the Sports Authority of India in Uttar Pradesh is located at Sarojini Nagar in Lucknow. Established to promote sports development in the northern region, this center provides elite sports training facilities, sports science support, residential infrastructure, and specialized coaching to athletes competing across various national and international events.

5. (C) 2022
The Government of Uttar Pradesh launched the One District One Sport scheme in December 2022 to promote grassroots sports talent across all seventy-five districts. Modeled after the successful One District One Product scheme, it assigns a specific sport to each district to build specialized infrastructure, train athletes, and revive indigenous sporting traditions.

6. (D) I, II and III
The Sports Policy 2023 of Uttar Pradesh includes provisions for setting up a State Sports Authority modeled on the Sports Authority of India. It emphasizes financial assistance for private academies and sports clubs to build infrastructure. Additionally, it creates a dedicated sports pension fund to support retired international medalists originating from the state.

7. (B) Lucknow
Guru Gobind Singh Sports College was established in 1975 in Lucknow as the first specialized residential sports college in Uttar Pradesh. The institution offers academic education alongside intensive athletic training in disciplines such as hockey, football, athletics, and badminton, serving as a prominent nursery for producing elite national and international sportspersons across India.

8. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Uttar Pradesh successfully hosted the 3rd Khelo India University Games in May-June 2023 across major urban centers including Lucknow, Varanasi, Greater Noida, and Gorakhpur. The allocation of this major multi-sport event was facilitated by the state's rapid expansion of modern sports infrastructure, including indoor arenas, synthetic tracks, and international-standard equipment across those cities.

9. (D) Prayagraj
Major Dhyan Chand was born on 29 August 1905 in Allahabad, which is currently known as Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh. Widely recognized as one of the greatest field hockey players in history, his birth anniversary is celebrated annually across the nation as National Sports Day to honor his outstanding contributions to Indian sports.

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(D) Tokyo

50. Select the correct order of cities in Uttar Pradesh that hosted the events of 3rd Khelo India University Games 2023:
(A) Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasi, Prayagraj
(B) Meerut, Agra, Lucknow, Varanasi
(C) Greater Noida, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Bareilly
(D) Lucknow, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Greater Noida

51. Which famous Indian fast bowler hailing from Amroha, Uttar Pradesh, was awarded the Arjuna Award in 2024?
(A) Mohammad Shami
(B) Bhuvneshwar Kumar
(C) Kuldeep Yadav
(D) Praveen Kumar

52. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Khelo India Scheme plays a vital role in identifying sports talent at the grassroots level in semi-urban and rural regions.
Reason (R): Annual financial assistance of Rs 5 lakh per annum for 8 years is provided to talented players identified under the scheme.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

53. Which sports personality from Uttar Pradesh was known as the 'Wizard of Hockey'?
(A) Major Dhyan Chand
(B) K.D. Singh Babu
(C) Ashok Kumar
(D) Sujeet Kumar

54. Under the 'One District One Sport' scheme, which sport has been designated for the Jhansi district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Football
(B) Wrestling
(C) Shooting
(D) Hockey

55. Which stadium in Lucknow was renamed as Bharat Ratna Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Ekana Cricket Stadium?
(A) K.D. Singh Babu Stadium
(B) Ekana International Cricket Stadium
(C) Dhyan Chand AstroTurf Stadium
(D) Saifai International Stadium

56. Which body serves as the central administrative organization for Olympic sports and selection of teams representing India at the Olympic Games?
(A) Sports Authority of India
(B) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
(C) Indian Olympic Association
(D) National Sports Development Fund

57. Annu Rani, who became the first Indian woman to win a Gold medal in Javelin Throw at the Asian Games, belongs to which district?
(A) Muzaffarnagar
(B) Saharanpur
(C) Baghpat
(D) Meerut

58. Consider the following statements regarding the Sports Hostel Scheme run by the Sports Department of Uttar Pradesh:
I. Free specialized coaching, lodging, and nutrition are provided to selected sports trainees.
II. Admission is granted based on talent search selection trials.
III. Trainees are given representation opportunities in state and national school games.
IV. Hostels operate in major sports disciplines across various districts of UP.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

59. In which year did India host the Commonwealth Games in New Delhi?
(A) 1982
(B) 2004
(C) 2010
(D) 2014

60. Match List I with List II to choose the correct combination:
List I: Sports Institution/Facility in UP
P. Major Dhyan Chand Sports University
Q. Guru Gobind Singh Sports College
R. Bir Bahadur Singh Sports College
S. Green Park Cricket Stadium
List II: Location

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a multi-ministerial nation-wide public campaign coordinated primarily by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports rather than exclusively by the Health Ministry.

21. (A) Deepti Sharma
Deepti Sharma is an international woman cricketer hailing from Agra, Uttar Pradesh. An accomplished star all-rounder in women's international cricket, she was conferred the prestigious Arjuna Award by the Government of India in recognition of her brilliant achievements, match-winning performances, and consistent contribution to national cricket over several consecutive years.

22. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Meerut is recognized as a major sports goods manufacturing hub in India. The city produces a substantial share of national sports equipment, including English and Kashmir willow cricket bats, leather balls, protective gear, and inflatable sports balls. These products are exported to numerous countries worldwide, directly giving Meerut its international industrial reputation.

23. (B) Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award
The Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award, formerly known as the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award, is the highest sports honour awarded annually by the Government of India. Renamed in August 2021 to honor hockey legend Major Dhyan Chand, it recognizes spectacular and most outstanding performance in sports over a period of four years.

24. (C) Etawah
The Saifai Sports College is situated at Saifai in Etawah district of Uttar Pradesh. Established in 2014, it functions as a specialized residential state sports institution providing academic education alongside coaching facilities across sports disciplines such as athletics, football, wrestling, swimming, and cricket to nurture youth talent across the region.

25. (D) Dronacharya Award
The Dronacharya Award, instituted in 1985 by the Government of India, is presented for outstanding coaching in sports and games. Named after the legendary guru Dronacharya from Indian epic tradition, it recognizes sports coaches who successfully produce medalists at prestigious international sports competitions and contribute consistently toward national athletic development.

26. (D) I, II, III and IV
The Khelo India Youth Games formed by restructuring previous national sports schemes operates as an annual multi-sport competition for Under-17 school and Under-21 college athletes. Outstanding high-performing players identified during the games receive annual financial assistance of five lakh rupees for eight consecutive years to support their long-term professional development.

27. (B) K.D. Singh Babu
Kunwar Digvijay Singh, widely known as K.D. Singh Babu, was born in Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh. A legendary Indian field hockey player, he captained the national team that won the Gold medal at the 1952 Helsinki Olympics. He was also part of the Gold medal-winning Indian team at the 1948 London Olympics.

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28. (B) Agra
Under the One District One Sport policy initiated by the Uttar Pradesh state government, Table Tennis has been selected as the dedicated sport for Agra district. This allocation aims to establish specialized training facilities, identify young table tennis players, and provide structured financial support to boost competitive skills in Agra.

29. (A) Patiala
Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, situated in Patiala, Punjab, is Asia's largest premier sports institute. Established in March 1961, it operates as the academic wing of the Sports Authority of India, offering specialized diploma courses in sports coaching, high-performance training, and sports science research to train coaches across various sports disciplines.

30. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The Rani Lakshmi Bai Award honors outstanding female sportspersons in Uttar Pradesh. The Dronacharya Award is presented to exceptional sports coaches across India. The Arjuna Award recognizes athletes for consistent outstanding performance over four years. The Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puraskar honors corporate entities, private bodies, and promotional institutions actively sponsoring and developing sports.

Sports University project in Meerut in January 2022?
(A) President of India
(B) Prime Minister of India
(C) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(D) Union Sports Minister

72. Consider the following statements regarding the Paralympic Movement in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Athletes like Suhas L.Y. and Praveen Kumar brought international honors to UP.
II. Para-athletes receive equal cash reward incentives as non-disabled athletes under state sports policy.
III. Barrier-free sports infrastructure is mandated in all new sports complexes in UP.
IV. Special sports hostels for para-athletes are being set up in Lucknow and Meerut.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

73. Which district of Uttar Pradesh is known for producing international javelin throwers like Annu Rani and Shivpal Singh?
(A) Agra and Mathura
(B) Kanpur and Unnao
(C) Jhansi and Lalitpur
(D) Meerut and Chandauli

74. Which university won the overall championship trophy at the 3rd Khelo India University Games held in Uttar Pradesh in 2023?
(A) Panjab University, Chandigarh
(B) Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar
(C) Jain University, Karnataka
(D) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi

75. Match List I with List II to choose the correct combination:
List I: Sports Personality from UP
P. Mohammad Shami
Q. Parul Chaudhary
R. Suresh Raina
S. Deepti Sharma
List II: District of Origin
1. Amroha
2. Meerut
3. Ghaziabad
4. Agra
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

76. In which sport did Rinku Singh, hailing from Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, achieve national and international acclaim?
(A) Hockey
(B) Cricket
(C) Athletics
(D) Weightlifting

77. Which state policy component provides sports kits and equipment to Rural Youth Clubs (Yuvak Mangal Dal) in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Yuvak Mangal Dal and Mahila Mangal Dal Scheme
(B) Panchayati Raj Sports Grant
(C) Gramin Khel Vikas Yojana
(D) Mukhya Mantri Khel Protsahan Yojana

78. In which year was the Arjuna Award instituted by the Government of India?
(A) 1952
(B) 1961
(C) 1972
(D) 1985

79. Under the 'One District One Sport' scheme in Uttar Pradesh, Lawn Tennis has been assigned to which district?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Ghaziabad
(C) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(D) Prayagraj

80. What is the main objective of the 'Khelo India State Centres of Excellence' (KISCE) initiative established across states including UP?
(A) To host international competitions exclusively across all major urban sporting venues
(B) To manage physical education and sports curriculum classes in state government schools
(C) To upgrade facilities into elite training centers for Olympic disciplines
(D) To distribute commercial sponsorship and development funds to local private sports clubs

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39. Which city in Uttar Pradesh is designated for 'Badminton' under the state government's 'One District One Sport' scheme?
(A) Bareilly
(B) Aligarh
(C) Jhansi
(D) Mirzapur

40. In which city is the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (MAKA) Trophy awarded annually to the overall top-performing university in inter-university tournaments?
(A) New Delhi (Capital Territory)
(B) Patiala (Punjab Region)
(C) National Level
(D) Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)

41. Which shooter from Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, won the Gold medal in the 10m Air Pistol event at the 2018 Asian Games at the age of 16?
(A) Jitu Rai
(B) Ravi Kumar
(C) Vijay Kumar
(D) Saurabh Chaudhary

42. Consider the following statements regarding the National Sports Awards in India:
I. Khel Ratna is the highest sports honour.
II. Arjuna Award requires consistent good performance for four consecutive years.
III. Dronacharya Award is given to outstanding sports coaches.
IV. Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puraskar recognizes corporate entities promoting sports.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

43. At which venue in Greater Noida was the motor racing event MotoGP Bharat hosted in 2023?
(A) Greater Noida Sports Complex
(B) Buddh International Circuit
(C) Jaypee Sports City Stadium
(D) Yamuna Expressway Sports Arena

44. Under the 'One District One Sport' scheme of UP, which sport is allocated to Varanasi district?
(A) Football
(B) Wrestling
(C) Archery
(D) Shooting

45. Match List I with List II to choose the correct combination:
List I: District of UP
P. Hathras
Q. Mainpuri
R. Ghazipur
S. Ayodhya
List II: Assigned Sport under ODOS Scheme
1. Football
2. Athletics
3. Hockey
4. Football
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

46. What is the revised cash reward amount associated with the Laxman Award and Rani Lakshmi Bai Award presented by the Uttar Pradesh State Government?
(A) Rs 1.00 Lakh
(B) Rs 3.11 Lakh
(C) Rs 5.00 Lakh
(D) Rs 10.00 Lakh

47. Who was the first Indian woman to win an individual medal at the Olympic Games?
(A) P.T. Usha
(B) Mary Kom
(C) Saina Nehwal
(D) Karnam Malleswari

48. Consider the following statements about Mohammed Shahid, a legendary sports personality from Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh:
I. He was a master of field hockey known for his dribbling skills.
II. He was part of the Indian hockey team that won the Gold medal at the 1980 Moscow Olympics.
III. He received both the Arjuna Award and Padma Shri.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

49. In which city was the first Asian Games hosted in 1951?
(A) Manila
(B) New Delhi
(C) Jakarta

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10. (A) Meerut
Parul Chaudhary is an acclaimed middle and long-distance runner who hails from Meerut district in Uttar Pradesh. She achieved historic success at the 2022 Asian Games in Hangzhou by winning a Gold medal in the women's 5000 meters and a Silver medal in the 3000 meters steeplechase, demonstrating elite athletic talent.

11. (B) Green Park Stadium
Green Park Stadium in Kanpur is the oldest international cricket stadium in Uttar Pradesh, having hosted its first Test match in December 1952. Located on the banks of the Ganges River, it remains a historically significant venue governed by the Sports Department of Uttar Pradesh and has hosted numerous national and international matches.

12. (D) I, II, III and IV
The Target Olympic Podium Scheme was formulated in 2014 under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to identify and assist high-potential athletes aiming for Olympic and Paralympic medals. It provides elite custom coaching, top-grade equipment, international competition exposure, sports science assistance, and a monthly Out-of-Pocket Allowance to support athlete training preparation.

13. (A) Suhas Lalinakere Yathiraj
Suhas Lalinakere Yathiraj is a 2007-batch IAS officer of the Uttar Pradesh cadre who secured a Silver medal in Men's Singles Para-Badminton SL4 event at the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games. He holds the unique distinction of being the first serving administrative officer in India to win an Olympic or Paralympic medal in history.

14. (C) Gorakhpur
Bir Bahadur Singh Sports College is situated in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh. Named after former Chief Minister Bir Bahadur Singh, this premier sports college was established in 1988 to provide structured academic instruction alongside specialised sports training in games like hockey, wrestling, football, and volleyball to young athletes across Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

15. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Annu Rani represents Women Javelin Throw and has secured international accolades for India. Deepti Sharma is an all-rounder representing the Indian Women Cricket team. Saurabh Chaudhary is an Asian Games Gold medalist representing Shooting in 10m Air Pistol. Shivpal Singh represents Men Javelin Throw, competing prominently in major international athletics championships.

16. (B) 1984
The Sports Authority of India was established in 1984 as an autonomous body under the Department of Sports, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. It was created to manage and maintain the infrastructure built for the IX Asian Games 1982 in New Delhi and to spearhead sports development and elite training across India.

17. (B) Major Dhyan Chand
National Sports Day is celebrated annually across India on 29th August to commemorate the birth anniversary of Major Dhyan Chand. Renowned historically as the Wizard of Hockey, Dhyan Chand played a pivotal role in leading the Indian team to three consecutive Olympic Gold medals in 1928, 1932, and 1936.

18. (B) Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education Gwalior → Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports Patiala → Sports Authority of India → Major Dhyan Chand Sports University Meerut
The chronological order of establishment begins with Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education in Gwalior in 1957, followed by Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports in Patiala in 1961. The Sports Authority of India was set up in 1984, while Major Dhyan Chand Sports University in Meerut was established with its foundation laid in 2022.

19. (A) Athletics
Under the One District One Sport initiative launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Athletics has been designated as the key focus sport for Meerut district. This selection reflects the district's long-standing tradition of producing top-tier track and field athletes, allowing specialized sports development, coaching, and infrastructure investment in athletic disciplines.

20. (A) I and II only
Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the Fit India Movement on National Sports Day, 29 August 2019, to encourage citizens to include physical activity into daily routines. It is driven as

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1. Meerut
2. Lucknow
3. Gorakhpur
4. Kanpur

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

61. Which Indian wrestler from Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, won a Gold medal in the 74 kg category at the 2010 Commonwealth Games in New Delhi?
(A) Narsingh Yadav
(B) Yogeshwar Dutt
(C) Bajrang Punia
(D) Sushil Kumar

62. Which village in Sardhana tehsil of Meerut district was chosen as the site for Major Dhyan Chand Sports University?
(A) Kalina
(B) Bahadurpur
(C) Salawa
(D) Dabathwa

63. Under the ODOS scheme in UP, Archery is the focus sport for which district?
(A) Lalitpur
(B) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(C) Basti
(D) Sonbhadra

64. Consider the following statements regarding sports scholarships provided by the Uttar Pradesh Sports Department:
I. Financial assistance is awarded to sportspersons winning medals at national and international levels.
II. Special stipends are offered to school children excelling in state-level trials.
III. Scholarships are restricted only to players above 25 years of age.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

65. Pravin Kumar, who won a Silver medal in High Jump T64 at the Tokyo Paralympics, hails from which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Meerut
(B) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(C) Bulandshahr
(D) Aligarh

66. In which year was the Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIPE) established?
(A) 1957
(B) 1961
(C) 1975
(D) 1984

67. Which famous Indian cricketer, known for swing bowling and hailing from Bulandshahr/Meerut in UP, won the Arjuna Award in 2018?
(A) Bhuvneshwar Kumar
(B) Praveen Kumar
(C) Piyush Chawla
(D) Suresh Raina

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68. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Uttar Pradesh government provides direct recruitment in gazetted/non-gazetted state services for medal winners of international competitions.
Reason (R): The state government introduced a dedicated policy reservation and direct job scheme for outstanding sportspersons.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

69. Which sports personality from Muradnagar, Ghaziabad, represented India in middle-distance running and won gold at the Asian Games?
(A) Rahul Kumar
(B) Harshita Tomar
(C) Seema Punia
(D) Manjit Singh

70. Under the 'One District One Sport' scheme of Uttar Pradesh, Boxing is the designated sport for which district?
(A) Kaushambi
(B) Hamirpur
(C) Banda
(D) Bulandshahr

71. Who was the chief guest or inaugurating personality at the launch of Major Dhyan Chand

31. (D) Zafar Iqbal
Zafar Iqbal is a former Indian field hockey captain who hails from Uttar Pradesh. A brilliant left-wing forward, he captained the Indian hockey team that won the Gold medal at the 1980 Moscow Olympics. In recognition of his outstanding contributions to Indian hockey, he was conferred the Arjuna Award and Padma Shri.

32. (A) 2 - 1 - 4 - 3
The Commonwealth Games were first held in 1930 in Hamilton, Canada. The Asian Games were inaugurated in 1951 in New Delhi, India. The Paralympic Games officially began in 1960 in Rome, Italy. The Khelo India Youth Games were instituted in 2018, establishing the exact chronological sequence of their respective historical inceptions.

33. (B) Lucknow
The K.D. Singh Babu Stadium is a premier multi-purpose sports stadium located in central Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. Named in honour of the legendary Olympic hockey player Kunwar Digvijay Singh, the stadium hosts domestic cricket matches, athletic meets, football fixtures, and houses sports administration offices and training hostels for young athletes.

34. (D) I, II and III
The Laxman Award is presented by the Uttar Pradesh Government to male sportspersons for lifetime exceptional performances in sports. Candidates must be domicile residents of Uttar Pradesh. The award carries a cash prize of 3.11 lakh rupees, a scroll of honour, and a bronze statue of Laxman to recognize athletic achievement.

35. (A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
Varun Singh Bhati is a prominent high jumper and Para-athlete hailing from Gautam Buddha Nagar district in Uttar Pradesh. He won the Bronze medal in the Men's High Jump T42 event at the 2016 Rio Paralympic Games, earning national recognition and multiple prestigious state sports awards for his outstanding athletic performances.

36. (B) 1984
The first National Sports Policy of India was introduced by the Central Government in 1984. Formulated following the successful organization of the 1982 Asian Games in New Delhi, it laid fundamental emphasis on raising sports standards, promoting physical fitness among citizens, developing modern sports infrastructure, and identifying youth talent nationwide.

37. (A) Uttar Pradesh
Uttar Pradesh successfully hosted the 3rd edition of the Khelo India University Games in May-June 2023. Over 4,000 talented student-athletes representing universities nationwide participated in twenty sports disciplines. Primary competitive events were held across four key UP cities—Lucknow, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, and Greater Noida—alongside shooting competitions hosted in New Delhi.

38. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Under the Uttar Pradesh Sports Policy 2023, rural sports infrastructure is being rapidly expanded across all developmental blocks. The policy emphasizes grassroots sports development through the Khel Vikas Block initiative, constructing mini-stadiums, open gyms, and local playfields at block levels to identify and nurture athletic talent from rural regions effectively.

39. (B) Aligarh
Under the One District One Sport scheme implemented in Uttar Pradesh, Badminton has been chosen as the dedicated focus sport for Aligarh district. This administrative allocation aims to upgrade local indoor badminton courts, establish specialized coaching programs, and offer structured state government financial aid to develop promising badminton players in Aligarh.

40. (C) National Level
The Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy is a prestigious national-level sports award instituted in 1956 by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. It is awarded annually to the top-performing university across India based on overall academic-year success, cumulative points, and excellence in inter-university, national, and international sports competitions.

41. (D) Saurabh Chaudhary
Saurabh Chaudhary, originating from Kalina village in Meerut district, Uttar Pradesh, won the Gold medal in the 10m Air Pistol event at the 2018 Asian Games in Jakarta. Achieving this milestone at just sixteen years of age, he became

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the foundation stone at this location in January 2022 to establish Uttar Pradesh's first dedicated state sports university over ninety-one total acres.

63. (D) Sonbhadra
Under the One District One Sport scheme in Uttar Pradesh, Archery has been assigned to Sonbhadra district. Sonbhadra has a strong regional tradition of archery among tribal communities. The state government aims to promote modern archery equipment, provide structured training under expert coaches, and groom local tribal youth for national competitions.

64. (A) I and II only
Sports scholarships in Uttar Pradesh are awarded by the Sports Department to young athletes winning medals at national and international competitions. Special stipends and nutritional assistance are also provided to school-age talent identified through state trials. These scholarships focus on developing junior and youth sportspersons rather than restricting to individuals over twenty-five.

65. (B) Gautam Buddha Nagar
Pravin Kumar is an elite Para-athlete hailing from Govindgarh village in Gautam Buddha Nagar district, Uttar Pradesh. He achieved major international fame by winning a Silver medal in the Men's High Jump T64 event at the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games, becoming one of the youngest Indian Paralympic medalists in history.

66. (A) 1957
The Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education was established in August 1957 at Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, to mark the centenary of the 1857 War of Independence. Originally named Lakshmibai College of Physical Education, it was granted deemed university status in 1995 as a premier national institution for physical education teacher training.

67. (A) Bhuvneshwar Kumar
Bhuvneshwar Kumar, a prominent international swing bowler hailing from Meerut and Bulandshahr region in Uttar Pradesh, was awarded the Arjuna Award in 2018. Renowned for his exceptional ability to swing the cricket ball both ways, he achieved significant success representing India across test matches, one-day, and Twenty20 international formats.

68. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Uttar Pradesh Government provides direct job recruitment in state civil services, including Class-I gazetted officer posts and Class-II positions, for medal winners of international competitions. This policy incentivizes sports achievements by offering financial security, official reservation, and rapid career advancement within state administration for top sportspersons from Uttar Pradesh.

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69. (A) Rahul Kumar
Rahul Kumar, an athlete hailing from Muradnagar in Ghaziabad district of Uttar Pradesh, represented India in middle-distance running events. He achieved significant success in continental track competitions, including earning a Gold medal at the Asian Games, bringing major international acclaim to his home district and state through distance running performance.

70. (D) Bulandshahr
Under the One District One Sport initiative of Uttar Pradesh, Boxing has been assigned as the primary discipline for Bulandshahr district. The state sports department provides specialized boxing rings, protective gear, coaching staff, and financial grants to nurture local combat sport talent and establish competitive boxing training centers in Bulandshahr.

71. (B) Prime Minister of India
Prime Minister Narendra Modi served as the chief guest and inaugurating personality who laid the foundation stone of Major Dhyan Chand Sports University in Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, on 2 January 2022. The event highlighted central and state government commitments toward upgrading rural sports infrastructure and encouraging elite sports education nationwide.

72. (D) I, II, III and IV
The Paralympic Movement in Uttar Pradesh has seen substantial growth with international medalists like Suhas L.Y. and Praveen Kumar. State policy ensures equal cash rewards for para-athletes alongside non-disabled medalists. Furthermore, barrier-free sports infrastructure is mandated across new complexes, and special

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52. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Khelo India Scheme plays a vital role in identifying sports talent at the grassroots level in rural and semi-urban areas across the country. To nurture identified talent, selected athletes receive structured financial support of five lakh rupees annually for eight consecutive years, enabling long-term coaching, nutrition, equipment, and tournament participation.

53. (A) Major Dhyan Chand
Major Dhyan Chand was famously known worldwide as the Wizard of Hockey due to his extraordinary ball control and stickwork. Born in Prayagraj and long associated with Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh, he earned three Olympic Gold medals in field hockey (1928, 1932, and 1936) and scored over four hundred international goals.

54. (D) Hockey
Under the One District One Sport scheme implemented by the Uttar Pradesh Government, Hockey has been assigned to Jhansi district. Jhansi has a rich hockey legacy, closely associated with Major Dhyan Chand and his brother Captain Roop Singh. The scheme aims to develop modern turf grounds, host regional tournaments, and train young hockey players.

55. (B) Ekana International Cricket Stadium
Ekana International Cricket Stadium in Lucknow was officially renamed as Bharat Ratna Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Ekana Cricket Stadium in November 2018 by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The modern stadium features state-of-the-art facilities, world-class seating capacity, and regularly hosts international matches across all cricket formats alongside Indian Premier League fixtures.

56. (C) Indian Olympic Association
The Indian Olympic Association is the official national administrative body responsible for selecting athletes to represent India at the Olympic Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games, and other international multi-sport competitions. Formed in 1927, it governs Olympic movement initiatives and oversees recognized National Sports Federations operating across the country.

57. (D) Meerut
Annu Rani hails from Bahadurpur village in Meerut district, Uttar Pradesh. She created history by becoming the first Indian woman to win a Gold medal in Javelin Throw at the 2022 Asian Games in Hangzhou. She has held the national record in women's javelin throw and represented India across multiple World Championships.

58. (D) I, II, III and IV
The Sports Department of Uttar Pradesh runs Sports Hostels across various districts to nurture young sporting talent. Selected through competitive talent search trials, trainees receive free specialized coaching, board, lodging, and sports gear. Trainees represent state and national teams, and hostels cover multiple core Olympic and non-Olympic sports disciplines statewide.

59. (C) 2010
India hosted the XIX Commonwealth Games in New Delhi from 3 to 14 October 2010. It was the first time India hosted the Commonwealth Games and the second time a multi-sport event of this scale was held in the country after the 1982 Asian Games, featuring competition across seventeen sports disciplines.

60. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Major Dhyan Chand Sports University is being established in Meerut. Guru Gobind Singh Sports College is located in Lucknow. Bir Bahadur Singh Sports College is situated in Gorakhpur. Green Park Cricket Stadium, the historic international cricket venue, is situated in Kanpur, correctly matching all given state institutional sports facilities to their respective locations.

61. (A) Narsingh Yadav
Narsingh Pancham Yadav, hailing from Varanasi district in Uttar Pradesh, won a Gold medal in the Men's Freestyle 74 kg wrestling category at the 2010 Commonwealth Games held in New Delhi. He represented India in various international wrestling championships and was conferred the prestigious Arjuna Award in 2012 for wrestling excellence.

62. (C) Salawa
Salawa village, located along with Kaili village in Sardhana tehsil of Meerut district, was selected as the site for Major Dhyan Chand Sports University. Prime Minister Narendra Modi laid

(B) Thyroid Gland - Parathormone
(C) Adrenal Cortex - Cortisol
(D) Posterior Pituitary - Oxytocin

40. Consider the following statements regarding blood and lymph components:
I. Blood platelets (thrombocytes) are cell fragments essential for blood clotting.
II. Neutrophils and monocytes are phagocytic white blood cells.
III. Lymph contains red blood cells to deliver oxygen directly to lymphatic nodes.
IV. Albumin is the primary plasma protein maintaining blood colloid osmotic pressure.
Which of the combinations given below is correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and III only
(D) I and II only

41. Which organelle's smooth membrane is primarily involved in lipid synthesis and drug detoxification in liver hepatocytes?
(A) Rough ER
(B) Lysosome
(C) Nucleolus
(D) Smooth ER

42. What dense granular structure inside the nucleus is the site of active ribosomal RNA (rRNA) synthesis?
(A) Nucleolus
(B) Chromatin
(C) Nuclear pore
(D) Centromere

43. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Tissue Types)
P. Ciliated Epithelium
Q. Transitional Epithelium
R. Hyaline Cartilage
S. Adipose Tissue
List II: (Specific Human Body Location)
1. Urinary Bladder
2. Respiratory Tract (Trachea)
3. Subcutaneous skin layer and around kidneys
4. Articular surface of long bones and nasal septum
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

44. Which metabolic pathway converts one molecule of glucose into two molecules of pyruvate in the cell cytoplasm without requiring oxygen?
(A) Krebs Cycle
(B) Glycolysis
(C) Electron Transport Chain
(D) Beta-oxidation

45. Which of the following statements regarding the human circulatory system is correct?
(A) The sinoatrial node in the right atrium acts as the natural cardiac pacemaker.
(B) Deoxygenated systemic blood from the human body enters the left atrium via pulmonary veins.
(C) The pulmonary artery carries oxygenated blood directly from the right ventricle to the lungs.
(D) The tricuspid valve is situated between the left atrium and the left ventricle of the heart.

46. If a human somatic cell contains 46 chromosomes, how many chromosomes will be present in a mature human sperm cell produced via meiosis?
(A) 46
(B) 92
(C) 23
(D) 12

47. Consider the following statements regarding human immune system components:
I. Innate immunity provides non-specific defense present from birth.
II. T-lymphocytes mature in the thymus gland and mediate cell-mediated immunity.
III. Active immunity is acquired when pre-formed antibodies are directly injected into the body.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

48. Which layer of human skin contains blood vessels, sweat glands, hair follicles, and sensory nerve endings?
(A) Stratum corneum
(B) Epidermis
(C) Dermis
(D) Subcutaneous cuticle

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para-sports hostel facilities are developed in Lucknow and Meerut.

73. (D) Meerut and Chandauli
Meerut and Chandauli districts in Uttar Pradesh are celebrated for producing international javelin throwers. Meerut produced Asian Games Gold medalist Annu Rani, while Chandauli is the home district of Shivpal Singh, who represented India at the Tokyo 2020 Olympics, positioning these districts as crucial hubs for javelin throwing in India.

74. (A) Panjab University, Chandigarh
Panjab University, Chandigarh won the overall championship trophy at the 3rd Khelo India University Games held in Uttar Pradesh in May-June 2023. Securing sixty-nine total medals, including twenty-six Gold medals, Panjab University topped the overall medal tally to reclaim the prestigious championship title in the national university multi-sport tournament.

75. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Mohammad Shami hails from Amroha district. Parul Chaudhary belongs to Meerut district. Former international cricketer Suresh Raina originates from Ghaziabad district. Women's cricketer Deepti Sharma hails from Agra district. This combination accurately links each prominent sports personality originating from Uttar Pradesh with their respective home district of birth origin.

76. (B) Cricket
Rinku Singh, hailing from Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, achieved national and international acclaim in professional cricket. A middle-order batter, he rose to prominence with explosive performances in the Indian Premier League for Kolkata Knight Riders before making his debut for the Indian national cricket team in T20 international matches in 2023.

77. (A) Yuvak Mangal Dal and Mahila Mangal Dal Scheme
The Yuvak Mangal Dal and Mahila Mangal Dal Scheme implemented by the Youth Welfare Department of Uttar Pradesh distributes sports kits, equipment, and play material to rural youth clubs. It aims to encourage community participation in physical activities, promote traditional sports, and identify talent at the village and block levels across the state.

78. (B) 1961
The Arjuna Award was instituted in 1961 by the Government of India to recognize outstanding achievements in national sports. Named after Arjuna from the Indian epic Mahabharata, it includes a bronze statuette, a scroll, and a cash reward, awarded to athletes demonstrating consistent performance and leadership over four consecutive years.

79. (D) Prayagraj
Under the One District One Sport scheme in Uttar Pradesh, Lawn Tennis has been assigned to Prayagraj district. The allocation aims to develop modern synthetic tennis courts, promote tennis training academies, and provide financial assistance to promising young tennis players in Prayagraj to compete successfully in regional and national tournaments.

80. (C) To upgrade facilities into elite training centers for Olympic disciplines
The Khelo India State Centres of Excellence initiative aims to upgrade existing state sports infrastructure across states into world-class training facilities for specific Olympic disciplines. Each center receives financial support for sports science facilities, high-performance coaches, sports equipment, and physical rehabilitation support to develop elite athletes capable of winning Olympic medals.

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20. How does lymph differ primarily in composition from human blood plasma?
(A) Lymph contains higher concentration of red blood cells.
(B) Lymph contains no white blood cells.
(C) Lymph lacks red blood cells and contains fewer plasma proteins.
(D) Lymph has a significantly higher glucose level than blood plasma.

21. What term describes the minimal rate of energy expenditure per unit time by endothermic animals at rest?
(A) Basal metabolic rate
(B) Standard anabolic index
(C) Cellular glycolytic rate
(D) Respiratory quotient ratio

22. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): DNA profiling utilizes double-stranded DNA extracted from nucleated blood cells or hair follicles.
Reason (R): Human mature red blood cells contain abundant nuclear DNA required for high-resolution STR marker profiling.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

23. Which pair regarding human chromosome classification is correctly matched?
(A) Human somatic cells - 23 pairs of autosomes containing all nuclear genetic material
(B) Normal human diploid cell - 46 chromosomes (22 autosome pairs + 1 sex pair)
(C) Normal human sperm cell - 46 total chromosomes within its haploid nucleus
(D) Human egg cell - 22 pairs of sex chromosomes regulating cellular heredity

24. Which organelle's inner membrane is folded into cristae to maximize surface area for ATP synthesis?
(A) Endoplasmic reticulum
(B) Golgi apparatus
(C) Mitochondrion
(D) Peroxisome

25. Consider the following statements regarding the fluid mosaic model of the cell membrane:
I. The lipid bilayer is primarily composed of phospholipids.
II. Integral membrane proteins are embedded within the lipid bilayer.
III. Hydrophilic tails of phospholipids face toward the interior of the membrane.
IV. Carbohydrate chains attached to membrane proteins function in cell recognition.
Which of the combinations given below is correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II, III and IV

26. Which hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary gland directly stimulates tissue growth and cellular mitosis in long bones?
(A) Somatotropin
(B) Prolactin hormone
(C) Oxytocin hormone
(D) Vasopressin hormone

27. What is the junction between two neurons across which nerve impulses are transmitted via chemical messengers called?
(A) Axon hillock
(B) Synapse
(C) Myelin sheath
(D) Node of Ranvier

28. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Digestive Enzymes)
P. Amylase
Q. Pepsin
R. Lipase
S. Trypsin
List II: (Substrate / Action)
1. Breaks down proteins in acidic medium (stomach)
2. Hydrolyzes starch into maltose
3. Cleaves peptide bonds in alkaline medium (pancreatic juice)
4. Hydrolyzes dietary triglycerides into fatty acids and glycerol
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

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II. Oxygen binds with hemoglobin in red blood cells to form oxyhemoglobin.
III. Exhalation is normally an active process requiring contraction of the diaphragm.
IV. The vital capacity of lungs is the maximum volume of air a person can exhale after a forced inspiration.

Which of the combinations given below is correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and III only
(D) I and II only

11. Which blood component lacks a cell nucleus at maturity in healthy adult humans?
(A) Monocyte
(B) Erythrocyte
(C) Lymphocyte
(D) Neutrophil

12. Which of the following statements regarding the human excretory system is incorrect?
(A) The functional filtering unit of the human kidney is the nephron.
(B) Urea is produced in the kidneys and transported to the liver for storage.
(C) Glomerular filtration occurs in the Bowman's capsule.
(D) Anti-diuretic hormone (ADH) increases water reabsorption in the distal convoluted tubule.

13. Which endocrine gland requires iodine to synthesize thyroxine hormone?
(A) Thyroid gland
(B) Pituitary gland
(C) Adrenal gland
(D) Parathyroid gland

14. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Endocrine Glands)
P. Pancreas
Q. Adrenal medulla
R. Anterior Pituitary
S. Parathyroid
List II: (Hormones Secreted)
1. Growth Hormone
2. Insulin
3. Parathormone
4. Adrenaline
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

15. What type of proteins are produced by B-lymphocytes in response to specific foreign antigens?
(A) Interferons
(B) Cytokines
(C) Antigens
(D) Antibodies

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16. Which of the following represents the correct hierarchical order of structural organization in the human body, from the simplest level to the most complex level?
(A) Organelle → Cell → Tissue → Organ → Organ System → Organism
(B) Cell → Organelle → Tissue → Organ System → Organ → Organism
(C) Tissue → Cell → Organelle → Organ → Organ System → Organism
(D) Cell → Tissue → Organelle → Organ System → Organ → Organism

17. Which pigment produced in the stratum basale layer of skin determines human skin color and protects against ultraviolet radiation?
(A) Keratin
(B) Melanin
(C) Carotene
(D) Hemoglobin

18. Which of the following is NOT a homeostatic response to elevated body temperature?
(A) Vasodilation of cutaneous blood vessels
(B) Increased perspiration from eccrine sweat glands
(C) Suppression of metabolic heat production
(D) Shivering thermogenesis by skeletal muscles

19. Consider the following statements regarding cell division processes:
I. Mitosis produces two genetically identical diploid daughter cells.
II. Meiosis reduces the chromosome number by half, resulting in four haploid cells.
III. Crossing over during meiotic prophase I leads to genetic variation.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

the youngest Indian shooter to win an Asian Games Gold medal in history.

42. (D) I, II, III and IV
National Sports Awards in India comprise several major honours. Khel Ratna is the highest overall sports award. Arjuna Award requires consistent performance over four consecutive years. Dronacharya Award honors elite coaches for producing international medalists. Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puraskar recognizes corporate and private organizations actively supporting sports development and talent identification.

43. (B) Buddh International Circuit
The Buddh International Circuit, located in Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh, hosted India's inaugural premier MotoGP event, titled Grand Prix of India or MotoGP Bharat, in September 2023. Originally built for Formula One racing, the world-class circuit underwent modifications to meet International Motorcycling Federation safety standards for premier global motorcycle racing.

44. (B) Wrestling
Under the One District One Sport scheme in Uttar Pradesh, Wrestling has been designated as the focus sport for Varanasi district. Varanasi possesses a deep traditional culture of wrestling practiced in traditional akharas along the ghats. The scheme provides infrastructure support and financial assistance to modernize training facilities for local wrestlers.

45. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-1
Under the One District One Sport initiative of Uttar Pradesh, Hathras has been assigned Football, Mainpuri has been assigned Athletics, Ghazipur has been assigned Hockey, and Ayodhya has been assigned Football. These strategic assignments focus state funding, facility upgrades, and dedicated coaching personnel on nurturing grassroots athletic talent within each respective district.

46. (B) Rs 3.11 Lakh
The Government of Uttar Pradesh revised the cash prize amount for the prestigious Lakshman Award for men and Rani Lakshmi Bai Award for women to 3.11 lakh rupees. Alongside the monetary award, recipients receive a bronze statue, a scroll of honour, and official recognition for exceptional lifelong contributions to sports representation.

47. (D) Karnam Malleswari
Karnam Malleswari became the first Indian woman to win an individual medal at the Olympic Games when she secured a Bronze medal in weightlifting in the women's 69 kg category at the 2000 Sydney Olympics. Her historic achievement marked a major landmark for women's athletics and sports participation throughout India.

48. (D) I, II and III
Mohammed Shahid was a legendary field hockey star from Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, celebrated for his exceptional stickwork and speed. He was a prominent member of the Indian team that won the Gold medal at the 1980 Moscow Olympics. In recognition of his achievements, he received both the Arjuna Award and Padma Shri.

49. (B) New Delhi
The inaugural Asian Games were hosted in New Delhi, India, in March 1951. Organized by the Asian Games Federation, eleven Asian National Olympic Committees participated across six sports disciplines. The event was officially opened by President Rajendra Prasad at the Dhyan Chand National Stadium, inaugurating Asia's premier multi-sport continental event tradition.

50. (D) Lucknow, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Greater Noida
The 3rd Khelo India University Games held in May-June 2023 were hosted across four primary cities in Uttar Pradesh: Lucknow, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, and Greater Noida. The grand opening ceremony took place in Lucknow, while various competitive sporting events were distributed across modern sports complexes built within these four municipal host districts.

51. (A) Mohammad Shami
Mohammad Shami is a premier fast bowler hailing from Sahaspur Ali Nagar in Amroha district, Uttar Pradesh. He was conferred the prestigious Arjuna Award in January 2024 by President Droupadi Murmu following his outstanding bowling performances in international cricket, including being the overall highest wicket-taker at the 2023 ICC Cricket World Cup.

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29. A patient with blood group AB positive requires an emergency transfusion. Which blood group donor can safely donate red blood cells to this AB positive recipient?
(A) Any ABO and Rh blood group
(B) O negative blood group type
(C) AB positive blood group type
(D) A positive and B positive type

30. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of air flow into the human respiratory tract during inhalation?
(A) Nostrils → Pharynx → Larynx → Trachea → Bronchi → Bronchioles → Alveoli
(B) Nostrils → Larynx → Pharynx → Trachea → Bronchioles → Bronchi → Alveoli
(C) Nostrils → Trachea → Pharynx → Larynx → Bronchi → Alveoli → Bronchioles
(D) Nostrils → Pharynx → Trachea → Larynx → Bronchioles → Bronchi → Alveoli

31. Which non-membrane bound organelle composed of RNA and proteins is known as the protein factory of the cell?
(A) Nucleolus
(B) Lysosome
(C) Centrosome
(D) Ribosome

32. Which type of muscular tissue is non-striated, spindle-shaped, and present in the walls of internal blood vessels and stomach?
(A) Skeletal muscle
(B) Cardiac muscle
(C) Smooth muscle
(D) Striated voluntary muscle

33. Consider the following statements regarding human renal physiology:
I. The functional unit of the human kidney is the nephron.
II. Ultrafiltration of blood takes place in the glomerulus under hydrostatic pressure.
III. Glucose is normally completely reabsorbed in the proximal convoluted tubule (PCT).
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

34. Consider the following human physiological structural units:
1. Myocardiocyte (Heart muscle cell)
2. Cardiac Muscle Tissue
3. Heart
4. Cardiovascular System
Which of the following represents the correct sequence of these units in ascending order of complexity (from simple to complex)?
(A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(B) 2 - 1 - 3 - 4
(C) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4
(D) 4 - 3 - 2 - 1

35. Which gland secretes Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH) and Luteinizing Hormone (LH) that regulate the human reproductive cycle?
(A) Anterior pituitary
(B) Primary gonad gland
(C) Adrenal cortex gland
(D) Thyroid endocrine gland

36. Which osteoid protein forms the primary organic structural component of human bone matrix?
(A) Keratin
(B) Elastin
(C) Collagen
(D) Actin

37. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Iron supplementation is necessary for hemoglobin formation in erythrocytes.
Reason (R): Hemoglobin is an iron-containing oxygen-transport metalloprotein present inside red blood cells.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

38. Which organelle acts as the chief sorting, packaging, and dispatching center for proteins synthesized in the rough endoplasmic reticulum?
(A) Cellular centrosome
(B) Cellular peroxisome
(C) Storage vacuole
(D) Golgi body

39. Which of the following endocrine glands is incorrectly paired with its primary secreted hormone?
(A) Pancreas - Insulin

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CHAPTER 23

Cells, Tissues and Organ Systems

1. Which cellular component functions as a selectively permeable barrier controlling the movement of substances into and out of human cells?
(A) Cell wall
(B) Plasma membrane
(C) Nuclear envelope
(D) Endoplasmic reticulum

2. Which organelle, known as the suicide bag of the cell, contains hydrolytic enzymes responsible for breaking down damaged cellular waste?
(A) Mitochondria
(B) Ribosome
(C) Golgi apparatus
(D) Lysosome

3. What is the semi-fluid gel-like substance present inside the plasma membrane surrounding the nucleus termed?
(A) Cytoplasm
(B) Nucleoplasm
(C) Serum
(D) Lymph

4. Which tissue type forms the protective inner epithelial lining of the human trachea?
(A) Simple squamous epithelium
(B) Stratified cuboidal epithelium
(C) Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium
(D) Transitional epithelium

5. Consider the following statements regarding connective tissues:
I. Tendons connect skeletal muscle to bone.
II. Ligaments connect bone to another bone.
III. Cartilage is a non-vascular connective tissue with a hard matrix containing calcium salts.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

6. Which of the following pairs regarding muscle tissue types and their features in the human body is correctly matched?
(A) Cardiac muscle - Voluntary and striated
(B) Skeletal muscle - Involuntary and non-striated
(C) Visceral muscle - Voluntary and striated
(D) Smooth muscle - Involuntary and non-striated

7. Which part of the neuron conducts nerve impulses away from the cell body toward a synapse?
(A) Dendrite
(B) Axon
(C) Soma
(D) Nissl granule

8. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The liver is classified as an organ rather than a simple tissue in human anatomical studies.
Reason (R): An organ is formed by a group of different tissues working together to perform specific complex physiological functions.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

9. Which enzyme secreted by the human pancreas is essential for digesting emulsified fats in the small intestine?
(A) Salivary amylase
(B) Pepsin
(C) Trypsinogen
(D) Lipase

10. Consider the following statements regarding the human respiratory system:
I. Alveoli are the primary sites of gas exchange between air and blood.

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49. What are the fundamental repeating units of chromatin consisting of DNA wrapped around an octamer of histone proteins called?
(A) Nucleotides
(B) Nucleosomes
(C) Genes
(D) Chromocenters

50. Which of the following blood cell types is NOT matched correctly with its primary function?
(A) Erythrocyte - Oxygen transport
(B) Platelet - Blood coagulation
(C) Eosinophil - Defense against parasitic infections and allergic reactions
(D) Neutrophil - Antibody production against specific toxins

51. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The human kidney plays a central role in maintaining osmoregulation and blood pH homeostasis.
Reason (R): Nephrons selectively reabsorb essential electrolytes and water while secreting hydrogen ions and metabolic wastes into the urine.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

52. During mitotic cell division, at which phase do sister chromatids separate and move toward opposite poles of the spindle?
(A) Prophase
(B) Metaphase
(C) Anaphase
(D) Telophase

53. Which cells in the human stomach lining secrete hydrochloric acid (HCl) and intrinsic factor?
(A) Parietal cells
(B) Chief cells
(C) Mucous neck cells
(D) Enteroendocrine G cells

54. Consider the following statements regarding the human nervous system:
I. The central nervous system (CNS) comprises the brain and spinal cord.
II. Myelin sheath insulates axons and speeds up nerve impulse transmission.
III. Sympathetic nervous system activation triggers the fight-or-flight response.
IV. Microglia function as phagocytic immune cells within the central nervous system.
Which of the combinations given below is correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

55. Which high-energy phosphate compound stored in human skeletal muscle donates a phosphate group to ADP to rapidly regenerate ATP during immediate muscle contraction?
(A) Free Lactic acid
(B) Phosphocreatine
(C) Storage Glycogen
(D) Cellular Pyruvate

56. How is the majority of carbon dioxide (CO2) transported in human venous blood from tissues to the lungs?
(A) Dissolved directly in blood plasma
(B) Bound to hemoglobin as carbaminohemoglobin
(C) As bicarbonate ions in plasma
(D) As carbonic acid crystals in white blood cells

57. During which sub-phase of Interphase does DNA replication occur in human proliferating cells?
(A) G1 phase
(B) S phase
(C) G2 phase
(D) M phase

58. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Biological Research Institutes)
P. CDRI (Central Drug Research Institute)
Q. IITR (Indian Institute of Toxicology Research)
R. IVRI (Indian Veterinary Research Institute)
S. JALMA Institute
List II: (Key Research Domain / Focus Area)
1. Animal tissue, genetics, and veterinary vaccines
2. Leprosy, mycobacterial diseases, and cellular tissue pathology
3. Drug discovery, cellular targets, and pharmacology
4. Industrial toxicology, cell membrane damage, and environmental safety

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disaccharides. Gastric pepsin cleaves complex proteins within acidic stomach environments. Pancreatic lipase breaks down emulsified lipid molecules into fatty acids and monoglycerides, whereas pancreatic trypsin digests polypeptides into smaller peptide fragments in alkaline intestinal fluids.

29. (A) Any ABO and Rh blood group
Individuals with AB positive blood type express both A and B agglutinogens on erythrocyte membranes and possess the Rh factor. Lacking circulating anti-A, anti-B, and anti-Rh isoagglutinins in plasma, AB positive individuals can safely receive packed red blood cells from any ABO and Rh blood group, earning them universal recipient status.

30. (A) Nostrils → Pharynx → Larynx → Trachea → Bronchi → Bronchioles → Alveoli
During pulmonary inhalation, ambient air enters through external nostrils into the nasal cavity for warming and filtration. It flows downward through the shared pharyngeal pathway, enters the larynx, and travels through the trachea. Air branches into primary bronchi, subdivisions of smaller conductive bronchioles, and terminates inside microscopic alveolar sacs for gas exchange.

31. (D) Ribosome
Ribosomes are non-membrane-bound cellular ribonucleoprotein complexes composed of ribosomal RNA molecules and structural proteins. Functioning as the primary protein factories within cells, they translate messenger RNA nucleotide sequences into specific polypeptide amino acid chains during protein synthesis in both free cytoplasmic suspension and bound to rough endoplasmic reticulum membranes.

32. (C) Smooth muscle
Smooth muscle tissue comprises non-striated, uninucleated, spindle-shaped muscular fibers capable of sustained, involuntary contractions. Controlled autonomously by the nervous and endocrine systems, smooth muscle forms structural muscular walls of hollow internal viscera, including gastrointestinal organs, urinary conduits, lymphatic pathways, and systemic blood vessels, regulating luminal internal volume and transport.

33. (D) I, II and III
The microscopic nephron serves as the functional renal unit. Arterial blood undergoes non-selective ultrafiltration inside the glomerulus driven by hydrostatic pressure gradients into Bowman's capsule. As filtrate flows through the proximal convoluted tubule, epithelial transport mechanisms normally perform complete secondary active reabsorption of filtered glucose alongside essential electrolytes and water back into blood.

34. (A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
Structural hierarchy progresses from simple cellular units toward complex physiological systems. Individual cardiac muscle cells, known as myocardiocytes, aggregate structurally to form specialized cardiac muscle tissue. This muscular tissue integrates with connective and vascular elements to construct the heart, which serves as the central pumping organ within the broader cardiovascular system.

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35. (A) Anterior pituitary
Gonadotropic cells situated in the anterior pituitary gland synthesize and secrete follicle-stimulating hormone and luteinizing hormone under hypothalamic stimulation. These gonadotropins target male and female gonads, regulating gametogenesis, follicular maturation, ovulation, and sex steroid secretion, thereby controlling the human reproductive cycle and secondary sexual characteristic development.

36. (C) Collagen
Type I collagen fibers constitute the principal organic structural component of extracellular bone matrix, comprising approximately ninety percent of its organic framework. Synthesized by osteoblasts, collagen provides essential tensile strength and flexibility to osseous tissue, forming a structural scaffold that subsequently undergoes mineralization with hydroxyapatite calcium phosphate crystals to harden bones.

37. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Dietary iron intake is essential for normal erythropoiesis because iron constitutes the central functional atom within each heme moiety of hemoglobin. Hemoglobin is an iron-containing metalloprotein packaged within erythrocytes that reversibly binds oxygen. Insufficient bioavailable iron impairs hemoglobin production,

69. Which blood vessels possess the thickest muscular tunica media layer to withstand high arterial pressure generated during ventricular systole?
(A) Arteries
(B) Capillaries
(C) Venules
(D) Lymphatics

70. Consider the following statements regarding human liver organ functions:
I. The liver secretes bile which emulsifies dietary fats in the duodenum.
II. It converts excess blood glucose into glycogen.
III. It synthesizes plasma proteins such as fibrinogen and prothrombin.
IV. It converts toxic ammonia into urea via the urea cycle.
Which of the combinations given below is correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

71. What term describes metabolic reactions that synthesize complex molecules from simpler ones, requiring cellular ATP energy input?
(A) Catabolism
(B) Anabolism
(C) Glycolysis
(D) Fermentation

72. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Cell Organelles)
P. Mitochondria
Q. Lysosome
R. Ribosome
S. Nucleus
List II: (Primary Functional Epithet)
1. Controller of the cell
2. Powerhouse of the cell
3. Protein factory
4. Suicidal bag
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

73. What are mature cartilage cells embedded within lacunae of matrix called?
(A) Osteocytes
(B) Fibroblasts
(C) Adipocytes
(D) Chondrocytes

74. What term describes a physiological disorder wherein the human immune system mistakenly attacks self-tissues and organs?
(A) Autoimmune disease
(B) Immunodeficiency
(C) Hypersensitivity
(D) Passive immunization

75. In which bony depression (sella turcica) at the base of the human skull is the pituitary gland located?
(A) Ethmoid bone
(B) Sphenoid bone
(C) Temporal bone
(D) Occipital bone

76. What is the correct path of a simple spinal reflex arc in human nervous physiology?
(A) Sensory Receptor → Sensory Neuron → Integration Center → Motor Neuron → Effector Organ
(B) Sensory Receptor → Motor Neuron → Integration Center → Sensory Neuron → Effector Organ
(C) Effector Organ → Sensory Neuron → Brain → Motor Neuron → Sensory Receptor
(D) Motor Neuron → Sensory Receptor → Spinal Cord → Effector Organ

77. Which valve prevents the backflow of blood from the left ventricle into the left atrium during ventricular contraction?
(A) Bicuspid valve
(B) Tricuspid valve
(C) Aortic semilunar valve
(D) Pulmonary semilunar valve

78. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Cholesterol molecules within the human cell plasma membrane act as a fluidity buffer.
Reason (R): Cholesterol prevents the plasma membrane from becoming overly fluid at body temperature and prevents crystallization of phospholipids at lower temperatures.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true

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(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

59. Which statement regarding pancreatic hormone regulation is correct?
(A) Alpha cells of Islets of Langerhans secrete insulin to lower systemic blood glucose levels.
(B) Beta cells secrete insulin, facilitating glucose uptake by liver and muscle cells.
(C) Beta cells of Islets of Langerhans secrete glucagon to elevate systemic blood glucose levels.
(D) Delta cells of Islets of Langerhans secrete adrenaline during severe systemic hypoglycemia.

60. Which major lymphatic duct collects lymph from the lower limbs, abdomen, left arm, and left side of the head and drains it into the left subclavian vein?
(A) Right lymphatic duct
(B) Thoracic duct
(C) Cisterna chyli
(D) Hepatic lymph channel

61. Consider the following statements regarding genetic nucleic acids:
I. DNA contains deoxyribose sugar and adenine, guanine, cytosine, and thymine bases.
II. RNA contains ribose sugar and uracil instead of thymine.
III. Human nuclear genomic DNA is double-stranded, whereas mRNA is single-stranded.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

62. Which segment of the nephron loop is highly permeable to water but almost impermeable to electrolytes?
(A) Ascending limb of Loop of Henle
(B) Proximal convoluted tubule
(C) Descending limb of Henle
(D) Renal collecting duct

63. Which photoreceptor cells in the human retina are responsible for color vision and high visual acuity in bright light?
(A) Rod cells
(B) Bipolar ganglion cells
(C) Amacrine cells
(D) Cone cells

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64. What structural functional unit characterizes compact bone tissue, consisting of concentric lamellae surrounding a central canal?
(A) Trabecula
(B) Lacuna
(C) Osteon
(D) Canaliculus

65. Which of the following body systems is incorrectly matched with its primary defining organ?
(A) Integumentary System - Skin
(B) Muscular System - Thyroid Gland
(C) Endocrine System - Pituitary Gland
(D) Lymphatic System - Spleen

66. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The ampulla of the Fallopian tube is the normal physiological site of human fertilization.
Reason (R): The ovulated secondary oocyte travels into the Fallopian tube where sperm capacitation and fertilization usually take place before implantation in the uterus.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

67. Which starch-digesting enzyme is present in human saliva secreted by the parotid and submandibular glands?
(A) Ptyalin
(B) Pepsin
(C) Maltase
(D) Renin

68. Which organelle synthesizes digestive hydrolytic enzymes that are subsequently packaged into functional lysosomes?
(A) Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum
(B) Mitochondria
(C) Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum
(D) Peroxisome

ANSWERS

1. (B) Plasma membrane
The plasma membrane, composed of a phospholipid bilayer with embedded proteins, surrounds eukaryotic cells. It acts as a selectively permeable barrier, regulating the entry and exit of ions, nutrients, and metabolic waste products. This selective permeability maintains intracellular homeostasis and enables cellular communication, signal transduction, and structural integrity vital for proper cellular function.

2. (D) Lysosome
Lysosomes are membrane-bound organelles containing powerful hydrolytic enzymes capable of breaking down foreign pathogens, cellular debris, and obsolete intracellular structures. Often termed cellular suicide bags, they undergo autolysis to engulf and degrade damaged cellular components during cell injury or programmed cell death, thereby maintaining overall cytoplasmic cleanliness, cellular balance, and waste recycling processes.

3. (A) Cytoplasm
Cytoplasm is the dynamic gel-like matrix enclosed within the plasma membrane, excluding the cell nucleus. Composed primarily of cytosol, proteins, dissolved ions, and nutrients, it provides a physical medium that suspends cellular organelles. It supports metabolic reactions, facilitates intracellular transport of substances, and maintains cellular shape and internal osmotic equilibrium required for vitality.

4. (C) Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium
The internal lumen of the human respiratory trachea is lined with pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium. This specialized tissue features single-layered cells resting on a basement membrane that appear stratified due to varying nuclear levels. Mucus-secreting goblet cells trap inhaled pathogens and debris, while surface cilia beat rhythmically to propel trapped particles upward toward the pharynx.

5. (A) I and II only
Tendons are dense regular connective tissues that anchor skeletal muscles to bones, facilitating movement. Ligaments connect bones to other bones at joints, providing structural stability. Cartilage is an avascular connective tissue containing a pliable matrix rich in chondroitin salts, whereas bone tissue uniquely contains a rigid matrix heavily impregnated with hard calcium salts.

6. (D) Smooth muscle - Involuntary and non-striated
Smooth muscle tissue consists of spindle-shaped, non-striated cells containing a single central nucleus. Operating involuntarily under autonomic nervous system control, it forms the contractile layers within the walls of hollow visceral organs such as the digestive tract, blood vessels, and urinary bladder, regulating involuntary internal movements like peristalsis and vessel diameter regulation.

7. (B) Axon
An axon is a long, slender projection extending from a neuron's cell body that generates and conducts action potentials away toward target cells. Resting on the axon hillock and terminating at synaptic knobs, it releases chemical neurotransmitters across synaptic clefts, enabling rapid long-distance signal transmission within the central and peripheral nervous systems.

8. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
An organ represents a distinct structural level formed by several tissue types working together to execute specific anatomical and physiological functions. The liver comprises epithelial hepatocytes, vascular endothelial tissue, connective stroma, and neural components. Together, these tissues perform metabolic, detoxifying, and digestive actions, fully satisfying the definition of a complex visceral organ.

9. (D) Lipase
Pancreatic lipase is a critical digestive enzyme synthesized and secreted by the exocrine pancreas into the small intestine. Bile salts emulsify large dietary fat globules into smaller micelles, increasing total surface area. Pancreatic lipase subsequently hydrolyzes these

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but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

79. What are the cell fragments derived from megakaryocytes in bone marrow that are responsible for initiating blood clotting called?
(A) Erythrocytes
(B) Leukocytes
(C) Reticulocytes
(D) Thrombocytes

80. Which specific amino acid substitution in the beta-globin chain of hemoglobin causes sickle cell anemia?
(A) Valine substituted by Glutamic acid at 6th position
(B) Glycine substituted by Alanine at 1st position
(C) Glutamic acid replaced by Valine at 6th position
(D) Lysine substituted by Leucine at 12th position

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compensatory response to hypothermia rather than hyperthermia.

19. (D) I, II and III
Mitotic division produces two genetically identical diploid daughter cells essential for tissue growth and repair. Meiosis undergoes two sequential divisions to form four non-identical haploid gametes with halved chromosome counts. Homologous chromosome pairing during meiotic prophase I facilitates reciprocal genetic crossing over, producing novel genetic combinations that enhance biological diversity in offspring.

20. (C) Lymph lacks red blood cells and contains fewer plasma proteins.
Lymph originates as interstitial fluid filtered from capillary blood into surrounding tissues. While similar to blood plasma, lymph completely lacks red blood cells and contains significantly lower concentration of large plasma proteins due to capillary endothelial barrier restrictions. It primarily transports white blood cells, predominantly lymphocytes, alongside absorbed dietary lipids.

21. (A) Basal metabolic rate
Basal metabolic rate measures the minimum rate of physiological energy expenditure per unit time by endothermic organisms at complete rest, in a post-absorptive state, within a thermoneutral environment. It quantifies energy necessary to sustain vital vegetative functions, including cellular ion transport, cardiovascular circulation, respiration, and basal cellular maintenance processes.

22. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
DNA profiling relies on extracting intact double-stranded genomic DNA from nucleated cells found in blood, saliva, or hair roots. Mature human erythrocytes undergo nuclear extrusion during maturation and completely lack nuclei and nuclear DNA. Consequently, red blood cells cannot serve as source material for nuclear short tandem repeat marker amplification in profiling.

23. (B) Normal human diploid cell - 46 chromosomes (22 autosome pairs + 1 sex pair)
Human somatic cells are diploid structures containing 46 chromosomes organized as 23 distinct homologous pairs. This genetic complement comprises 22 paired autosomes, which govern non-sex-linked somatic traits, and one pair of sex chromosomes (XX or XY) that determines biological sex. Gametes are haploid cells carrying 23 single un-paired chromosomes.

24. (C) Mitochondrion
Mitochondria are double-membraned eukaryotic organelles responsible for aerobic ATP production through cellular respiration. The inner mitochondrial membrane features extensive invaginations called cristae, which substantially enlarge internal surface area. These cristae house electron transport chain complexes and ATP synthase enzymes, facilitating high-capacity oxidative phosphorylation and metabolic energy generation.

25. (A) I, II and IV only
The fluid mosaic model describes plasma membranes as amphipathic phospholipid bilayers with embedded integral proteins and peripheral surface proteins. Phospholipid hydrophobic non-polar fatty acid tails orient inward away from water, whereas hydrophilic phosphate heads face aqueous intracellular and extracellular environments. Glycoproteins and glycolipids extend outward to mediate intercellular recognition.

26. (A) Somatotropin
Somatotropin, commonly known as human growth hormone, is a peptide hormone synthesized and secreted by somatotropes in the anterior pituitary gland. It directly stimulates skeletal tissue proliferation, cellular protein synthesis, and chondrocyte mitosis at epiphyseal growth plates in long bones, promoting longitudinal bone growth, systemic tissue development, and metabolic regulation.

27. (B) Synapse
A synapse is a specialized neuro-functional junction connecting a presynaptic neuron to a postsynaptic effector cell or target neuron. When action potentials reach the terminal axon, voltage-gated channels trigger chemical neurotransmitter release across the microscopic synaptic cleft. These neurotransmitters bind to specific postsynaptic receptors, propagating or inhibiting electrical signal transmission.

28. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Digestion relies on enzymatic breakdown of complex macronutrients. Salivary and pancreatic amylases hydrolyze dietary starches into

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immune responses. Active immunity develops when the host generates its own antibodies after antigen exposure, whereas injecting pre-formed antibodies grants immediate passive immunity.

48. (C) Dermis
The dermis is the thick, vascularized connective tissue layer situated directly beneath the superficial avascular epidermis. It contains dense irregular collagen fibers, networks of blood capillaries, lymphatic vessels, sensory thermoreceptors, tactile nerve endings, hair follicles, sebaceous glands, and eccrine sweat glands, providing structural support and thermoregulatory functions to human skin.

49. (B) Nucleosomes
Nucleosomes form fundamental repeating structural subunits of eukaryotic chromatin. Each nucleosome core particle consists of approximately 147 base pairs of double-stranded DNA coiled twice around a central disc-shaped octamer complex containing histone proteins H2A, H2B, H3, and H4. This structural arrangement condenses genomic DNA while regulating gene transcription accessibility.

50. (D) Neutrophil - Antibody production against specific toxins
Neutrophils are rapid-response phagocytic granulocytes that ingest and destroy invading bacterial pathogens using reactive oxygen species and antimicrobial enzymes. They do not produce specific antibodies. Antibody synthesis and secretion are exclusively performed by terminally differentiated plasma cells derived from activated B-lymphocytes within the adaptive immune response system.

51. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The kidneys play an indispensable homeostatic role in maintaining systemic fluid osmoregulation and arterial acid-base equilibrium. Through precise tubular selective reabsorption and tubular secretion of bicarbonate and hydrogen ions within nephron segments, the kidneys continuously regulate plasma osmolarity, electrolyte levels, metabolic waste excretion, and systemic blood pH levels.

52. (C) Anaphase
During mitotic anaphase, enzymatic cleavage of cohesin proteins causes sister chromatids to separate at their centromere regions. Kinetochore microtubules shorten, pulling individual daughter chromosomes toward opposite spindle poles, while non-kinetochore microtubules elongate to push poles apart. This mechanical segregation ensures equal partitioning of replicated genetic material into emerging daughter cells.

53. (A) Parietal cells
Parietal cells, located within gastric glands of the stomach mucosa, actively secrete hydrochloric acid and intrinsic factor. Hydrochloric acid lowers gastric pH to denature proteins, convert inactive pepsinogen into active pepsin, and eliminate ingested microbes. Intrinsic factor is a glycoprotein mandatory for downstream vitamin B12 absorption in the terminal ileum.

54. (D) I, II, III and IV
The central nervous system integrates neural functions across the brain and spinal cord. Myelin sheaths formed by neuroglia insulate axons to accelerate impulse conduction via saltatory propagation. Sympathetic pathways trigger fight-or-flight cardiovascular adaptations during acute stress. Microglial cells function as specialized resident macrophages, removing cellular debris and pathogens from nervous tissues.

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55. (B) Phosphocreatine
Phosphocreatine, or creatine phosphate, is a high-energy phosphorylated molecule stored within skeletal muscle sarcoplasm. During onset of explosive muscular contraction, the enzyme creatine kinase rapidly transfers phosphocreatine's high-energy phosphate group to adenosine diphosphate. This reaction rapidly regenerates adenosine triphosphate without immediate reliance on cellular oxygen or glycolytic breakdown pathways.

56. (C) As bicarbonate ions in plasma
Approximately seventy percent of metabolic carbon dioxide produced by systemic tissues is transported in venous blood as bicarbonate ions. Inside erythrocytes, carbon dioxide combines with water via carbonic anhydrase to form carbonic acid, which dissociates into hydrogen and bicarbonate ions. Bicarbonate diffuses into blood plasma, buffering blood pH during pulmonary transport.

leading to reduced oxygen-carrying capacity and hypochromic microcytic anemia development.

38. (D) Golgi body
The Golgi body, or Golgi apparatus, is a flattened membrane-bound organelle that serves as the central sorting, chemical modification, and packaging distribution hub for newly synthesized proteins. Receiving transport vesicles from the rough endoplasmic reticulum, it modifies proteins via glycosylation, packages them into secretory vesicles, and directs them toward specific cellular destinations.

39. (B) Thyroid Gland - Parathormone
Parathormone is synthesized and secreted by the parathyroid glands, located on the posterior surface of the thyroid gland, to elevate systemic calcium concentrations. In contrast, the thyroid gland synthesizes thyroxine, triiodothyronine, and calcitonin. Pairing the thyroid gland directly with parathormone production represents an incorrect endocrine functional association.

40. (A) I, II and IV only
Blood platelets initiate primary hemostasis and blood clotting mechanisms. Neutrophils and monocytes act as phagocytic white blood cells to combat microbial infections. Human serum albumin generates colloidal osmotic pressure to preserve vascular fluid volume. Lymph transports interstitial fluids without red blood cells, as erythrocytes remain confined inside vascular capillaries.

41. (D) Smooth ER
The smooth endoplasmic reticulum is an agranular membranous network specialized for lipid, phospholipid, and steroid hormone biosynthesis. In liver hepatocytes, the smooth endoplasmic reticulum contains cytochrome P450 enzyme complexes that metabolize hydrophobic endobiotic compounds, toxic metabolic byproducts, and lipid-soluble therapeutic drugs into water-soluble excretable metabolites during hepatic detoxification.

42. (A) Nucleolus
The nucleolus is a dense, non-membrane-bound nuclear sub-compartment organized around chromosomal nucleolar organizer regions. It functions as the specialized site for ribosomal RNA gene transcription, processing, and assembly. Here, synthesized precursor rRNA molecules combine with imported ribosomal proteins to construct functional small and large ribosomal subunits prior to cytoplasmic export.

43. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Ciliated columnar epithelium lines the tracheal mucosa to propel mucous secretions. Transitional epithelium forms distensible linings inside the urinary bladder to accommodate volume fluctuations. Hyaline cartilage coats articular bone surfaces to reduce joint friction, while adipose tissue stores subcutaneous fat deposits and cushions internal kidneys against physical trauma.

44. (B) Glycolysis
Glycolysis is an anaerobic cytoplasmic metabolic sequence that breaks down one six-carbon glucose molecule into two three-carbon pyruvate molecules. Operating independently of molecular oxygen, this universal glycolytic pathway yields a net output of two adenosine triphosphate and two reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide molecules, providing immediate cellular energy across metabolic conditions.

45. (A) The sinoatrial node in the right atrium acts as the natural cardiac pacemaker.
The sinoatrial node, situated in the upper wall of the right atrium, generates spontaneous action potentials that regulate intrinsic heart rate, earning its designation as the heart's natural pacemaker. Deoxygenated blood returns via venae cavae into the right atrium, while oxygenated pulmonary blood enters the left atrium through pulmonary veins.

46. (C) 23
Meiotic cell division is a reductional nuclear process occurring during gametogenesis that reduces original parental diploid chromosome numbers by half. Human somatic cells contain 46 chromosomes (22 autosome pairs plus two sex chromosomes). Consequently, mature human sperm cells produced via meiosis contain a haploid complement of exactly 23 single unpaired chromosomes.

47. (A) I and II only
Innate immunity provides rapid, non-specific physiological defense barriers present from birth. Immature T-lymphocytes migrate to the thymus gland for maturation and selection, subsequently executing cell-mediated adaptive

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emulsified triglycerides into free fatty acids and monoglycerides, enabling efficient mucosal absorption across intestinal villi.

10. (A) I, II and IV only
Pulmonary alveoli serve as primary sites for alveolar-capillary gas exchange. Inhaled oxygen diffuses across respiratory membranes, binding reversibly with red blood cell hemoglobin to yield oxyhemoglobin. Vital capacity represents the maximum air volume exhaled after maximal inhalation. Quiet exhalation relies on passive lung recoil rather than active diaphragmatic muscular contractions.

11. (B) Erythrocyte
Mature human erythrocytes lose their nucleus, mitochondria, and intracellular organelles during erythropoiesis in bone marrow. This functional enucleation optimizes internal cytoplasmic space, accommodating maximum hemoglobin molecules for efficient oxygen transport. The resulting biconcave disc shape increases surface-area-to-volume ratio and enhances flexibility as cells traverse narrow systemic capillaries throughout the circulatory network.

12. (B) Urea is produced in the kidneys and transported to the liver for storage.
Urea synthesis occurs primarily in hepatic liver cells through the biochemical urea cycle, converting toxic metabolic ammonia into urea. Once produced, urea enters systemic blood circulation and travels to the kidneys for filtration and renal excretion. Kidneys filtered waste products from blood, maintaining osmoregulation, fluid levels, and electrolyte equilibrium without storing synthesized urea.

13. (A) Thyroid gland
The thyroid gland, located in the neck, actively captures dietary iodide ions from blood circulation to synthesize essential thyroid hormones, predominantly thyroxine and triiodothyronine. Follicular thyroid cells combine iodine with thyroglobulin tyrosine residues. These circulating iodinated hormones regulate basal metabolic rate, protein synthesis, cellular energy production, and systemic growth throughout the human body.

14. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Endocrine glands produce specific hormones that regulate metabolic balance. Pancreatic pancreatic islets secrete insulin to manage blood glucose levels. Adrenal medullary tissue synthesizes epinephrine during stress responses. The anterior pituitary gland secretes growth hormone to stimulate cellular elongation, while parathyroid glands produce parathormone, which effectively increases serum calcium concentrations in systemic circulation.

15. (D) Antibodies
B-lymphocytes are specialized white blood cells that differentiate into plasma cells upon recognizing foreign immunogens. These plasma cells secrete Y-shaped immunoglobulin proteins known as antibodies. Antibodies specifically bind to complementary epitopes on foreign antigens, neutralizing pathogens, activating complement pathways, and facilitating phagocytic clearance to establish humoral immunity against systemic infection.

16. (A) Organelle → Cell → Tissue → Organ → Organ System → Organism
Biological hierarchy organizes complex living organisms systematically across ascending structural levels. Subcellular organelles aggregate to construct functional microscopic cells. Morphologically similar cells unite to form specialized tissues. Diverse tissues integrate to construct distinct functional organs. Multiple organs coordinate within integrated organ systems, ultimately sustaining the complete macroscopic functioning living organism.

17. (B) Melanin
Melanin is a dark complex polymer pigment synthesized by specialized melanocytes located within the basal layer of epidermal skin. Packed into melanosomes and transferred to surrounding keratinocytes, melanin absorbs and scatters harmful ultraviolet radiation, shielding nuclear DNA from oxidative photon damage while determining individual skin, hair, and eye pigmentation characteristics.

18. (D) Shivering thermogenesis by skeletal muscles
Elevating core body temperature triggers thermoregulatory cooling mechanisms coordinated by the hypothalamus. Cutaneous vasodilation increases superficial blood flow to radiate heat, while eccrine sweat glands increase perspiration for evaporative cooling. Conversely, skeletal muscle shivering thermogenesis produces internal metabolic heat and represents a

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57. (B) S phase
The synthesis phase, or S phase, is a crucial sub-phase of eukaryotic interphase dedicated to nuclear DNA replication. Preceding mitotic division, genomic double-stranded DNA duplicates completely and accurately during S phase, ensuring that each resulting chromosome consists of two identical sister chromatids attached at the centromere, preserving genomic fidelity.

58. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Prominent research institutes target distinct scientific disciplines. Central Drug Research Institute specializes in synthetic drug design and target pharmacology. Indian Institute of Toxicology Research assesses chemical toxicity and environmental safety. Indian Veterinary Research Institute advances animal genetics and veterinary vaccines, while JALMA Institute conducts clinical pathology research on leprosy and mycobacterial diseases.

59. (B) Beta cells secrete insulin, facilitating glucose uptake by liver and muscle cells.
Beta cells located within pancreatic Islets of Langerhans synthesize and secrete the anabolic peptide hormone insulin in response to elevated blood glucose levels. Insulin promotes cellular uptake of glucose into skeletal muscle and adipose tissues while stimulating hepatic glycogenesis, effectively lowering systemic blood glucose concentrations back to normal physiological ranges.

60. (B) Thoracic duct
The thoracic duct is the largest lymphatic vessel in the human body. Originating from the cisterna chyli in the abdomen, it collects interstitial lymph from both lower extremities, pelvic organs, abdominal abdominal cavity, left thorax, left upper limb, and left head regions, ultimately discharging this filtered lymph into the left subclavian vein.

61. (D) I, II and III
Deoxyribonucleic acid contains deoxyribose sugar and nitrogenous bases adenine, guanine, cytosine, and thymine. Ribonucleic acid incorporates ribose sugar and replaces thymine with uracil. Eukaryotic nuclear genomic DNA exists as a double-helical double-stranded molecule, whereas messenger RNA functions as a single-stranded transcript produced during nuclear gene transcription for protein translation.

62. (C) Descending limb of Henle
The descending limb of the loop of Henle features thin epithelial walls highly permeable to water due to abundant aquaporin channels, while remaining virtually impermeable to sodium and urea. As fluid flows downward into the hypertonic renal medulla, water exits passively via osmosis, progressively concentrating tubular urine before reaching the ascending loop.

63. (D) Cone cells
Cone cells are specialized photoreceptor cells densely concentrated within the retinal fovea centralis. Expressing distinct photopsin pigments sensitive to specific light wavelengths, cones mediate photopic color vision, high visual acuity, and fine detail spatial resolution under bright lighting conditions, contrasting with rod cells that function primarily during dim scotopic vision.

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64. (C) Osteon
An osteon, or Haversian system, represents the fundamental structural and functional unit of compact bone tissue. It comprises concentric rings of mineralized matrix called lamellae surrounding a central Haversian canal containing neurovascular structures. Osteocytes reside within small lacunae connected by microscopic canaliculi, facilitating nutrient exchange across compact bone tissue.

65. (B) Muscular System - Thyroid Gland
The muscular system is primarily composed of skeletal, smooth, and cardiac muscular tissues that produce bodily movement, maintain posture, and generate heat. The thyroid gland is an endocrine organ responsible for hormone synthesis rather than a muscular component. Pairing the muscular system with the thyroid gland represents an incorrect system classification.

66. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The ampulla is the widest, longest segment of the Fallopian tube and serves as the normal physiological site of human fertilization. Following ovulation, the secondary oocyte travels into the fallopian tube where ascending spermatozoa undergo final capacitation, allowing a single

(D) II and III only

19. What is the structural and functional cell unit of the human nervous system?
(A) Neuron
(B) Nephron
(C) Neuroglia
(D) Osteocyte

20. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Myelinated nerve fibers conduct nerve impulses significantly faster than unmyelinated fibers.
Reason (R): In myelinated fibers, the action potential jumps from one Node of Ranvier to the next in saltatory conduction.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

21. What are the periodic gaps in the myelin sheath along a myelinated axon termed?
(A) Nodes of Ranvier
(B) Synaptic clefts
(C) Nissl's granules
(D) Axon hillocks

22. Which region of the human hindbrain plays the primary role in maintaining posture, balance, and motor coordination?
(A) Cerebrum
(B) Hypothalamus
(C) Medulla oblongata
(D) Cerebellum

23. Which part of the forebrain serves as the master regulator for body temperature, hunger, thirst, and hormone secretion by controlling the pituitary gland?
(A) Thalamus
(B) Hypothalamus
(C) Corpus callosum
(D) Pons

24. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Brain Structure)
P. Cerebrum
Q. Cerebellum
R. Hypothalamus
S. Medulla Oblongata
List II: (Primary Function)
1. Maintenance of posture, equilibrium and motor coordination
2. Regulation of body temperature, hunger and autonomic functions
3. Higher cognitive functions, intelligence, memory and voluntary actions
4. Control of vital involuntary activities like respiration and heart rate
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

25. Which brainstem structure directly connects the brain with the spinal cord and contains essential centers for autonomic cardiovascular and respiratory regulation?
(A) Cerebellum
(B) Pons
(C) Thalamus
(D) Medulla oblongata

26. Consider the following statements regarding the autonomic nervous system:
I. The sympathetic nervous system prepares the body for fight-or-flight responses.
II. The parasympathetic nervous system promotes rest-and-digest biological activities.
III. Sympathetic stimulation increases heart rate and dilates airway bronchioles.
IV. Parasympathetic stimulation inhibits digestive secretions and increases pupil dilation.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

27. Which sequence correctly represents the neural pathway taken by an impulse in a basic reflex arc?
(A) Effector → Motor neuron → Integration center → Sensory neuron → Receptor
(B) Receptor → Sensory neuron → Integration center → Motor neuron → Effector
(C) Receptor → Motor neuron → Integration center → Sensory neuron → Effector
(D) Integration center → Receptor → Sensory neuron → Motor neuron → Effector

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sensory receptor detecting a stimulus, generating nerve impulses along an afferent sensory neuron into the spinal cord integration center. Signals transfer directly or via interneurons to an efferent motor neuron, triggering an immediate contraction or secretion in an effector organ.

77. (A) Bicuspid valve
The bicuspid valve, also known as the mitral valve, is an atrioventricular valve situated between the left atrium and left ventricle of the heart. During ventricular systole, increased intraventricular pressure forces the two cusps closed, preventing retrograde blood backflow into the left atrium and forcing oxygenated blood forward into the systemic aorta.

78. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Cholesterol molecules intercalated within the plasma membrane's phospholipid bilayer act as essential membrane fluidity buffers. At high body temperatures, rigid cholesterol steroid rings restrict excessive phospholipid movement to maintain structural stability. At lower temperatures, cholesterol disrupts tight hydrophobic tail packing, preventing membrane crystallization and preserving vital membrane fluidity and transport functions.

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79. (D) Thrombocytes
Thrombocytes, or blood platelets, are small non-nucleated cell fragments shed from giant megakaryocytes located in bone marrow. Playing an indispensable role in primary and secondary hemostasis, platelets adhere to exposed subendothelial collagen at sites of vascular injury, aggregate to form a mechanical plug, and release clotting factors that trigger blood coagulation pathways.

80. (C) Glutamic acid replaced by Valine at 6th position
Sickle cell anemia is an autosomal recessive genetic blood disorder caused by a single point mutation in the HBB gene. A point substitution transversion replaces hydrophilic glutamic acid with hydrophobic valine at the sixth amino acid position of the beta-globin chain. This alters hemoglobin structure, causing polymerization under low oxygen tension and erythrocyte sickling.

CHAPTER 24

Skeletal, Muscular, Nervous and Vascular Systems

1. What is the total number of bones present in the fully developed adult human skeleton?
(A) 212
(B) 206
(C) 300
(D) 198

2. How many bones constitute the axial skeleton of an adult human body?
(A) 126
(B) 60
(C) 206
(D) 80

3. Which bone is identified as the longest and strongest bone in the human body?
(A) Femur
(B) Tibia
(C) Humerus
(D) Fibula

4. Which is the smallest bone in the human body, located inside the middle ear cavity?
(A) Malleus
(B) Incus
(C) Stapes
(D) Hyoid

5. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Bone matrix possesses remarkable hardness and resistance to compression.
Reason (R): The bone matrix is heavily impregnated with inorganic mineral salts, mainly calcium phosphate and calcium carbonate.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

6. What is the basic structural and functional microscopic unit of compact bone tissue?
(A) Osteoblast
(B) Trabecula
(C) Chondron
(D) Osteon

7. Consider the following statements regarding joint classification in the human skeleton:
I. Fibrous joints allow free movement between connecting bones.
II. Cartilaginous joints permit limited movement, as seen between adjacent vertebrae.
III. Synovial joints are characterized by the presence of a fluid-filled cavity between articulating surfaces.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

8. What is the primary functional role of synovial fluid present in freely movable joints?
(A) To produce red blood cells within bone cavities
(B) To anchor skeletal muscles directly to periosteum
(C) To reduce friction between articulating bones
(D) To store calcium ions for cellular contraction

9. Which joint disorder is characterized by inflammation caused by the deposition of uric acid crystals in joint cavities?
(A) Osteoarthritis
(B) Rheumatoid arthritis
(C) Ankylosing spondylitis
(D) Gout

10. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Bone/Skeletal Disorders)

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P. Osteoporosis
Q. Rickets
R. Myasthenia gravis
S. Gout

List II: (Key Characteristics)

1. Autoimmune disorder affecting neuromuscular junctions leading to fatigue
2. Accumulation of uric acid crystals causing joint inflammation
3. Softening and weakening of bones in children due to Vitamin D deficiency
4. Decrease in bone mass density leading to increased risk of fractures

(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

11. Which type of muscle tissue exhibits transverse striations under microscopic examination yet operates involuntarily?
(A) Skeletal muscle
(B) Cardiac muscle
(C) Smooth muscle
(D) Multi-unit smooth muscle

12. Consider the following statements regarding muscle types in the human body:

I. Skeletal muscles are voluntary and multinucleated with distinct striations.
II. Smooth muscles are involuntary, unstriated, and spindle-shaped with single central nuclei.
III. Cardiac muscle cells are branched, uninucleated, and joined by intercalated discs.
IV. Smooth muscles are attached to the skeleton and assist in locomotion.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

13. What is the fundamental functional unit of contraction within a myofibril bounded by two successive Z-lines?
(A) Sarcomere
(B) Sarcolemma
(C) Sarcoplasmic reticulum
(D) Myofilament

14. Which two major contractile proteins slide past each other during the process of muscle contraction?
(A) Collagen and Elastin
(B) Keratin and Fibrin
(C) Actin and Myosin
(D) Albumin and Globulin

15. Select the correct sequential order of events during signal transmission across a neuromuscular junction:

1. Release of acetylcholine into the synaptic cleft
2. Action potential reaches the axon terminal of the motor neuron
3. Binding of acetylcholine to receptors on the motor end plate
4. Generation of action potential in the muscle fiber sarcolemma

(A) 2 → 1 → 3 → 4
(B) 1 → 2 → 3 → 4
(C) 2 → 3 → 1 → 4
(D) 4 → 2 → 1 → 3

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16. Which muscle is recognized as the largest muscle in terms of volume in the human body?
(A) Latissimus dorsi
(B) Sartorius
(C) Gluteus maximus
(D) Gastrocnemius

17. Which neurotransmitter is specifically released at the neuromuscular junction to initiate skeletal muscle depolarization?
(A) Dopamine
(B) Acetylcholine
(C) Serotonin
(D) Gamma-aminobutyric acid

18. Consider the following statements regarding the structural divisions of the human nervous system:

I. The central nervous system comprises the brain and the spinal cord.
II. The peripheral nervous system includes all nerves lying outside the brain and spinal cord.
III. Cranial nerves arise directly from the spinal cord to serve abdominal visceral organs.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?
(A) I only
(B) III only
(C) I and II only

(B) Pyruvic acid
(C) Uric acid
(D) Acetic acid

59. Arrange the following structural organization levels of a skeletal muscle from macro-level to micro-level:
1. Whole Skeletal Muscle
2. Muscle Fascicle
3. Muscle Fiber (Cell)
4. Myofibril
5. Sarcomere

Select the correct sequence:
(A) $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5$
(B) $5 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$
(C) $2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5$
(D) $1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 4$

60. Which type of muscle tissue forms the muscular walls of internal hollow organs such as the stomach, intestines, and arterial vessels?
(A) Skeletal muscle
(B) Smooth muscle
(C) Cardiac muscle
(D) Voluntary striated muscle

61. Which organ system's neuroendocrine feedback loop regulates human reproductive hormonal axes?
(A) Nervous System
(B) Skeletal System
(C) Digestive System
(D) Excretory System

62. Consider the following statements regarding the human cerebrum:
I. The cerebrum is divided into left and right cerebral hemispheres connected by the corpus callosum.
II. The outer layer of the cerebrum, called the cerebral cortex, consists of gray matter containing neuronal cell bodies.
III. The cerebrum controls basic cardiac reflexes like heart rate and vascular tone without brainstem involvement.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

63. What is the correct order of the three protective meningeal membranes surrounding the human brain and spinal cord, from the outermost layer to the innermost layer?
(A) Pia mater → Arachnoid mater → Dura mater
(B) Dura mater → Arachnoid mater → Pia mater
(C) Arachnoid mater → Dura mater → Pia mater
(D) Dura mater → Pia mater → Arachnoid mater

64. What fluid circulates through the subarachnoid space and ventricular system to cushion the central nervous system against mechanical shock?
(A) Lymphatic fluid
(B) Synovial fluid
(C) Cerebrospinal fluid
(D) Interstitial plasma

65. Chemical transmission across a neural synapse relies on the exocytosis of neurotransmitters triggered by the influx of which ions into the axon terminal?
(A) Sodium ions
(B) Calcium ions
(C) Potassium ions
(D) Chloride ions

66. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Chemical Transmitter/Hormone)
P. Epinephrine
Q. Acetylcholine
R. Insulin
S. Melatonin

List II: (Associated Physiological Effect)
1. Regulation of sleep-wake circadian cycle
2. Stimulation of skeletal muscle contraction at neuromuscular junction
3. Preparation of body for fight-or-flight emergency response
4. Regulation of blood glucose concentration

(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

67. Which branch of the autonomic nervous system triggers pupillary dilation, bronchial relaxation, and accelerated cardiac output during emergency situations?
(A) Sympathetic nervous system
(B) Parasympathetic nervous system

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28. In a sudden withdrawal reflex upon touching a hot object, which component of the central nervous system acts as the immediate processing center without involving conscious cerebral thought?
(A) Cerebrum
(B) Spinal cord
(C) Cerebellum
(D) Thalamus

29. How many pairs of cranial nerves and spinal nerves, respectively, are present in the human peripheral nervous system?
(A) 12 pairs and 31 pairs
(B) 10 pairs and 30 pairs
(C) 31 pairs and 12 pairs
(D) 12 pairs and 25 pairs

30. What percentage of total human blood volume is approximately contributed by liquid plasma?
(A) 35 percent
(B) 45 percent
(C) 55 percent
(D) 70 percent

31. Consider the following statements regarding human red blood cells (erythrocytes):
I. Mature human red blood cells are biconcave and lack nuclei.
II. Erythrocytes contain hemoglobin, an iron-containing protein that binds oxygen.
III. The average lifespan of a human red blood cell is approximately 120 days.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

32. What is the average lifespan of red blood cells in healthy human circulation?
(A) 30 days
(B) 60 days
(C) 120 days
(D) 200 days

33. Which abdominal lymphoid organ acts as the secondary site for filtering old, damaged erythrocytes and is popularly referred to as the graveyard of red blood cells?
(A) Liver
(B) Spleen
(C) Pancreas
(D) Gallbladder

34. In the ABO and Rh blood group systems, which blood type is universally regarded as the universal donor for red blood cell transfusion?
(A) AB positive
(B) AB negative
(C) O positive
(D) O negative

35. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Erythroblastosis fetalis can occur when an Rh-negative mother carries an Rh-positive fetus during her second pregnancy.
Reason (R): Anti-Rh antibodies formed in the Rh-negative mother during the first childbirth cross the placenta and destroy the Rh-positive fetal red blood cells.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

36. Which blood vessel carries freshly oxygenated blood from the lungs back to the left atrium of the human heart?
(A) Superior vena cava
(B) Pulmonary artery
(C) Pulmonary vein
(D) Aorta

37. Which type of blood vessel possesses the thickest, highly elastic smooth muscle layer to withstand high arterial pressure?
(A) Artery
(B) Vein
(C) Capillary
(D) Venule

38. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Blood Components)
P. Erythrocytes
Q. Leukocytes
R. Thrombocytes
S. Blood Plasma
List II: (Primary Biological Function)
1. Transport of dissolved nutrients, gases, waste and proteins
2. Initiation of blood clotting and vascular repair

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3. Immune defense against pathogenic microorganisms
4. Oxygen transport to bodily tissues via hemoglobin

(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

39. Which specialized muscular tissue node located in the right atrium acts as the natural pacemaker of the human heart?
(A) Atrioventricular (AV) node
(B) Sinoatrial (SA) node
(C) Bundle of His
(D) Purkinje fibers

40. Consider the following statements regarding human heart anatomy and systemic circulation:
I. The human heart consists of four distinct muscular chambers: two upper atria and two lower ventricles.
II. The tricuspid valve guards the opening between the right atrium and right ventricle.
III. The left ventricle pumps oxygenated blood into the systemic aorta to supply the body.
IV. The pulmonary artery transports oxygen-rich blood from the left atrium directly to systemic tissues.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and IV only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, III and IV only

41. Which heart valve prevents the backflow of blood from the left ventricle into the left atrium during ventricular contraction?
(A) Tricuspid valve
(B) Pulmonary semilunar valve
(C) Aortic semilunar valve
(D) Bicuspid (Mitral) valve

42. What standard blood pressure reading, measured in millimeters of mercury (mmHg), represents a healthy resting adult?
(A) 120/80 mmHg
(B) 100/60 mmHg
(C) 140/90 mmHg
(D) 160/100 mmHg

43. Select the correct sequential path taken by deoxygenated blood as it returns from body tissues to the lungs for oxygenation:
1. Right Atrium
2. Vena Cava
3. Pulmonary Artery
4. Right Ventricle

(A) $2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 3$
(B) $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4$
(C) $3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2$
(D) $2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3$

44. What clinical diagnostic instrument is standardly used by physicians to measure arterial blood pressure?
(A) Stethoscope
(B) Sphygmomanometer
(C) Electrocardiograph
(D) Spirometer

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45. What is the largest specialized lymphoid organ in the human body?
(A) Spleen
(B) Thymus
(C) Tonsil
(D) Appendix

46. Consider the following statements regarding the human lymphatic system:
I. Lymph is a colorless fluid containing white blood cells that filters interstitial tissue space.
II. Lymphatic vessels contain internal valves that ensure unidirectional movement of lymph toward subclavian veins.
III. Lymphatic fluid flows directly away from heart tissues driven by arterial pump pressure.
Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?
(A) I only
(B) III only
(C) I and II only
(D) II and III only

47. What is the medical diagnostic term assigned to persistently elevated arterial blood pressure above 140/90 mmHg?
(A) Hypotension
(B) Atherosclerosis
(C) Ischemia
(D) Hypertension

48. What medical condition is defined by the progressive narrowing and hardening of arterial lumen caused by lipid and cholesterol plaque accumulation?

(A) Osteomalacia
(B) Thrombocytopenia
(C) Atherosclerosis
(D) Neuropathy

49. Which progressive neurodegenerative disorder is caused by the progressive loss of dopamine-producing neurons in the substantia nigra region of the brain?
(A) Alzheimer's disease
(B) Parkinson's disease
(C) Multiple sclerosis
(D) Epilepsy

50. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Postmenopausal women face a significantly higher risk of developing osteoporosis.
Reason (R): A sharp decline in systemic estrogen levels post-menopause leads to increased bone resorption and loss of bone density.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

51. How many pairs of ribs are directly attached anteriorly to the sternum through costal cartilages, classified as true ribs?
(A) 7 pairs
(B) 5 pairs
(C) 10 pairs
(D) 12 pairs

52. How many cervical vertebrae are present in the neck region of the normal human vertebral column?
(A) 5
(B) 12
(C) 7
(D) 4

53. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Human Bones)
P. Clavicle
Q. Radius
R. Tibia
S. Scapula
List II: (Anatomical Region)
1. Shoulder girdle / Upper back
2. Collarbone / Pectoral region
3. Forearm
4. Shin / Lower leg
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2

54. Which bone cells are specialized for bone matrix resorption, breaking down mineralized bone tissue during remodeling?
(A) Osteoblasts
(B) Osteocytes
(C) Chondrocytes
(D) Osteoclasts

55. Consider the following statements regarding types of synovial joints in the human body:
I. The shoulder and hip joints are classic examples of ball-and-socket joints.
II. The elbow and knee joints function primarily as hinge joints.
III. The joint between the atlas and axis vertebrae is a pivot joint.
IV. Gliding joints occur between wrist carpals allowing flat surfaces to slide over one another.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) III and IV only
(C) I, II, III and IV
(D) I, III and IV only

56. What skeletal disorder manifests in growing children due to dietary deficiency of Vitamin D, leading to soft, flexible, and deformed leg bones?
(A) Scurvy
(B) Osteoperitonitis
(C) Rickets
(D) Beriberi

57. Which fibrous connective tissue band connects bone directly to another bone at a joint structure?
(A) Tendon
(B) Cartilage
(C) Fascia
(D) Ligament

58. Accumulation of which metabolic byproduct during vigorous physical exertion causes acute muscle fatigue and localized soreness?
(A) Lactic acid

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sperm cell to fertilize the egg prior to early embryonic cleavage and uterine implantation.

67. (A) Ptyalin
Salivary amylase, historically known as ptyalin, is a starch-hydrolyzing digestive enzyme secreted into the oral cavity by parotid, submandibular, and sublingual salivary glands. Operating optimally at neutral pH, ptyalin initiates chemical digestion of dietary starches by cleaving alpha-1,4-glycosidic bonds, converting complex polysaccharides into smaller maltose disaccharides during mastication.

68. (C) Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum
Membrane-bound ribosomes attached to the rough endoplasmic reticulum translate mRNA transcripts encoding acid hydrolase enzymes. As these polypeptide chains are synthesized, they translocate directly into the rough endoplasmic reticulum lumen for initial folding and glycosylation. These hydrolytic enzymes are subsequently transported to the Golgi apparatus for sorting into functional primary lysosomes.

69. (A) Arteries
Systemic arteries feature a prominently thick tunica media layer composed of smooth muscle cells and abundant elastic fibers. This muscular arterial wall structure provides high mechanical elasticity and tensile strength necessary to withstand high peak blood pressures generated during left ventricular contraction, ensuring continuous blood flow across peripheral vascular beds.

70. (D) I, II, III and IV
The liver performs essential metabolic functions necessary for homeostasis. It produces bile to emulsify dietary fats inside the intestine, synthesizes glycogen to store excess blood glucose, produces critical plasma proteins like prothrombin and fibrinogen for coagulation, and converts highly toxic metabolic ammonia into urea via hepatic urea cycle pathways for urinary clearance.

71. (B) Anabolism
Anabolism encompasses metabolic pathways that construct complex biological macromolecules from simpler monomeric precursor molecules. These endergonic synthetic processes require chemical energy input, typically derived from adenosine triphosphate hydrolysis. Examples of anabolic pathways include protein translation, nucleic acid replication, lipid synthesis, and glycogen formation within living cells and tissues.

72. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Eukaryotic organelles possess distinct operational titles. Mitochondria generate adenosine triphosphate via aerobic respiration, earning the title powerhouse of the cell. Lysosomes contain hydrolytic enzymes and operate as suicide bags. Ribosomes synthesize proteins as functional cellular factories, while the nucleus houses cellular DNA, serving as the master controller of cellular activities.

73. (D) Chondrocytes
Chondrocytes are mature cartilage cells derived from chondroblasts that maintain the surrounding avascular cartilaginous matrix. Fully differentiated chondrocytes reside individually or in small clusters within fluid-filled matrix cavities called lacunae. They secrete glycosaminoglycans, collagen, and elastic fibers, preserving cartilage structural elasticity and mechanical integrity across articulating skeletal surfaces.

74. (A) Autoimmune disease
An autoimmune disease occurs when the adaptive immune system suffers a breakdown in self-tolerance, leading auto-reactive T-lymphocytes and autoantibodies to mistakenly attack healthy self-tissues and specific organs. This aberrant immune response causes chronic inflammation, structural tissue destruction, and functional impairment, as seen in conditions such as rheumatoid arthritis and systemic lupus erythematosus.

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75. (B) Sphenoid bone
The pituitary gland sits comfortably within a saddle-like bony depression termed the sella turcica, located on the superior surface of the sphenoid bone at the cranial base. Suspended from the hypothalamus by the infundibular stalk, this anatomical positioning protects the master endocrine gland within the rigid central floor of the skull cavity.

76. (A) Sensory Receptor → Sensory Neuron → Integration Center → Motor Neuron → Effector Organ
A simple spinal reflex arc represents an involuntary neural pathway executing rapid involuntary responses. Activation begins at a

(C) Somatic motor system
(D) Central sensory system

68. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Blood capillaries are the primary sites for nutrient, gas, and metabolic waste exchange between blood and surrounding tissues.
Reason (R): Capillary walls consist of a single microscopic layer of endothelial cells providing minimal diffusion distance.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

69. The pulmonary artery transports deoxygenated blood from which heart chamber to the lungs?
(A) Right ventricle
(B) Left atrium
(C) Right atrium
(D) Left ventricle

70. Which fat-soluble vitamin and inorganic mineral ion, respectively, are indispensable components required for the physiological blood clotting cascade?
(A) Vitamin C and Iron
(B) Vitamin D and Sodium
(C) Vitamin A and Potassium
(D) Vitamin K and Calcium

71. Consider the following statements regarding human white blood cells (leukocytes):
I. Granulocytes include neutrophils, eosinophils, and basophils.
II. Agranulocytes include lymphocytes and monocytes.
III. Neutrophils are the most abundant white blood cells in human peripheral blood.
IV. Eosinophils produce hemoglobin to assist in oxygen transport during infection.
Which of the statements given above are incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) IV only
(C) III and IV only
(D) II and III only

72. Which formed elements of blood are non-nucleated cell fragments produced from large bone marrow precursor cells called megakaryocytes?
(A) Erythrocytes
(B) Lymphocytes
(C) Thrombocytes
(D) Monocytes

73. Which pathological blood disorder is characterized by the uncontrollable, abnormal proliferation of immature white blood cells in the bone marrow?
(A) Thrombosis
(B) Polycythemia
(C) Hemophilia
(D) Leukemia

74. Which diagnostic medical instrument records the electrical depolarization and repolarization waves generated by the human cardiac muscle?
(A) Electrocardiograph (ECG)
(B) Electroencephalograph (EEG)
(C) Electromyograph (EMG)
(D) Echocardiogram

75. Which clinical diagnostic technique records the electrical activity patterns generated by brain neurons across the cerebral cortex?
(A) Electrocardiography
(B) Electroencephalography
(C) Angiography
(D) Endoscopy

76. Systemic circulation commences with the ejection of oxygenated blood from which cardiac chamber into the systemic aorta?
(A) Right atrium
(B) Left ventricle
(C) Left atrium
(D) Right ventricle

77. Which strong, dense fibrous connective tissue strap connects a skeletal muscle directly to a bone?
(A) Tendon
(B) Ligament
(C) Cartilage
(D) Synovium

78. What acute vascular event occurs when blood supply to a portion of brain tissue is interrupted by an arterial clot or rupture?
(A) Myocardial infarction
(B) Atheroma
(C) Stroke

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10. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Osteoporosis involves decreased bone mineral density leading to fragile bones. Rickets causes bone softening in children due to Vitamin D deficiency. Myasthenia gravis is an autoimmune condition targeting acetylcholine receptors at neuromuscular junctions, inducing muscle weakness. Gout is an inflammatory joint disorder triggered by the deposition of uric acid crystals within joint spaces.

11. (B) Cardiac muscle
Cardiac muscle tissue forms the thick muscular wall of the heart. Under microscopic examination, cardiac muscle cells display distinct alternating light and dark transverse striations similar to skeletal muscle fibers. However, unlike skeletal muscle, cardiac muscle operates entirely under involuntary control, regulated continuously by intrinsic pacemaker cells and the autonomic nervous system.

12. (B) I, II and III only
Skeletal muscles are voluntary, striated, and multinucleated, attaching directly to bones for locomotion. Smooth muscles are involuntary, unstriated, non-branched, and spindle-shaped with single central nuclei, lining hollow visceral organs rather than attaching to the skeleton. Cardiac muscle cells are branched, uninucleated, striated, involuntary, and connected by specialized intercalated discs for synchronized heart contractions.

13. (A) Sarcomere
A sarcomere is defined as the functional segment of a myofibril bounded between two adjacent Z-discs or Z-lines. It contains an organized arrangement of thin actin filaments and thick myosin filaments. During muscle contraction, sarcomeres shorten in length as myofilaments slide past each other, serving as the fundamental contractile unit of striated muscle.

14. (C) Actin and Myosin
Muscle contraction operates via the sliding filament mechanism involving two principal contractile proteins: actin and myosin. Myosin forms the thick filaments with globular heads, while actin forms the thin filaments with binding sites. During cross-bridge cycling, myosin heads bind to actin filaments and pull them inward, sliding past one another to generate contractile force.

15. (A) $2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4$
Signal transmission begins when an action potential travels along a motor axon and reaches the presynaptic terminal. This electrical signal triggers the exocytosis of acetylcholine into the synaptic cleft. Acetylcholine binds to specific membrane receptors on the muscle end plate, leading to localized ion influx and the generation of a muscle action potential.

16. (C) Gluteus maximus
The gluteus maximus is the largest and heaviest individual muscle in the human body by mass and total volume. Located in the posterior hip and buttocks region, it plays a vital role in maintaining upright posture, extending the hip joint, and providing the powerful force required for climbing stairs, running, and standing up.

17. (B) Acetylcholine
Acetylcholine is the chemical neurotransmitter synthesized and stored in presynaptic vesicles of somatic motor neurons. Upon arrival of a nerve impulse at the neuromuscular junction, acetylcholine is released into the synaptic cleft. It binds to nicotinic receptors on the sarcolemma, opening sodium channels to cause membrane depolarization and trigger muscle contraction.

18. (B) III only
The central nervous system consists of the brain and spinal cord, whereas the peripheral nervous system includes all cranial and spinal nerves. Cranial nerves arise directly from the brain and brainstem, not from the spinal cord, serving head, neck, and visceral structures. Spinal nerves, conversely, originate directly from segments of the spinal cord.

19. (A) Neuron
Neurons are the fundamental structural and functional cells of the nervous system, specialized for receiving, processing, and transmitting electrical impulses. Each typical neuron consists of a cell body containing a nucleus, dendrites that receive incoming chemical signals, and a single axon that conducts action potentials rapidly toward target cells across synaptic junctions.

20. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Myelinated nerve fibers conduct nerve impulses at significantly higher velocities compared to unmyelinated fibers. The myelin sheath acts as

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ANSWERS

1. (B) 206
Human infants are born with approximately three hundred bones, many of which are composed of cartilage. As growth and development proceed through childhood and adolescence, many individual skeletal elements undergo ossification and fusion. By adulthood, this developmental process concludes, leaving a stable human skeleton consisting of exactly two hundred and six individual consolidated bones.

2. (D) 80
The adult skeletal system divides into axial and appendicular divisions. The axial skeleton forms the central longitudinal axis of the human body and comprises eighty bones in total. This group includes twenty-nine bones in the skull and associated hyoid and auditory ossicles, twenty-six vertebrae in the adult spine, twenty-four ribs, and one sternum bone.

3. (A) Femur
The femur, commonly referred to as the thigh bone, represents the single bone located within the human upper leg region. It functions as the principal weight-bearing structural support between the hip joint and the knee joint. Anatomically, it is classified as the largest, longest, and strongest bone present in the adult human body.

4. (C) Stapes
The stapes, often called the stirrup due to its distinctive shape, is an auditory ossicle situated inside the middle ear cavity. Measuring approximately three millimeters in length, it is recognized as the smallest and lightest bone in the human skeleton. It plays a critical role in transferring acoustic vibrations from the incus to the oval window.

5. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Bone matrix is an extremely hard and rigid specialized connective tissue designed to resist compressive forces. This remarkable mechanical durability stems directly from its chemical composition, which consists of an organic collagen network calcified by dense deposits of inorganic mineral salts. Calcium phosphate and calcium carbonate specifically impart structural rigidity, providing a complete scientific explanation for bone hardness.

6. (D) Osteon
Compact bone tissue is structurally organized into repeating microscopic cylindrical units known as osteons, or Haversian systems. Each osteon contains a central canal housing blood vessels and nerve fibers, surrounded by concentric rings of calcified matrix called lamellae. These units provide the structural strength and functional organization required for heavy mechanical load bearing in long bones.

7. (B) II and III only
Fibrous joints lack a joint cavity and are connected by dense collagenous tissue, making them immovable rather than freely movable. Cartilaginous joints unite bones using hyaline or fibrocartilage, allowing limited movement such as that between vertebral bodies. Synovial joints contain a specialized fluid-filled synovial cavity, granting them high mobility and free range of motion.

8. (C) To reduce friction between articulating bones
Synovial fluid is a thick, viscous fluid secreted by the synovial membrane lining freely movable joints. Rich in hyaluronic acid and interstitial plasma proteins, its primary physiological function is to lubricate joint cartilage surfaces. This significantly reduces friction during movement, absorbs mechanical shocks, and delivers essential nutrients to avascular articular cartilage tissues within joint capsules.

9. (D) Gout
Gout is a specific form of inflammatory arthritis resulting from hyperuricemia, a state of elevated serum uric acid levels. Excess uric acid crystallizes into needle-like monosodium urate crystals that deposit within joint cavities, bursae, and surrounding soft tissues. This accumulation triggers acute intense pain, redness, swelling, and localized joint inflammation, most commonly affecting the big toe.

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51. (A) 7 pairs
The thoracic rib cage consists of twelve pairs of ribs attached posteriorly to thoracic vertebrae. The first seven pairs are classified as true ribs, or vertebrosternal ribs. They attach anteriorly directly to the central sternum through individual strips of hyaline costal cartilage, providing structural protection to heart and lung tissues.

52. (C) 7
The human vertebral column is divided into distinct anatomical regions containing thirty-three individual vertebrae in youth. The uppermost region forming the neck framework is the cervical spine, which consistently comprises seven cervical vertebrae, designated C1 through C7. This seven-vertebra count is a conserved anatomical feature common across nearly all mammalian species.

53. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
The clavicle forms the collarbone located in the pectoral shoulder region. The radius is a major long bone situated on the lateral aspect of the human forearm. The tibia forms the robust, weight-bearing shin bone of the lower leg. The scapula is the flat, triangular bone forming the shoulder blade.

54. (D) Osteoclasts
Osteoclasts are large, multinucleated bone cells derived from monocyte-macrophage cell lineages. Situated along bone surfaces within resorption bays, they secrete hydrogen ions and proteolytic enzymes such as cathepsin K. These secretions digest organic collagen matrices and dissolve calcium mineral deposits, performing necessary bone resorption during skeletal growth and continuous remodeling.

55. (C) I, II, III and IV
Synovial joints exhibit structural diversity enabling various body movements. The shoulder and hip act as multiaxial ball-and-socket joints. Knee and elbow joints function as uniaxial hinge joints. The atlantoaxial joint between atlas and axis forms a pivot joint allowing head rotation. Intercarpal wrist joints represent gliding joints permitting flat bone surfaces to slide smoothly.

56. (C) Rickets
Rickets is a pediatric metabolic bone disease caused primarily by nutritional deficiency of Vitamin D, calcium, or phosphate. Without adequate Vitamin D, intestinal absorption of calcium drops, preventing proper osteoid mineralization in growing skeletal bones. Consequently, children develop soft, weak, pliable bones that deform under body weight, causing bowed legs.

57. (D) Ligament
A ligament is a dense band of regular fibrous connective tissue composed mainly of strong collagen fibers. Ligaments attach bone directly to another bone at joint articulations. They provide mechanical stability, reinforce structural joint capsules, guide normal movement ranges, and prevent excessive or abnormal joint displacement during physical skeletal activities.

58. (A) Lactic acid
During intense or prolonged muscular exertion, vascular oxygen supply becomes insufficient to meet aerobic metabolic demands within skeletal muscle cells. Fibers shift to anaerobic glycolysis to generate cellular ATP rapidly. This metabolic pathway converts pyruvate into lactic acid, accumulating in working muscles and lowering intracellular pH, which triggers localized muscle fatigue and soreness.

59. (A) $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5$
Skeletal muscle structural organization follows a nested hierarchy from macromorphology to microscopic organelles. The macroscopic whole muscle consists of muscle fascicles bundled together. Each fascicle contains individual muscle fibers, which are single multinucleated cells. Muscle fibers contain longitudinal myofibrils, which are composed of repeating functional contractile units called sarcomeres.

60. (B) Smooth muscle
Smooth muscle tissue forms the muscular tunics within walls of internal hollow visceral organs and structures, including the stomach, intestines, urinary bladder, uterus, and blood vessels. Composed of non-striated, spindle-shaped cells containing single central nuclei, smooth muscle contracts involuntarily to propel substances through internal tracts via slow, sustained contractions.

61. (A) Nervous System
Human reproductive hormonal axes are governed by complex neuroendocrine feedback loops integrated primarily by the central

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an electrical insulator, preventing ion leakage along wrapped axonal segments. Consequently, action potentials jump rapidly from one uninsulated Node of Ranvier to the next via saltatory conduction, directly explaining the enhanced propagation speed.

21. (A) Nodes of Ranvier
Nodes of Ranvier are microscopic unmyelinated gaps occurring at regular intervals along the length of a myelinated axon. These regions contain a high density of voltage-gated sodium channels. During saltatory conduction, the action potential regenerates exclusively at these nodes, allowing electrical impulses to travel rapidly along the nerve fiber through node-to-node jumping.

22. (D) Cerebellum
The cerebellum is a highly folded structure located at the base of the brain in the hindbrain region. It processes sensory input from proprioceptors, vestibular organs, and visual pathways to coordinate smooth voluntary muscle movements. It plays a primary physiological role in maintaining posture, body balance, fine motor control, and motor learning.

23. (B) Hypothalamus
The hypothalamus is a vital structure situated beneath the thalamus in the forebrain. It acts as the principal integration center connecting the nervous system to the endocrine system. It regulates essential homeostatic activities, including body temperature, hunger, thirst, circadian rhythms, and controls hormone synthesis and secretion in the adjacent pituitary gland.

24. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
The cerebrum governs complex cognitive tasks, intelligence, voluntary movement, and memory processing. The cerebellum oversees muscle coordination, balance, and postured stability. The hypothalamus regulates autonomic homeostasis, body temperature, hunger, and pituitary endocrine secretions. The medulla oblongata controls automatic life-support functions, including respiratory rhythm, cardiac rate, and arterial blood pressure reflexes.

25. (D) Medulla oblongata
The medulla oblongata constitutes the most inferior portion of the brainstem, directly transitioning into the spinal cord below. It contains critical neural reflex centers that regulate essential autonomic activities vital for survival. These include cardiac control centers for heart rate, vasomotor centers for blood pressure, and respiratory centers for regulating breathing rhythms.

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26. (B) I, II and III only
The sympathetic division prepares the body for stress during fight-or-flight scenarios, increasing heart rate, dilating bronchioles, and expanding pupils. The parasympathetic division promotes rest-and-digest responses, decreasing heart rate while stimulating digestive tract secretions and intestinal motility. Parasympathetic activity promotes pupil constriction rather than pupil dilation, making the final statement incorrect.

27. (B) Receptor → Sensory neuron → Integration center → Motor neuron → Effector
A reflex arc is the specialized neural pathway governing a reflex response. It begins with a sensory receptor detecting an environmental stimulus. A sensory afferent neuron transmits impulse signals into the spinal cord integration center. After processing, a motor efferent neuron conducts outgoing command signals to an effector muscle or gland to execute a action.

28. (B) Spinal cord
In an involuntary somatic withdrawal reflex triggered by a painful stimulus, such as touching a hot surface, rapid processing occurs directly within interneurons of the spinal cord. This localized neural pathway bypassing conscious cerebral processing allows near-instantaneous motor signal output to flexor muscles, minimizing tissue damage before conscious pain perception occurs.

29. (A) 12 pairs and 31 pairs
The human peripheral nervous system is organized into cranial and spinal nerves that connect central nervous structures to peripheral tissues. There are twelve pairs of cranial nerves emerging directly from the brainstem and brain, and thirty-one pairs of spinal nerves originating from segmental regions along the full length of the spinal cord.

30. (C) 55 percent
Whole blood is a fluid connective tissue composed of cellular formed elements suspended

in a liquid extracellular matrix. Plasma accounts for approximately fifty-five percent of total blood volume. The remaining forty-five percent consists of formed elements, primarily red blood cells, along with a small fraction of white blood cells and blood platelets.

31. (D) I, II and III
Mature human red blood cells are biconcave, non-nucleated discs optimized for gas transport. Their cytoplasm is densely packed with hemoglobin, a iron-containing conjugated protein that reversibly binds oxygen molecules. Erythrocytes circulate throughout the cardiovascular network for an average lifespan of 120 days before being destroyed and recycled by splenic macrophages.

32. (C) 120 days
Red blood cells lack nuclei and cellular organelles upon maturation, preventing them from synthesizing new structural proteins or repairing cellular damage. Consequently, erythrocytes undergo gradual metabolic degradation as they circulate continuously through tight vascular networks. Their normal functional lifespan in human peripheral circulation is approximately one hundred and twenty days.

33. (B) Spleen
The spleen is an upper abdominal lymphoid organ containing narrow vascular sinusoids lined with phagocytic macrophages. As aged or damaged erythrocytes travel through these tight capillary channels after their 120-day lifespan, they are filtered out, phagocytosed, and broken down. Consequently, the spleen is biologically designated as the graveyard of red blood cells.

34. (D) O negative
Red blood cells of O negative blood lack A and B surface antigens as well as the Rh antigen factor. Consequently, when transfused into a recipient of any ABO or Rh blood group, these cells do not trigger an antibody-mediated immune reaction, designating O negative blood as the universal donor type.

35. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Erythroblastosis fetalis is a severe hemolytic disease of the newborn occurring when an Rh-negative mother carries a second Rh-positive fetus. During initial delivery, fetal Rh-positive blood triggers maternal antibody synthesis. In subsequent pregnancies, maternal anti-Rh antibodies cross the placental barrier and systematically destroy fetal red blood cells, fully explaining the pathology.

36. (C) Pulmonary vein
Deoxygenated blood from the right ventricle enters the pulmonary circulation to undergo alveolar gas exchange inside lung tissues. Freshly oxygenated blood exits the pulmonary capillaries and is collected by four pulmonary veins. These specialized veins transport oxygen-rich blood directly back to the left atrium of the heart for systemic distribution.

37. (A) Artery
Arteries carry oxygenated blood away from the heart under substantial hydrostatic pressure generated during ventricular systole. To withstand these cyclic pressure spikes and maintain continuous forward flow, arterial walls possess a prominent middle layer, the tunica media, composed of abundant smooth muscle cells and thick elastic connective tissue fibers.

38. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Erythrocytes transport respiratory oxygen throughout the body using intracellular hemoglobin. Leukocytes serve crucial protective roles in immune defense against invading pathogens. Thrombocytes initiate hemostasis by aggregating and activating blood clotting cascades to prevent hemorrhage. Blood plasma functions as the liquid transport medium carrying nutrients, dissolved gases, metabolic wastes, and proteins.

39. (B) Sinoatrial (SA) node
The sinoatrial node is a specialized strip of cardiac neuromuscular tissue located in the upper wall of the right atrium. Possessing the highest rate of intrinsic electrical membrane depolarization, it spontaneously generates action potentials that spread across heart chambers. This intrinsic autorhythmicity establishes normal cardiac sinus rhythm, acting as the heart pacemaker.

40. (A) I, II and III only
The human heart features four distinct muscular chambers: two upper receiving atria and two lower pumping ventricles. The tricuspid valve regulates flow between the right atrium and right ventricle, while the left ventricle propels oxygenated blood into the aorta. The pulmonary

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artery transports deoxygenated blood to the lungs, not oxygenated blood to tissues.

41. (D) Bicuspid (Mitral) valve
The bicuspid valve, also called the mitral valve, is an atrioventricular valve located between the left atrium and left ventricle. It consists of two strong fibrous cusps attached to chordae tendineae. During ventricular contraction, it snaps shut to prevent backflow of blood from the high-pressure left ventricle into the left atrium.

42. (A) 120/80 mmHg
Blood pressure measures the lateral force exerted by circulating blood against arterial walls. In a healthy resting adult, normal physiological pressure is standardly recorded around 120/80 mmHg. The upper value represents systolic blood pressure during ventricular contraction, whereas the lower value represents diastolic blood pressure during ventricular relaxation and filling.

43. (A) $2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 3$
Deoxygenated systemic blood drains from superior and inferior venae cavae directly into the right atrium. It passes through the tricuspid valve into the right ventricle during diastolic filling. Upon ventricular systole, the deoxygenated blood is forcefully ejected through the pulmonary valve into the pulmonary artery, traveling directly to lungs for oxygenation.

44. (B) Sphygmomanometer
A sphygmomanometer is a specialized medical diagnostic instrument used to quantify arterial blood pressure. It consists of an inflatable rubber cuff placed around the upper arm, a inflation bulb, and a pressure gauge. Used alongside a stethoscope to detect arterial Korotkoff sounds, it accurately measures peak systolic and resting diastolic pressures.

45. (A) Spleen
The spleen is located in the left upper quadrant of the abdominal cavity beneath the diaphragm. It represents the largest individual organ of the lymphatic system. Composed of red pulp and white pulp regions, it filters circulating blood, mounts primary immune responses against vascular pathogens, and stores lymphocytes, platelets, and red cells.

46. (B) III only
Lymph is a clear interstitial fluid containing abundant leukocytes, filtering tissue spaces before returning to blood circulation via subclavian veins. Lymphatic vessels feature one-way valves preventing backflow. Lymph does not flow away from heart tissue driven by arterial pressure; rather, it moves toward the heart propelled by skeletal muscle contractions.

47. (D) Hypertension
Hypertension is the clinical medical term defining chronic elevation of systemic arterial blood pressure. It is diagnosed when resting blood pressure consistently equals or exceeds 140 mmHg systolic or 90 mmHg diastolic. Sustained hypertension damages vascular endothelium and significantly increases long-term risk for stroke, coronary artery disease, and kidney failure.

48. (C) Atherosclerosis
Atherosclerosis is a progressive vascular disease characterized by the formation of fatty plaques inside large and medium-sized arteries. Deposition of low-density lipoproteins, cholesterol, cellular waste, and calcium within the tunica intima causes arterial wall hardening and luminal narrowing. This chronic condition restricts localized tissue blood flow and increases cardiovascular disease risks.

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49. (B) Parkinson's disease
Parkinson's disease is a progressive neurodegenerative disorder caused by the loss of dopamine-producing neurons in the substantia nigra of the midbrain. Dopamine depletion disrupts basal ganglia circuit signaling controlling movement. Patients develop characteristic motor symptoms including resting tremors, muscular rigidity, bradykinesia, impaired postural stability, and a shuffling gait pattern during locomotion.

50. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Postmenopausal women experience a significantly elevated risk of developing osteoporosis. Ovarian cessation following menopause leads to a dramatic decline in systemic estrogen levels. Because estrogen normally inhibits osteoclast activity and suppresses bone resorption, its deficiency accelerates bone mineral density loss and structural bone breakdown, fully validating the stated relationship.

agranulocytes, comprising lymphocytes and monocytes. Neutrophils represent the most abundant circulating white blood cells. Eosinophils combat parasitic infections and regulate allergic reactions; they do not produce hemoglobin, which is synthesized exclusively within developing erythroid precursor cells.

72. (C) Thrombocytes
Thrombocytes, commonly known as blood platelets, are small, non-nucleated cellular fragments measuring two to four micrometers in diameter. They originate in bone marrow when massive polyploid precursor cells called megakaryocytes shed cytoplasmic membrane fragments directly into sinusoidal blood vessels. Platelets play fundamental roles in hemostasis, blood clotting, and vascular repair.

73. (D) Leukemia
Leukemia represents a group of hematologic cancers characterized by the rapid, uncontrolled proliferation of abnormal, immature white blood cells in bone marrow tissue. These leukemic blasts displace normal hematopoietic stem cells, leading to impaired production of functional red blood cells, mature leukocytes, and platelets, causing anemia, infection, and hemorrhage.

74. (A) Electrocardiograph (ECG)
An electrocardiograph is a clinical diagnostic machine that records electrical potentials generated by heart muscle cells during depolarization and repolarization cycles. Sensors attached to the skin display these cardiac electrical signals as distinct P waves, QRS complexes, and T waves on an electrocardiogram tracing, evaluating heart rhythm and ischemic heart disease.

75. (B) Electroencephalography
Electroencephalography is a non-invasive neurodiagnostic technique used to record continuous electrical activity produced by cerebral cortical neurons. Electrodes attached at specific scalp locations detect summated postsynaptic potentials, displaying brain waves across various frequency bands. It is clinically essential for diagnosing seizure disorders, epilepsy, sleep disturbances, and encephalopathy conditions.

76. (B) Left ventricle
Systemic blood circulation begins when oxygenated blood collected in the left atrium moves into the left ventricle. Upon isometric contraction, the muscular left ventricle forcefully pumps blood through the aortic semilunar valve into the systemic aorta. From the aorta, oxygenated blood branches into systemic arteries to nourish tissues.

77. (A) Tendon
A tendon is a dense, highly tensile collagenous connective tissue band that connects a skeletal muscle directly to its corresponding attachment site on a bone. Tendons transmit mechanical contractile forces generated by muscle fiber contractions across joint articulations, enabling skeletal lever movement and maintaining posture under varying workloads.

78. (C) Stroke
A stroke, medically termed a cerebrovascular accident, occurs when cerebral blood supply is acutely compromised. This vascular interruption can result from arterial thrombosis, embolus occlusion, or vessel rupture leading to intracranial hemorrhage. Deprived of oxygen and glucose, localized brain tissue rapidly undergoes ischemic injury and neuronal death, producing focal neurological deficits.

79. (D) Spleen
Located in the left upper abdominal quadrant, the spleen functions as a major secondary lymphoid organ. Beyond filtering circulating peripheral blood and phagocytosing senescent erythrocytes, it acts as a dynamic vascular reservoir. It stores substantial reserves of platelets, monocytes, and red blood cells that can be mobilized during physiological stress or acute blood loss.

80. (C) Muscular Dystrophy
Muscular dystrophy encompasses a group of inherited genetic disorders characterized by progressive weakness and irreversible degeneration of skeletal muscle tissue over time. Caused by gene mutations encoding essential structural muscle proteins like dystrophin, affected muscle fibers undergo necrosis, fibrofatty replacement, and continuous loss of functional muscle mass and motor power.

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nervous system. The hypothalamus synthesizes gonadotropin-releasing hormone, triggering the anterior pituitary to secrete gonadotropins. These pituitary signals regulate gonadal hormone secretion and germ cell production, illustrating direct nervous control over human endocrine reproductive physiology.

62. (A) I and II only
The cerebrum consists of two cerebral hemispheres connected by a central bundle of myelinated axons called the corpus callosum. Its outer cortex consists of gray matter rich in neuronal cell bodies responsible for higher cognition. Basic cardiac and autonomic vascular reflexes are governed by the brainstem, not the cerebrum.

63. (B) Dura mater → Arachnoid mater → Pia mater
The central nervous system is encased by three connective tissue layers known as meninges. Arranged sequentially from the outermost protective exterior to the innermost delicate surface layer, these membranes are the tough fibrous dura mater, the web-like middle arachnoid mater, and the highly vascular inner pia mater adhering directly to brain tissue.

64. (C) Cerebrospinal fluid
Cerebrospinal fluid is a clear, colorless filtrate produced continuously by ependymal cells of the choroid plexus within brain ventricles. It circulates through ventricular cavities and the subarachnoid space surrounding the brain and spinal cord. It provides mechanical cushioning against impact shocks, maintains buoyant support, and facilitates metabolic waste exchange.

65. (B) Calcium ions
Action potential arrival at a presynaptic axon terminal induces depolarization that opens voltage-gated calcium channels in the presynaptic plasma membrane. Influx of extracellular calcium ions into the axon terminal triggers synaptotagmin activation and SNARE protein assembly. This process induces rapid exocytosis of neurotransmitter-containing synaptic vesicles into the synaptic cleft.

66. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Epinephrine stimulates cardiovascular output and metabolic rate during acute fight-or-flight emergency responses. Acetylcholine initiates skeletal muscle depolarization at neuromuscular junctions. Insulin facilitates cellular glucose uptake, lowering elevated blood glucose levels. Melatonin is secreted by the pineal gland to regulate circadian body rhythms and sleep-wake cycles.

67. (A) Sympathetic nervous system
The sympathetic branch of the autonomic nervous system mobilizes physiological resources during emergency or high-stress situations. Sympathetic stimulation releases norepinephrine and epinephrine, triggering pupillary dilation to maximize vision, bronchial smooth muscle relaxation to enhance pulmonary airflow, and accelerated cardiac rate and contractility to boost systemic tissue perfusion.

68. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Microvascular capillaries function as primary sites for nutrient, gas, and metabolic waste exchange between blood and interstitial fluid. Capillary walls consist exclusively of a single delicate layer of simple squamous endothelial cells resting on a thin basement membrane. This extremely thin structural barrier minimizes diffusion distance, providing a full scientific explanation.

69. (A) Right ventricle
The pulmonary trunk branches into right and left pulmonary arteries, originating directly from the right ventricle of the heart. During ventricular systole, deoxygenated blood accumulated from systemic venous return is ejected through the pulmonary semilunar valve into these arteries, which carry it directly to pulmonary capillaries for oxygenation.

70. (D) Vitamin K and Calcium
Coagulation requires specific chemical cofactors to convert soluble fibrinogen into insoluble fibrin threads. Vitamin K acts as an essential enzymatic cofactor required for hepatic gamma-carboxylation of key clotting factors, including prothrombin. Inorganic ionized calcium acts as a required co-factor enabling enzymatic activation complexes throughout the intrinsic and extrinsic coagulation cascades.

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71. (B) IV only
Leukocytes divide into granulocytes, including neutrophils, eosinophils, and basophils, and

(D) Angina pectoris

79. Which abdominal lymphoid organ acts as a reservoir for platelets and blood cells while filtering old erythrocytes?
(A) Liver
(B) Kidney
(C) Pancreas
(D) Spleen

80. Which hereditary genetic condition is characterized by progressive weakness and irreversible degeneration of skeletal muscle fibers over time?
(A) Osteoarthritis
(B) Myasthenia gravis
(C) Muscular Dystrophy
(D) Multiple Sclerosis

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CHAPTER 25

Sensory Organs and Their Functions

1. Which type of papillae on the human tongue is most numerous but lacks taste buds?
(A) Fungiform papillae
(B) Circumvallate papillae
(C) Foliate papillae
(D) Filiform papillae

2. The taste quality known as 'umami' is primarily triggered by which chemical substance?
(A) Sodium chloride
(B) Sucrose
(C) L-glutamate
(D) Citric acid

3. Where are the bipolar olfactory receptor neurons located in the human body?
(A) Respiratory epithelium of the lower nasal concha
(B) Olfactory epithelium of the superior nasal cavity
(C) Mucosa of the nasopharynx
(D) Submucosa of the cribriform plate

4. Consider the following statements regarding the sense of smell:
I. Olfactory receptor cells are specialized bipolar neurons.
II. Olfactory signals are relayed directly to the thalamus before reaching the cortex.
III. Cilia of olfactory receptor cells contain specific odorant receptor proteins.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only II and III
(C) Only I and III
(D) I, II and III

5. Which structure of the human ear separates the outer ear from the middle ear cavity?
(A) Tympanic membrane
(B) Oval window
(C) Round window
(D) Tectorial membrane

6. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Eustachian tube helps in maintaining equal air pressure on both sides of the tympanic membrane.
Reason (R): It connects the middle ear cavity directly to the nasopharynx.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

7. The organ of Corti, which contains auditory hair cells, rests on which membrane inside the cochlea?
(A) Basilar membrane
(B) Reissner's membrane
(C) Tectorial membrane
(D) Tympanic membrane

8. Which sensory structures in the inner ear are responsible for detecting rotational or angular movement of the head?
(A) Maculae located within the utricle and saccule
(B) Otolith organs housed inside the inner ear vestibule
(C) Sensory hair cells resting on the organ of Corti
(D) Cristae ampullares of the semicircular canals

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9. The transparent anterior portion of the fibrous tunic of the eye that provides maximum light refraction is called the:
(A) Sclera
(B) Cornea
(C) Choroid
(D) Retina

10. Match the structures of the eye in List I with their primary functions in List II:
List I: (Eye Structure)
P. Iris
Q. Ciliary body
R. Retina

(B) Concave lens
(C) Cylindrical lens
(D) Bifocal lens

32. The region of the retina that lacks photoreceptor cells and where the optic nerve exits the eyeball is called the:
(A) Fovea centralis
(B) Macula lutea
(C) Optic disc
(D) Ora serrata

33. Meniere's disease is a disorder of the inner ear characterized by which set of symptoms?
(A) Sharp pain, fever, and discharge from the ear canal
(B) Double vision, dry eye, and severe night blindness
(C) Complete loss of taste and olfactory perception
(D) Vertigo, tinnitus, and progressive hearing loss

34. Consider the following statements regarding balance and equilibrium:
I. Static equilibrium detects head position relative to gravity.
II. Semicircular canals are filled with perilymph and contain otoliths.
III. Maculae of the utricle and saccule respond to linear acceleration.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only I and III
(C) Only II and III
(D) I, II and III

35. What is the primary role of the pupil in the human eye?
(A) Refracting incoming light rays directly onto the retinal optic disc
(B) Regulating the amount of light entering the eye
(C) Maintaining structural intraocular pressure within the eyeball
(D) Producing aqueous humor fluid within the ciliary body

36. Which condition is caused by an abnormally increased intraocular pressure that damages the optic nerve?
(A) Cataract
(B) Trachoma
(C) Astigmatism
(D) Glaucoma

37. Which type of papillae on the human tongue forms a V-shaped row at the back of the tongue and contains large numbers of taste buds?
(A) Circumvallate papillae
(B) Filiform tactile papillae
(C) Fungiform lingual papillae
(D) Foliate lateral papillae

38. The skin receptor specialized for detecting deep pressure and high-frequency mechanical vibration is the:
(A) Meissner's corpuscle
(B) Ruffini corpuscle
(C) Pacinian corpuscle
(D) Merkel disc

39. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Damage to the primary auditory cortex in the temporal lobe leads to total deafness in both ears.
Reason (R): Auditory signals from each ear are processed bilaterally in both cerebral hemispheres.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
(D) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

40. Which cranial nerve transmits taste sensations from the posterior one-third of the tongue?
(A) Facial cranial nerve (CN VII)
(B) Hypoglossal cranial nerve (CN XII)
(C) Vagus cranial nerve (CN X)
(D) Glossopharyngeal nerve (CN IX)

41. Complete loss of the sense of taste is known as:
(A) Dysgeusia
(B) Ageusia
(C) Anosmia
(D) Hypogeusia

42. Astigmatism is an optical defect caused by:
(A) Progressive loss of elasticity of the eye lens with aging
(B) Abnormally increased intraocular pressure in the eyeball
(C) Irregular curvature of the cornea or lens
(D) Degeneration of cone cells in the retinal

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(D) Presbyopia

21. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Tears produced by lacrimal glands protect the surface of the eye against bacterial infection.
Reason (R): Lacrimal fluid contains lysozyme, an enzyme that hydrolyzes bacterial cell walls.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

22. Complete loss of the sense of smell is medically defined as:
(A) Hyposmia
(B) Parosmia
(C) Anosmia
(D) Dysosmia

23. Earwax, which traps dust particles and prevents foreign material from entering the ear canal, is secreted by:
(A) Ceruminous glands
(B) Sebaceous skin glands
(C) Lacrimal fluid glands
(D) Salivary mucosa glands

24. The medical term 'Anisocoria' refers to:
(A) Irregular shape of the cornea
(B) Involuntary rapid movement of the eyes
(C) Clouding of the crystalline lens
(D) Unequal diameter of the pupils

25. Match the sensory receptors in List I with their specific stimuli in List II:
List I: (Sensory Receptor)
P. Mechanoreceptor
Q. Chemoreceptor
R. Thermoreceptor
S. Photoreceptor
List II: (Specific Stimulus)
1. Light photons
2. Temperature change
3. Dissolved chemicals
4. Physical deformation or pressure
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

26. Which area of the cerebral cortex houses the primary visual processing center in the human brain?
(A) The temporal lobe
(B) The parietal lobe
(C) Occipital lobe
(D) The frontal lobe

27. The fluid present within the membranous labyrinth of the inner ear is known as:
(A) Perilymph
(B) Aqueous humor
(C) Vitreous humor
(D) Endolymph

28. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of light passage through the refracting media of the human eye before reaching the retina?
(A) Cornea → Aqueous humor → Lens → Vitreous humor
(B) Cornea → Lens → Aqueous humor → Vitreous humor
(C) Lens → Cornea → Aqueous humor → Vitreous humor
(D) Aqueous humor → Cornea → Lens → Vitreous humor

29. Which cranial nerve carries taste sensations from the anterior two-thirds of the human tongue?
(A) Glossopharyngeal nerve (CN IX)
(B) Facial nerve (CN VII)
(C) Vagus nerve (CN X)
(D) Trigeminal nerve (CN V)

30. Consider the following statements regarding the visual pigment Rhodopsin:
I. It is present in the rod cells of the retina.
II. It is composed of a protein called opsin and a derivative of Vitamin A called retinal.
III. Bleaching of rhodopsin occurs when light causes cis-to-trans isomerization of retinal.
IV. Rhodopsin is primarily responsible for high-acuity color vision in daylight.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I, II and III
(B) Only I and IV
(C) Only II and IV
(D) All four statements

31. Which corrective lens is used to remedy hypermetropia (farsightedness)?
(A) Convex lens

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(D) Visceral interoception

74. Which type of photoreceptors is concentrated almost exclusively in the fovea centralis of the human retina?
(A) Rods
(B) Bipolar cells
(C) Cones
(D) Amacrine cells

75. Match the medical terms in List I with their definitions in List II:
List I: (Term)
P. Emmetropia
Q. Myopia
R. Hypermetropia
S. Strabismus
List II: (Definition)
1. Normal vision without refractive error
2. Nearsightedness
3. Farsightedness
4. Misalignment of the eyes (crossed eyes)
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

76. What is the primary role of the ciliary muscles in the human eye?
(A) Altering lens shape during accommodation
(B) Controlling and regulating the diameter of the pupil
(C) Producing tear fluid for continuous corneal lubrication
(D) Draining excess vitreous humor directly into the bloodstream

77. Perilymph is found in which structural space of the inner ear?
(A) Directly inside the inner membranous labyrinth fluid space
(B) Between the bony and membranous labyrinths
(C) Air space located inside the middle ear cavity
(D) Fluid space within the anterior chamber of the eye

78. Distortion of the sense of taste, where food tastes metallic or abnormal, is called:
(A) Anosmia
(B) Dysgeusia
(C) Hyperosmia
(D) Ageusia

79. The corneal reflex (blinking when the cornea is touched) involves which cranial nerves for its sensory (afferent) and motor (efferent) pathways?
(A) Trigeminal nerve (CN V) sensory, Facial nerve (CN VII) motor
(B) Optic nerve (CN II) sensory, Oculomotor nerve (CN III) motor
(C) Facial nerve (CN VII) sensory, Trigeminal nerve (CN V) motor
(D) Abducens nerve (CN VI) sensory, Facial nerve (CN VII) motor

80. Pain receptors in the skin and internal tissues that respond to tissue damage or harmful stimuli are called:
(A) Mechanoreceptors
(B) Thermoreceptors
(C) Nociceptors
(D) Baroreceptors

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43. Match the sensory disorders in List I with their affected organs or mechanisms in List II:
List I: (Sensory Disorder)
P. Anosmia
Q. Otitis media
R. Cataract
S. Presbycusis
List II: (Affected Organ/Mechanism)
1. Middle ear cavity
2. Crystalline lens of the eye
3. Olfactory epithelium
4. Inner ear hair cells/auditory nerve
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

44. Which receptor cells in the human retina are responsible for photopic (daylight) and color vision?
(A) Cone cells
(B) Rod cells
(C) Ganglion cells
(D) Bipolar cells

45. Consider the following statements regarding sound perception mechanism:
I. Sound waves enter the external auditory canal and strike the tympanic membrane.
II. Ossicles amplify and transmit mechanical vibrations to the oval window.
III. Waves in the perilymph set the basilar membrane in motion.
IV. Bending of hair cell stereocilia against the tectorial membrane generates nerve impulses.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I, II and III
(B) Only I, III and IV
(C) Only II, III and IV
(D) All four statements

46. What fluid fills the anterior chamber of the human eye between the cornea and the lens?
(A) Vitreous humor
(B) Aqueous humor
(C) Endolymph
(D) Perilymph

47. Which pair of sensory organ and corresponding primary cranial nerve is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Tongue — Trigeminal nerve (CN V)
(B) Eye — Optic nerve (CN II)
(C) Nose — Olfactory nerve (CN I)
(D) Ear — Vestibulocochlear nerve (CN VIII)

48. Consider the following statements regarding eye anatomy:
I. Sclera is the opaque, fibrous outer layer of the eye.
II. Choroid is a highly vascular layer that provides oxygen and nourishment to the retina.
III. The visual impulse travels from rods and cones through ganglion cells to bipolar cells.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only II and III
(C) Only I and III
(D) I, II and III

49. Cold and warmth thermal sensations in the skin are mediated primarily by:
(A) Encapsulated Pacinian mechanoreceptive corpuscles
(B) Meissner's tactile corpuscles in dermal papillae
(C) Vestibular otolith membranes of the inner ear
(D) Free nerve endings and thermoreceptors

50. What is the main function of the pinna (auricle) in human hearing?
(A) Equalizing air pressure across the tympanic membrane
(B) Amplifying mechanical sound vibrations within the inner ear
(C) Collecting and funneling sound waves into the ear canal
(D) Transducing mechanical sound energy into electrical nerve impulses

51. Distortion in the perception of smell, where pleasant odors are perceived as unpleasant, is called:
(A) Anosmia
(B) Parosmia
(C) Hyperosmia
(D) Agnosia

52. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Vitamin A deficiency leads to night blindness (Nyctalopia).
Reason (R): Vitamin A is an essential precursor

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for the synthesis of retinal, a component of rhodopsin.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

53. Which region of the body has the highest density of touch receptors and smallest two-point discrimination threshold?
(A) Fingertips
(B) Upper arm
(C) Back of the trunk
(D) Thigh

54. Slow, chronic, poorly localized pain sensations are carried by which type of nerve fibers?
(A) Myelinated A-alpha fibers
(B) Myelinated A-beta fibers
(C) Unmyelinated C fibers
(D) Myelinated A-delta fibers

55. Presbycusis refers to which age-related sensory modification?
(A) Age-related sensorineural hearing loss
(B) Progressive loss of near vision due to lens aging
(C) Degeneration of lingual taste buds on the tongue
(D) Loss of cutaneous pain sensitivity in the skin

56. Which of the following represents the correct pathway of olfactory signals from the nasal cavity to the cerebral cortex?
(A) Olfactory bulb → Olfactory receptor cells → Olfactory tract → Thalamus
(B) Olfactory tract → Olfactory bulb → Olfactory receptor cells → Cortex
(C) Olfactory receptor cells → Thalamus → Olfactory bulb → Cortex
(D) Olfactory receptor cells → Olfactory bulb → Olfactory tract → Primary olfactory cortex

57. Which type of lens is used to correct astigmatism?
(A) Concave lens
(B) Cylindrical lens
(C) Convex lens
(D) Plano-convex lens

58. Consider the following statements regarding protective mechanisms of sensory organs:
I. Eyelashes and eyelids prevent foreign particles from contacting the eyeball.
II. Pupillary light reflex causes pupil constriction in bright light to protect the retina.
III. Acoustic reflex involves contraction of stapedius muscle to protect inner ear from loud sounds.
IV. Cerumen in the outer ear canal has antibacterial properties.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I, II and III
(B) Only I and III
(C) Only II, III and IV
(D) All four statements

59. The specialized area of the inner ear containing calcium carbonate crystals (otoliths) embedded in a gelatinous matrix is called:
(A) Crista ampullaris
(B) Organ of Corti
(C) Helicotrema
(D) Macula

60. Photoreceptors in the human eye convert light energy into electrical signals through a biochemical process called:
(A) Phototransduction
(B) Visual accommodation
(C) Lateral inhibition
(D) Dark adaptation

61. Match the skin receptors in List I with their functional types in List II:
List I: (Skin Receptor)
P. Meissner's corpuscle
Q. Merkel disc
R. Pacinian corpuscle
S. Free nerve ending
List II: (Functional Type)
1. Rapidly adapting light touch receptor
2. Slowly adapting tactile/shape receptor
3. Rapidly adapting deep pressure receptor
4. Nociceptor/Thermoreceptor
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

62. Which structural part of the middle ear connects it directly to the nasopharynx?
(A) External acoustic meatus
(B) Eustachian tube
(C) Semicircular canal
(D) Cochlear duct

NODIA

63. Trachoma is a contagious disease of the eye affecting the conjunctiva and cornea, caused by which pathogen?
(A) Chlamydia trachomatis
(B) Mycobacterium leprae bacteria
(C) Herpes simplex viral pathogen
(D) Treponema pallidum bacterium

64. Which cranial nerve transmits sensory inputs related to general pain and temperature from the anterior two-thirds of the tongue?
(A) Facial nerve (CN VII)
(B) Glossopharyngeal nerve (CN IX)
(C) Trigeminal nerve (CN V)
(D) Hypoglossal nerve (CN XII)

65. Consider the following statements regarding skin function:
I. Skin acts as a massive sensory surface for tactile, thermal and painful stimuli.
II. Epidermis contains blood vessels and nerve endings in its outer cornified layer.
III. Skin thermoreceptors play a key role in central thermoregulation pathways.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only I and III
(C) Only II and III
(D) I, II and III

66. The ability of the human eye to alter the focal length of its lens to see near and distant objects clearly is known as:
(A) Sensory adaptation
(B) Visual convergence
(C) Accommodation
(D) Light refraction

67. Red-green color blindness is a genetic disorder caused by a defect in cone pigments, inherited as an:
(A) Autosomal dominant trait
(B) X-linked recessive trait
(C) Autosomal recessive trait
(D) Y-linked trait

68. Which part of the brain acts as the sensory relay station for all senses EXCEPT smell?
(A) Hypothalamus
(B) Cerebellum
(C) Medulla oblongata
(D) Thalamus

69. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Rapid sensory adaptation occurs when wearing clothes, as we stop feeling their contact after a short time.
Reason (R): Touch receptors like Meissner's and Pacinian corpuscles are phasic receptors that adapt rapidly to sustained stimuli.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

70. Which taste sensation is triggered by hydrogen ions (H+) present in acidic substances?
(A) Sweet
(B) Salty
(C) Sour
(D) Bitter

71. The gel-like substance that fills the posterior cavity of the eyeball behind the lens is the:
(A) Vitreous humor
(B) Aqueous humor
(C) Endolymph
(D) Synovial fluid

72. Consider the following statements regarding ear disorders:
I. Otitis media is inflammation of the middle ear, common in young children.
II. Conductive hearing loss results from sound transmission blockade in the outer or middle ear.
III. Sensorineural hearing loss involves damage to hair cells in the cochlea or the auditory nerve.
IV. Tinnitus is defined as perception of sound in the ear without an external auditory stimulus.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I, II and III
(B) Only I and IV
(C) Only II, III and IV
(D) All four statements

73. Which term describes the awareness of body position and movement of joints without visual input?
(A) Cutaneous nociception
(B) Proprioception
(C) External exteroception

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S. Fovea centralis

List II: (Primary Function)

1. Photoreception and signal transduction
2. Regulation of pupil diameter
3. Point of highest visual acuity
4. Alteration of lens shape for accommodation

(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

11. Photoreceptor cells known as rods are primarily responsible for:
(A) High-acuity color vision in daylight
(B) Depth perception and binocular fusion
(C) Perception of bright red and green light
(D) Scotopic vision in low light conditions

12. Consider the three auditory ossicles:
1. Stapes
2. Malleus
3. Incus

Which of the following represents the correct sequence from the tympanic membrane to the oval window?
(A) 2 - 3 - 1
(B) 1 - 3 - 2
(C) 3 - 2 - 1
(D) 2 - 1 - 3

13. A defect of vision in which parallel rays of light coming from infinity focus in front of the retina is known as:
(A) Hypermetropia
(B) Myopia
(C) Presbyopia
(D) Astigmatism

14. Consider the following statements regarding skin touch receptors:
I. Meissner's corpuscles respond to light touch and low-frequency vibration.
II. Pacinian corpuscles are rapidly adapting mechanoreceptors located deep in the dermis.
III. Merkel discs are slow-adapting receptors that detect continuous touch and texture.
IV. Ruffini endings are cold receptors found exclusively in the epidermis.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I, II and III
(B) Only I and IV
(C) Only II and III
(D) All four statements

15. Fast, sharp, localized pain sensations are conducted to the central nervous system primarily along which type of nerve fibers?
(A) Myelinated A-delta fibers
(B) Unmyelinated C nerve fibers
(C) Myelinated Beta nerve fibers
(D) Unmyelinated Gamma nerve fibers

16. Thermoreceptors in human skin that respond predominantly to cold temperatures are called:
(A) Ruffini corpuscles
(B) Pacinian corpuscles
(C) End-bulbs of Krause
(D) Meissner's corpuscles

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17. Otosclerosis is a medical condition of the ear characterized by:
(A) Bacterial infection and fluid accumulation within the middle ear cavity
(B) Progressive inflammation and degeneration of the auditory nerve
(C) Traumatic rupture or perforation of the tympanic membrane
(D) Abnormal bone remodeling causing immobilization of the stapes

18. Consider the following statements regarding cranial nerves and sensory functions:
I. Optic nerve (CN II) transmits visual information to the brain.
II. Vestibulocochlear nerve (CN VIII) carries sensory signals for hearing and balance.
III. Olfactory nerve (CN I) passes through the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only II and III
(C) Only I and III
(D) I, II and III

19. The phenomenon wherein a constant, unchanging sensory stimulus leads to a gradual decline in the frequency of sensory nerve impulses is called:
(A) Sensory convergence
(B) Sensory adaptation
(C) Sensory summation
(D) Sensory inhibition

20. Age-related decline in the ability of the human eye lens to accommodate for near vision is termed:
(A) Cataract
(B) Glaucoma
(C) Astigmatism

ANSWERS

1. (D) Filiform papillae
Filiform papillae are the most abundant papillae on the human tongue. They cover most of the anterior two-thirds of the tongue's surface. Unlike fungiform, foliate, and circumvallate papillae, filiform papillae contain no taste buds. Their primary function is mechanical, providing friction to help manipulate food during mastication and movement across the lingual surface.

2. (C) L-glutamate
Umami is one of the five basic taste modalities perceived by humans, describing a savory or meaty flavor profile. This taste sensation is triggered by amino acids, particularly L-glutamate, as well as certain monosodium glutamate compounds and purine nucleotides. Specific G-protein coupled receptors on taste receptor cells detect these chemicals, sending sensory signals through cranial nerves.

3. (B) Olfactory epithelium of the superior nasal cavity
Bipolar olfactory receptor neurons are specialized sensory cells residing within the olfactory epithelium, which lines the roof and superior region of the nasal cavity. These primary neurons feature dendrites with specialized cilia extending into the mucus layer to detect dissolved odorants, while their unmyelinated axons project directly upward through the cribriform plate to synapse inside the olfactory bulb.

4. (C) Only I and III
Olfactory receptor cells are specialized bipolar sensory neurons located in the upper nasal mucosa. Their apical cilia house specific G-protein coupled odorant receptor proteins that bind chemical molecules. Unlike other sensory pathways that mandatory relay through the thalamus, olfactory axons bypass the thalamus initially and project directly to the primary olfactory cortex and limbic system structures for processing.

5. (A) Tympanic membrane
The tympanic membrane, commonly known as the eardrum, is a thin, semitransparent, cone-shaped membrane that forms the boundary separating the external acoustic meatus of the outer ear from the air-filled middle ear cavity. It vibrates in response to incoming sound waves, transferring these mechanical vibrations directly to the malleus, the first bone of the middle ear auditory ossicle chain.

6. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Eustachian tube connects the middle ear cavity directly to the nasopharynx. This physical channel allows air movement to equalize pressure between the middle ear space and the outside atmosphere across the tympanic membrane. Equalizing pressure prevents structural tension on the drum, thereby facilitating proper vibration of the membrane for acoustic signal transmission.

7. (A) Basilar membrane
The organ of Corti is the sensory organ for hearing situated inside the cochlear duct of the inner ear. It consists of neuroepithelial hair cells and supporting elements resting directly on the basilar membrane. Sound-induced fluid vibrations in the cochlea displace this membrane, bending hair cell stereocilia to convert mechanical force into electrical action potentials.

8. (D) Cristae ampullares of the semicircular canals
Rotational and angular movements of the head are detected by dynamic equilibrium receptors called cristae ampullares located within the ampullae of the semicircular canals. Head rotations induce fluid movement of endolymph, which pushes against the gelatinous cupula. This displacement bends the embedded sensory hair cell stereocilia, generating nerve signals transmitted to the brain for balance.

9. (B) Cornea
The cornea forms the transparent, avascular anterior portion of the fibrous outer tunic of the eyeball. Because of its pronounced curvature and optical properties, it acts as the primary refractive medium, accounting for most of the total refraction of light rays entering the eye before they pass through the pupil, crystalline lens, and vitreous humor.

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10. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
The iris consists of muscle fibers regulating pupil diameter to control incoming light. The ciliary body contains smooth muscles that alter lens curvature during visual accommodation. The retina forms the innermost nervous tunic responsible for phototransduction. The fovea centralis, packed exclusively with cone photoreceptors, represents the point of maximum visual acuity and sharpest perception.

11. (D) Scotopic vision in low light conditions
Rod photoreceptors are specialized, highly sensitive retinal cells responsible for scotopic vision, which allows visual perception under dim light or nocturnal conditions. They contain the photopigment rhodopsin, enabling them to detect single photons. Because many rods converge onto single ganglion cells, they provide high light sensitivity but lower spatial acuity and no color perception compared to cones.

12. (A) 2 - 3 - 1
The middle ear contains three small bones called auditory ossicles that transmit mechanical vibrations. Arranged sequentially from the lateral tympanic membrane to the medial oval window of the inner ear, they are the malleus (hammer), the incus (anvil), and the stapes (stirrup). This physical sequence ensures the amplification and efficient transfer of acoustic energy into cochlear fluid movement.

13. (B) Myopia
Myopia, or nearsightedness, is a refractive defect of the eye where parallel light rays originating from distant objects converge to a focal point in front of the retina rather than directly on its surface. This condition typically results from an elongated anteroposterior eyeball diameter or excessive curvature of the refracting media, causing distant images to appear blurred.

14. (A) Only I, II and III
Meissner's corpuscles are rapidly adapting mechanoreceptors for light touch located in dermal papillae. Pacinian corpuscles reside deep in the dermis, rapidly adapting to detect deep pressure and vibration. Merkel discs are slow-adapting receptors responding to continuous skin contact and texture. Ruffini endings are slow-adapting mechanoreceptors detecting skin stretch, while thermal sensations are mediated by distinct free nerve endings.

15. (A) Myelinated A-delta fibers
Fast, sharp, well-localized pain sensations are transmitted to the central nervous system along small, myelinated A-delta nerve fibers. Due to their myelin sheath, these axons conduct action potentials at high velocities ranging from 6 to 30 meters per second. In contrast, slow, dull, aching, or burning pain sensations are conducted along slower, unmyelinated C nerve fibers.

16. (C) End-bulbs of Krause
The end-bulbs of Krause are specialized encapsulated nerve endings located within the dermis and mucous membranes that function primarily as cold thermoreceptors. They respond to temperature decreases below body thermal equilibrium. In contrast, Ruffini endings detect skin warmth and stretch, Pacinian corpuscles detect deep mechanical pressure, and Meissner's corpuscles detect light touch and low-frequency vibration.

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17. (D) Abnormal bone remodeling causing immobilization of the stapes
Otosclerosis is a primary hereditary disorder of the bony labyrinth and otic capsule. It is pathologically characterized by abnormal osseous remodeling and spongy bone growth around the stapes footplate at the oval window. This abnormal bone formation causes ankylosis or fixation of the stapes, preventing normal mechanical vibration and resulting in progressive conductive hearing loss.

18. (D) I, II and III
The optic nerve transmits visual impulses from retinal ganglion cells to the visual cortex. The vestibulocochlear nerve conveys sensory signals for both hearing from the cochlea and vestibular balance from the inner ear apparatus. The olfactory nerve consists of unmyelinated olfactory axons that pass through perforations in the ethmoid bone's cribriform plate to reach the olfactory bulb.

19. (B) Sensory adaptation
Sensory adaptation is a neurophysiological process where prolonged exposure to an unchanging, continuous stimulus leads to a progressive decrease in sensory receptor responsiveness. This reduction in generator potential amplitude decreases the frequency of action potentials transmitted along afferent nerve fibers, allowing the nervous system to filter out repetitive, non-

threatening background information and remain alert to novel environmental changes.

20. (D) Presbyopia
Presbyopia is an age-related ocular physiological change characterized by the progressive loss of the eye lens's accommodating ability. As human individuals age, the crystalline lens gradually loses its intrinsic elasticity and the ciliary muscle tone decreases, diminishing the eye's power to increase convex curvature and shift focus to near objects, requiring corrective convex reading lenses.

21. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Lacrimal fluid produced by lacrimal glands continuously wets and cleanses the ocular surface. It contains lysozyme, an antimicrobial enzyme that cleaves beta-1,4-glycosidic bonds in bacterial cell wall peptidoglycan. By breaking down bacterial structural integrity, lacrimal fluid acts as an effective biochemical defense barrier, protecting the cornea and conjunctiva against microbial proliferation and infection.

22. (C) Anosmia
Anosmia refers to the complete absence or loss of the sense of smell. It can be caused by nasal structural blockages, viral damage to the olfactory neuroepithelium, or traumatic head injury causing shearing of olfactory nerve fibers passing through the ethmoid cribriform plate. In contrast, hyposmia denotes reduced olfactory sensitivity, while parosmia and dysosmia describe distorted odor perceptions.

23. (A) Ceruminous glands
Ceruminous glands are specialized, modified apocrine sweat glands situated within the subcutaneous tissue of the external auditory canal. They produce a waxy secretion that mixes with sebum from sebaceous glands to form cerumen, or earwax. Cerumen traps dirt, dust, and foreign micro-particles, while providing waterproofing and antibacterial properties that protect the ear canal membrane.

24. (D) Unequal diameter of the pupils
Anisocoria is a clinical condition characterized by an inequality in the anatomical size or diameter of the pupils. It can be a benign physiological variant present in normal individuals, or it may indicate underlying neurological pathology affecting autonomic pathways, such as oculomotor nerve palsy, Horner's syndrome, or structural damage to iris sphincter and dilator pupillae muscles.

25. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Mechanoreceptors respond to mechanical forces like pressure, stretch, or physical deformation. Chemoreceptors detect chemical stimuli dissolved in body fluids, such as taste and odor molecules. Thermoreceptors detect thermal changes in temperature. Photoreceptors contain specialized light-sensitive pigments that convert light photons into nerve impulses, serving as the functional basis of visual sensory transduction.

26. (C) Occipital lobe
The primary visual cortex, also designated as Brodmann area 17 or cortical region V1, is situated within the occipital lobe at the posterior region of the cerebral hemisphere. It lies along the calcarine sulcus, receiving primary visual information originating from the retina via optic nerve fibers, optic chiasm relays, and the lateral geniculate nucleus of the thalamus.

NODIA

27. (D) Endolymph
Endolymph is the specialized extracellular fluid enclosed entirely within the interconnected compartments of the membranous labyrinth of the inner ear, including the cochlear duct, semicircular ducts, utricle, and saccule. Unique among extracellular fluids, endolymph possesses a high potassium ion concentration and low sodium ion concentration, creating an endocochlear electrical potential vital for hair cell depolarization.

28. (A) Cornea → Aqueous humor → Lens → Vitreous humor
Light enters the human eye through the transparent cornea, which causes primary refraction. It then passes through the fluid-filled anterior and posterior chambers containing aqueous humor, passes through the adjustable pupil aperture, crosses the crystalline lens for fine visual focusing, and finally traverses the gel-like vitreous humor before reaching the photoreceptive retina.

29. (B) Facial nerve (CN VII)
Sensory taste signals from the anterior two-thirds of the tongue are carried by gustatory nerve fibers of the chorda tympani, a major

(B) Narora Barrage
(C) Okhla Barrage
(D) Hathnikund Barrage

20. In Uttar Pradesh, an ex-situ conservation facility for Asiatic Lions called 'Lion Safari Park' has been established in which district?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Mathura
(C) Etawah
(D) Kanpur Nagar

21. Which pair of district and protected wildlife area in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary - Pilibhit
(B) Sohagibarwa Wildlife Sanctuary - Maharajganj
(C) Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary - Chitrakoot
(D) Suhelwa Wildlife Sanctuary - Shravasti and Balrampur

22. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Human-wildlife conflict has been reported along the fringe areas of Pilibhit and Dudhwa Tiger Reserves.
Reason (R): Rapid expansion of sugarcane cultivation adjacent to forest boundaries creates artificial habitat corridors for tigers and leopards.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

23. Which state level agency in Uttar Pradesh acts as the Nodal Agency for implementing the provisions of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) protocols?
(A) Directorate of Environment, UP
(B) Uttar Pradesh State Biodiversity Board
(C) Uttar Pradesh Forest Department
(D) Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board

24. Select the correct chronological sequence of notification/establishment of the following Tiger Reserves in Uttar Pradesh, from earliest to latest:
1. Dudhwa Tiger Reserve
2. Pilibhit Tiger Reserve
3. Amangarh Tiger Reserve
4. Ranipur Tiger Reserve

(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 1, 3, 4, 2

25. Sarsai Nawar Wetland, a Ramsar site dedicated to the habitat of Sarus Crane, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mainpuri
(B) Auraiya
(C) Kannauj
(D) Etawah

26. Vijai Sagar Bird Sanctuary is located in which district of Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mahoba
(B) Hamirpur
(C) Banda
(D) Jalaun

27. Consider the following statements regarding ecosystem services provided by wetlands in Uttar Pradesh:
I. They act as natural sponges for flood regulation in the Ganga-Yamuna floodplain.
II. They serve as major breeding grounds for native and migratory avifauna.
III. They facilitate groundwater recharge across agro-climatic zones of UP.
IV. They act as major carbon sinks through peat and organic silt accumulation.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

28. Which of the following state trees or flowers is the official State Flower of Uttar Pradesh, locally known as Tesu?
(A) Brahma Kamal
(B) Palash
(C) Lotus
(D) Jasmine

29. Match List I (Ramsar Site in UP) with List II (Respective District) and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Ramsar Site in UP)
P. Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary
Q. Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary
R. Samaspur Bird Sanctuary
S. Sandi Bird Sanctuary
List II: (Respective District)

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39. (C) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
Auditory pathways exhibit bilateral representation in the central nervous system. Ascending sensory impulses originating from each ear decussate extensively within the brainstem and project to both right and left primary auditory cortices in the temporal lobes. Consequently, unilateral destruction of one primary auditory cortex causes diminished localization of sound, but does not produce total bilateral hearing loss.

40. (D) Glossopharyngeal nerve (CN IX)
The glossopharyngeal nerve (CN IX) provides sensory innervation to the posterior one-third of the human tongue. It conveys both special gustatory sensations from taste buds located in circumvallate and posterior papillae, as well as general tactile and thermal sensory inputs from this region, sending impulses to the solitary nucleus inside the brainstem.

41. (B) Ageusia
Ageusia is defined as the complete loss or absence of gustatory perception, rendering an individual unable to taste any basic modalities. This rare condition can stem from direct damage to cranial nerves carrying taste signals, peripheral taste bud destruction, or central pathway lesions. In contrast, dysgeusia involves altered taste, while hypogeusia denotes reduced taste sensitivity.

42. (C) Irregular curvature of the cornea or lens
Astigmatism is an optical refractive error caused by an irregular or non-spherical curvature of the cornea or crystalline lens. Because different meridians of the optical surface refract light at unequal angles, incoming parallel light rays fail to focus at a single point on the retina, resulting in distorted or blurry vision at all distances.

43. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Anosmia involves the loss of smell originating in the olfactory epithelium. Otitis media is an inflammatory infection localized to the middle ear space behind the eardrum. Cataract is characterized by progressive opacification of the eye's crystalline lens. Presbycusis refers to age-related sensorineural hearing loss resulting from degeneration of cochlear hair cells and auditory nerve pathways.

NODIA

44. (A) Cone cells
Cone photoreceptors are specialized neuroepithelial cells responsible for photopic daylight vision, high visual acuity, and color perception. Humans possess three distinct cone types containing visual photopigments sensitive to blue, green, or red wavelengths. Cones operate under bright illumination and are concentrated densely within the macula lutea, reaching maximum density in the fovea centralis.

45. (D) All four statements
Auditory processing begins as sound waves travel down the acoustic canal to vibrate the tympanic membrane. Middle ear ossicles amplify these mechanical vibrations, transmitting them through the oval window into perilymph fluid. Fluid movement displaces the basilar membrane within the cochlea, forcing hair cell stereocilia to bend against the rigid tectorial membrane, generating action potentials.

46. (B) Aqueous humor
Aqueous humor is a clear, watery intraocular fluid continuously secreted by the ciliary body epithelium into the posterior chamber of the eye. It flows through the pupil into the anterior chamber located between the cornea and lens. This fluid supplies nutrients and oxygen to avascular ocular tissues while maintaining internal intraocular pressure.

47. (A) Tongue — Trigeminal nerve (CN V)
The tongue's special sensory perception of taste is mediated by the facial nerve (CN VII) for the anterior two-thirds and the glossopharyngeal nerve (CN IX) for the posterior one-third. The trigeminal nerve carries general somatic sensation like tactile touch and temperature, but not gustatory taste signals, making the pairing incorrect for primary taste sensation.

48. (A) Only I and II
The sclera forms the opaque, fibrous outer tunic protecting the eye. The choroid is a highly vascular middle tunic supplying blood to the outer retina. In the visual pathway, phototransduced impulses flow from rods and cones first to bipolar cells, which then synapse with ganglion cells to send signals along the optic nerve.

49. (D) Free nerve endings and thermoreceptors
Cutaneous temperature sensations are primarily detected by specialized thermoreceptor nerve

CHAPTER 26

Ecosystems, Wildlife Conservation and Biodiversity

1. Dudhwa National Park, the primary national park located in Uttar Pradesh, is situated in which of the following districts?
(A) Pilibhit
(B) Lakhimpur Kheri
(C) Bahraich
(D) Sonbhadra

2. Which of the following animal species is designated as the State Aquatic Animal of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mahseer Fish
(B) Mud Turtle
(C) Smooth-coated Otter
(D) Gangetic Dolphin

3. In Uttar Pradesh, the Kukrail Reserve Forest located in Lucknow is internationally recognized for its captive breeding program of which endangered species?
(A) Gharial
(B) Swamp Deer
(C) Red-headed Vulture
(D) Bengal Florican

4. Which of the following is the oldest wildlife sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh, established in the year 1957?
(A) Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary
(C) Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary

5. The Bakhira Bird Sanctuary, declared a Ramsar Wetland of International Importance, is situated in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sant Kabir Nagar
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Siddharthnagar
(D) Maharajganj

6. Consider the following statements regarding the Terai Elephant Reserve (TER) in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It is the second elephant reserve established in Uttar Pradesh.
II. It encompasses protected areas including Dudhwa Tiger Reserve and Pilibhit Tiger Reserve.
III. It covers area across districts such as Lakhimpur Kheri, Pilibhit, Bahraich, and Shahjahanpur.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, II and III
(D) I and III only

7. Which among the following wildlife sanctuaries is the largest sanctuary in terms of total geographical area in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Suhelwa Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary
(C) Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary

8. The Uttar Pradesh State Biodiversity Board was established under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002. In which year was this board constituted in UP?
(A) 2004
(B) 2006
(C) 2008
(D) 2010

9. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Terai region of Uttar Pradesh exhibits high species richness and biodiversity.
Reason (R): The Terai region possesses alluvial soil, high water table, and dense humid deciduous forests conducive to diverse habitats.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

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59. (D) Macula
The macula is the sensory neuroepithelium situated within the utricle and saccule of the vestibular system. It consists of hair cells covered by a gelatinous otolithic membrane containing embedded calcium carbonate crystals called otoliths or otoconia. Gravity or linear acceleration shifts the heavy otolith membrane, bending hair cell stereocilia to signal static head position.

60. (A) Phototransduction
Phototransduction is the biochemical cascade by which rod and cone photoreceptor cells convert light energy into electrical neural signals. Upon absorbing light photons, photopigments undergo conformational changes that activate G-protein transducin. Transducin stimulates cyclic GMP phosphodiesterase, reducing intracellular cGMP levels and closing sodium channels, which hyperpolarizes the photoreceptor cell membrane to modulate neurotransmitter release.

61. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Meissner's corpuscles are rapidly adapting receptors in dermal papillae for light touch. Merkel discs are slowly adapting receptors located in the basal epidermis for touch and shape perception. Pacinian corpuscles are rapidly adapting encapsulated receptors situated deep in the dermis that detect deep pressure and vibration. Free nerve endings act as unencapsulated nociceptors and thermoreceptors.

62. (B) Eustachian tube
The Eustachian tube, or pharyngotympanic tube, is a bony-cartilaginous canal that extends from the anterior wall of the middle ear cavity to open into the lateral wall of the nasopharynx. It periodically opens during swallowing or yawning to allow air passage, equalizing pressure between the tympanic cavity and ambient atmosphere to maintain optimal eardrum mobility.

63. (A) Chlamydia trachomatis
Trachoma is an infectious ocular disease caused by obligate intracellular bacterium Chlamydia trachomatis, specifically serovars A, B, Ba, and C. Transmitted through contact with eye discharges, it causes chronic keratoconjunctivitis, leading to conjunctival scarring, inward turning of eyelashes (entropion and trichiasis), corneal abrasion, opacification, and ultimately preventable blindness if left untreated.

64. (C) Trigeminal nerve (CN V)
General somatic sensibility, including pain, tactile touch, and temperature, from the anterior two-thirds of the human tongue is transmitted by the lingual nerve, a major sensory branch of the mandibular division of the trigeminal nerve (CN V). Special taste sensation from this same area is mediated separately by the facial nerve via its chorda tympani branch.

65. (B) Only I and III
The skin acts as an extensive sensory organ containing receptors that detect mechanical touch, temperature variations, and pain. Peripheral thermoreceptors send sensory signals to the preoptic area of the hypothalamus to coordinate central thermoregulation. The outer cornified layer of the epidermis consists of dead keratinized cells devoid of blood vessels and nerve endings.

66. (C) Accommodation
Accommodation is the physiological mechanism by which the eye adjusts its total refractive power by changing the curvature and thickness of the flexible crystalline lens. When viewing near objects, ciliary muscles contract, relaxing tension on suspensory zoster ligaments, allowing the elastic lens to become more spherical and convex to accurately focus light rays onto the retina.

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67. (B) X-linked recessive trait
Red-green color blindness is a genetic visual defect caused by mutations in genes encoding red (L-opsin) or green (M-opsin) photopigments, which are located on the X chromosome. Inherited in an X-linked recessive pattern, the condition affects males significantly more frequently than females, as males possess only a single X chromosome carrying the mutant allele.

68. (D) Thalamus
The thalamus is a large subcortical gray matter mass situated in the diencephalon that functions as the major sensory relay center of the brain. Sensory input pathways for vision, hearing, gustation, and somatosensation synapse within specific thalamic nuclei before reaching cerebral cortical areas. Uniquely, olfactory signals bypass the thalamus initially, projecting straight to primary olfactory cortex.

endings that exist as unencapsulated free nerve endings in the skin. Cold receptors respond to temperature drops between 10 and 35 degrees Celsius, while warm receptors activate during temperature increases between 30 and 45 degrees Celsius, generating impulses conducted to the central nervous system.

50. (C) Collecting and funneling sound waves into the ear canal
The pinna, or auricle, is the visible cartilaginous outer structure of the ear. Its complex elastic skin-covered shape functions as an acoustic funnel, capturing ambient sound waves from the surrounding environment and directing them into the external acoustic meatus toward the tympanic membrane, while helping localize sound source elevation and direction.

51. (B) Parosmia
Parosmia is a qualitative odor perception disorder where neutral or normally pleasant scents are perceived as unpleasant, foul, or distorted. This condition frequently develops following upper respiratory viral infections, head trauma, or olfactory damage, caused by incomplete regeneration or faulty wiring of olfactory receptor neurons projecting to the olfactory bulb.

52. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Vitamin A is dietary precursor for 11-cis-retinal, the essential chromophore bound to opsin in rhodopsin photopigments. Rod photoreceptors rely on rhodopsin to sense dim light. Deficiency in Vitamin A depletes retinal stores, impairing rhodopsin regeneration during phototransduction and causing night blindness, characterized by severe difficulty seeing under scotopic or low-light illumination.

53. (A) Fingertips
The fingertips possess the highest density of tactile mechanoreceptors, such as Meissner's corpuscles and Merkel discs, per unit area of skin. Because of high receptor density and small receptive field sizes, fingertips have the smallest two-point discrimination threshold on the human body, allowing precise tactile resolution and fine spatial discrimination.

54. (C) Unmyelinated C fibers
Slow, chronic, dull, or poorly localized pain sensations are transmitted to the central nervous system along unmyelinated C nerve fibers. Because C fibers lack a protective myelin sheath, their impulse conduction velocities are slow, typically around 0.5 to 2 meters per second, producing delayed pain perception following tissue damage or prolonged inflammation.

55. (A) Age-related sensorineural hearing loss
Presbycusis is the gradual, age-related sensorineural hearing loss affecting both ears symmetrically in elderly individuals. It results from cumulative degeneration of hair cells within the basal turn of the cochlear organ of Corti, vascular changes in the stria vascularis, and neural loss in the auditory nerve pathway, predominantly affecting perception of high-frequency acoustic signals.

56. (D) Olfactory receptor cells → Olfactory bulb → Olfactory tract → Primary olfactory cortex
Olfactory perception begins when odorants activate bipolar olfactory receptor cells in the nasal mucosa. Axons from these cells pass through the cribriform plate to synapse with mitral cells in the olfactory bulb. Mitral cell axons form the olfactory tract, which projects directly to the primary olfactory cortex without mandatory sensory relay through the thalamus.

57. (B) Cylindrical lens
Astigmatism is an optical refractive error resulting from unequal curvature of the cornea or crystalline lens along different meridians. To correct this defect, a cylindrical lens is used. The cylindrical surface refracts light rays along one specific axis without affecting the orthogonal axis, neutralizing asymmetric curvature and focusing light onto a single point on the retina.

58. (D) All four statements
Sensory organs utilize various protective structures. Eyelids and eyelashes shield the eyeball mechanically. The pupillary light reflex constricts the pupil in high light to prevent retinal photo-damage. The acoustic reflex contracts the stapedius muscle, dampening stapes movement to shield the inner ear from loud noises. Cerumen traps debris and provides antibacterial protection in the ear canal.

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head radiation, altering normal signal processing in taste receptor cells.

79. (A) Trigeminal nerve (CN V) sensory, Facial nerve (CN VII) motor
The corneal reflex is an involuntary protective blink response. Tactile touching of the cornea triggers sensory impulses carried along the ophthalmic branch of the trigeminal nerve (CN V) to the spinal trigeminal nucleus. Brainstem interneurons relay these signals bilaterally to facial nerve nuclei, causing motor output via the facial nerve (CN VII) to contract the orbicularis oculi muscles.

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80. (C) Nociceptors
Nociceptors are specialized sensory receptor cells or unencapsulated free nerve endings that respond selectively to noxious or potentially tissue-damaging thermal, mechanical, or chemical stimuli. Located in skin, joints, muscles, and visceral organs, nociceptors convert intense physical or biochemical pain signals into action potentials that travel along myelinated A-delta or unmyelinated C nerve fibers to the spinal cord.

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69. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Tactile receptors such as Meissner's and Pacinian corpuscles are phasic receptors that exhibit rapid adaptation to constant mechanical pressure. When clothing contacts skin, these mechanoreceptors generate an initial burst of action potentials, but rapidly cease firing during sustained contact. As a result, sensory signal transmission diminishes, explaining why conscious awareness of clothing contact rapidly disappears.

70. (C) Sour
The sour taste quality is directly triggered by hydrogen ions (H+) present in acidic chemical solutions. Hydrogen ions enter sour taste receptor cells primarily through specialized ion channels, such as OTOP1 proton channels. Intracellular accumulation of protons blocks potassium channels, inducing membrane depolarization and causing neurotransmitter release that signals sour taste perception to the brainstem.

71. (A) Vitreous humor
Vitreous humor, or the vitreous body, is a transparent, gelatinous matrix filling the posterior cavity of the eyeball located between the lens and the retina. Composed primarily of water, hyaluronic acid, and collagen fibers, it maintains intraocular shape, holds the neurosensory retina firmly attached against the choroid, and transmits light unhindered toward the photoreceptors.

72. (D) All four statements
Otitis media represents middle ear inflammation. Conductive hearing loss stems from physical sound obstruction in the outer or middle ear, whereas sensorineural loss results from damage to cochlear hair cells or auditory nerve fibers. Tinnitus is defined as phantom sound perception lacking external acoustic stimulation. Thus, all four described statements accurately reflect auditory pathologies.

73. (B) Proprioception
Proprioception is the subconscious or conscious sense of bodily spatial position, motion, and posture without relying on visual feedback. Mediated by specialized internal mechanoreceptors called proprioceptors—including muscle spindles, Golgi tendon organs, and joint capsule receptors—proprioceptive inputs travel along sensory pathways to the cerebellum and somatosensory cortex to coordinate fluid, accurate motor movements.

74. (C) Cones
Cone photoreceptors are concentrated exclusively within the fovea centralis, a tiny specialized pit located at the center of the retinal macula lutea. The fovea centralis lacks rod photoreceptors entirely. This dense packing of cones, combined with a one-to-one synaptic mapping to bipolar and ganglion cells, enables maximum visual acuity, detailed spatial resolution, and color perception.

75. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Emmetropia represents normal refractive state where light rays focus precisely on the retina. Myopia denotes nearsightedness, where light focuses in front of the retina. Hypermetropia is farsightedness, with light focusing behind the retina. Strabismus is ocular misalignment where the visual axes of both eyes fail to align properly under normal binocular viewing conditions.

76. (A) Altering lens shape during accommodation
The ciliary muscles are smooth muscle rings situated within the ciliary body of the uveal tract. Their contraction or relaxation dynamically alters tension on the suspensory zoster zonules attached to the lens capsule, changing crystalline lens curvature and focal length during visual accommodation to allow sharp focus on objects at varying distances.

77. (B) Between the bony and membranous labyrinths
Perilymph is an extracellular fluid located within the inner ear space situated between the outer protective bony labyrinth and the inner delicate membranous labyrinth. Similar in composition to cerebrospinal fluid, perilymph has high sodium and low potassium concentrations, filling the scala vestibuli and scala tympani of the cochlea to transmit sound pressure vibrations.

78. (B) Dysgeusia
Dysgeusia is a gustatory perception disorder characterized by a persistent distortion of the sense of taste, causing food or drink to taste foul, metallic, salty, or bitter. It can result from nutritional zinc deficiency, medication side effects, oral infections, neurological damage, or

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(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

10. Which among the following wetlands in Uttar Pradesh was the first to be designated as a Ramsar Site in 2005?
(A) Upper Ganga River
(B) Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary
(C) Sur Sarovar Lake
(D) Samaspur Bird Sanctuary

11. What is the official State Tree of Uttar Pradesh, widely conserved across community forests and sacred groves in the state?
(A) Peepal (Ficus religiosa)
(B) Sita Ashok (Saraca asoca)
(C) Banyan (Ficus benghalensis)
(D) Sal (Shorea robusta)

12. Consider the following statements regarding Tiger Reserves in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Dudhwa Tiger Reserve was the first declared tiger reserve in the state.
II. Pilibhit Tiger Reserve received the international TX2 award for doubling its tiger population.
III. Amangarh Tiger Reserve functions as a buffer zone of Corbett National Park located in UP.
IV. Ranipur Tiger Reserve in Chitrakoot district is the fourth tiger reserve of Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) I, II, III and IV
(D) II, III and IV only

13. Mahavir Swami Wildlife Sanctuary, known as the smallest wildlife sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh by area, is located in which district?
(A) Lalitpur
(B) Mahoba
(C) Jhansi
(D) Chitrakoot

14. Which of the following categories under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (as amended) provides the highest level of protection to endangered species like the Barasingha in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Schedule I
(B) Schedule II
(C) Schedule III
(D) Schedule IV

15. Match List I (Wildlife Sanctuary/Wetland) with List II (District) and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Wildlife Sanctuary/Wetland)
P. Sur Sarovar
Q. Sandi Bird Sanctuary
R. Parvati Arga
S. Samaspur Bird Sanctuary
List II: (District)
1. Hardoi
2. Agra
3. Rae Bareli
4. Gonda
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

16. Okhla Bird Sanctuary, a major haven for migratory birds located along the Yamuna River, falls on the border of Delhi and which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ghaziabad
(B) Bulandshahr
(C) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(D) Baghpat

17. The State Bird of Uttar Pradesh, Sarus Crane (Grus antigone), is classified under which IUCN Red List status?
(A) Critically Endangered
(B) Endangered
(C) Vulnerable
(D) Near Threatened

18. Consider the following statements regarding the biological features of forests in Southern Vindhyan zone of Uttar Pradesh:
I. The dominant vegetation type is tropical dry deciduous and thorn forests.
II. Species like Khair, Babool, Tendoo, and Mahua are extensively found here.
III. These forests host the Kaimoor and Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuaries.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

19. Haiderpur Wetland, declared a Ramsar site in Uttar Pradesh, is created within the human-made sanctuary formed by which barrage?
(A) Madhya Ganga Barrage

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branch of the facial nerve. These afferent fibers convey taste impulses to the solitary nucleus of the medulla oblongata, whereas general tactile perception from the same area is mediated by the trigeminal nerve.

30. (A) Only I, II and III
Rhodopsin is the light-sensitive photopigment found within rod photoreceptors. It consists of the apoprotein opsin conjugated with 11-cis-retinal, a Vitamin A derivative. Absorption of light triggers photoisomerization of 11-cis-retinal to all-trans-retinal, causing a conformational change known as bleaching that initiates phototransduction. Rhodopsin operates in dim light for scotopic vision, whereas cones mediate photopic high-acuity color vision.

31. (A) Convex lens
Hypermetropia, or farsightedness, occurs when light rays focus behind the retina because the eyeball is too short or the refracting power is insufficient. A convex converging lens is used for correction because it refracts light inward before it enters the eye, shortening the focal length so that light rays focus directly on the retina.

32. (C) Optic disc
The optic disc, also known as the anatomical blind spot, is the region on the posterior retina where unmyelinated axons from retinal ganglion cells converge to form the optic nerve and exit the eyeball. Because this region lacks photoreceptor cells entirely, light falling on the optic disc cannot be detected, producing a localized insensitive visual area.

33. (D) Vertigo, tinnitus, and progressive hearing loss
Meniere's disease is an inner ear disorder caused by abnormal accumulation and pressure of endolymph fluid within the membranous labyrinth, a state known as endolymphatic hydrops. This disruption alters sensory signaling in both the cochlear and vestibular systems, resulting in a characteristic symptom triad of episodic spinning vertigo, fluctuating sensorineural hearing loss, and low-frequency ringing or tinnitus.

34. (B) Only I and III
Static equilibrium assesses head position relative to gravity and linear acceleration. The otolith organs, namely the utricle and saccule, contain sensory maculae housing calcium carbonate otoliths embedded in a gelatinous matrix. In contrast, semicircular canals are filled with endolymph fluid, lack otolith crystals, and function exclusively to detect dynamic equilibrium during rotational or angular head movements.

35. (B) Regulating the amount of light entering the eye
The pupil is the central circular aperture located within the iris of the eye. Its primary function is regulating the quantity of light reaching the retina. Smooth muscles of the iris contract or dilate the pupil autonomously; parasympathetic stimulation causes pupillary constriction in bright light to protect photopigments, while sympathetic stimulation causes pupillary dilation in dim light.

36. (D) Glaucoma
Glaucoma is a group of ocular disorders pathologically marked by progressive optic neuropathy. It is most commonly driven by an abnormal elevation in intraocular pressure resulting from impaired drainage of aqueous humor through the trabecular meshwork into the canal of Schlemm. Uncontrolled high pressure compresses retinal ganglion cell axons, leading to irreversible optic nerve damage and vision loss.

37. (A) Circumvallate papillae
Circumvallate papillae are large, dome-shaped lingual papillae arranged in an inverted V-shaped row located along the sulcus terminalis at the posterior portion of the human tongue. Each circumvallate papilla is surrounded by a deep circular trench lined with numerous taste buds, while serous glands of von Ebner wash away lingering food chemicals to allow fresh taste perception.

38. (C) Pacinian corpuscle
Pacinian corpuscles, also called lamellar corpuscles, are specialized encapsulated mechanoreceptors located deep within the dermis and subcutaneous tissues. Structurally composed of concentric layers of connective tissue surrounding a central unmyelinated axon, they adapt rapidly to sustained pressure and function specifically to sense deep mechanical pressure and high-frequency vibrations transmitted through skin surfaces.

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1. Unnao
2. Gonda
3. Rae Bareli
4. Hardoi

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

30. Which aquatic sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh along the Chambal river is designated for the tri-state protection of Gharials, Red-crowned Roofed Turtles, and Gangetic Dolphins?
(A) Kaimoor Sanctuary
(B) Hastinapur Sanctuary
(C) Chambal Sanctuary
(D) Sohagi Barwa Sanctuary

31. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Kalanamak Rice' cultivated in eastern Uttar Pradesh:
I. It is an agro-biodiversity asset and a GI-tagged traditional aromatic rice variety.
II. It is prominently grown in districts like Siddharthnagar, Maharajganj, and Basti.
III. It is resistant to major rice diseases and requires high chemical fertilizers.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

32. Under the Uttar Pradesh Forest Policy guidelines, what proportion of the state's total geographical area is targeted to be brought under forest and tree cover?
(A) 20 percent
(B) 25 percent
(C) 33.3 percent
(D) 50 percent

33. Which of the following wildlife sanctuaries in UP is situated along the International Border between India and Nepal?
(A) Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) Suhelwa Wildlife Sanctuary
(C) Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) Mahavir Swami Wildlife Sanctuary

34. Identify the INCORRECT statement regarding the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 application in Uttar Pradesh:
(A) Chief Wildlife Warden of UP is the statutory authority for managing protected areas.
(B) Hunting of wild animals listed under Schedules is strictly prohibited across UP.
(C) Wild animals damaging crops can be declared vermin under specific statutory procedures.
(D) State Board for Wildlife in UP is chaired by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh.

35. Consider the following Wildlife Sanctuaries of Uttar Pradesh:
1. Mahavir Swami Wildlife Sanctuary
2. Sandi Bird Sanctuary
3. Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary
4. Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary

Which of the following represents the correct ascending order of their total geographical area?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

36. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Gangetic Dolphin population in UP is predominantly monitored along the stretch of Chambal, Yamuna, and Ganga rivers.
Reason (R): The Gangetic Dolphin relies on echolocation to navigate and hunt in turbid freshwater river systems.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

37. Which among the following is an ex-situ biodiversity conservation centre in Uttar Pradesh specializing in the conservation and propagation of medicinal plants and urban forest ecosystems?
(A) Botanical Garden, Noida
(B) Janeshwar Mishra Park, Lucknow
(C) Company Bagh, Prayagraj
(D) Taj Nature Walk, Agra

38. In Uttar Pradesh, the 'Vriksharopan Jan Andhiyan' (Mass Tree Plantation Campaign) is coordinated by which state department?
(A) Department of Agriculture
(B) Department of Rural Development
(C) Department of Revenue
(D) Department of Environment, Forest and

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(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

76. The 'Operation Green Scheme' was launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in which year to increase tree cover and environmental protection?
(A) 2001
(B) 1995
(C) 2007
(D) 2012

77. Which protected area in Uttar Pradesh is renowned as the primary habitat for the endangered Bengal Florican within the Sharda river floodplains?
(A) Kishanpur Sanctuary
(B) Mahavir Swami Sanctuary
(C) Ranipur Sanctuary
(D) Chandraprabha Sanctuary

78. Which among the following festivals is celebrated across forest divisions in Uttar Pradesh to generate awareness about wildlife conservation among citizens?
(A) Forest Conservation Month (July)
(B) Van Mahotsav (July 1 to 7)
(C) Wildlife Week (October 1 to 7)
(D) Eco-Awareness Fortnight (December)

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79. Jai Prakash Narayan (Suraha Tal) Bird Sanctuary is located in which district of eastern Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ghazipur
(B) Deoria
(C) Azamgarh
(D) Ballia

80. What is the status of Dudhwa Tiger Reserve in terms of administrative setup in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) It comprises Dudhwa National Park, Ranipur Sanctuary, and Chandraprabha Sanctuary.
(B) It consists exclusively of Dudhwa National Park, Kaimoor Sanctuary, and Sohagibarwa Sanctuary.
(C) It comprises Dudhwa National Park, Kishanpur Sanctuary, and Katarniaghat Sanctuary.
(D) It comprises Hastinapur Sanctuary, Suhelwa Sanctuary, and Mahavir Swami Sanctuary.

47. Consider the following statements regarding the Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary:
I. It is situated in the Bahraich district of Uttar Pradesh.
II. It forms an integral part of the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve landscape.
III. The Girwa river flowing through it is a sanctuary for Gharials and Gangetic Dolphins.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

48. Which district of Uttar Pradesh has the highest percentage of forest cover relative to its total geographical area, as per recent State of Forest Reports?
(A) Chandauli
(B) Pilibhit
(C) Sonbhadra
(D) Lakhimpur Kheri

49. Which of the following is the primary objective of establishing Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) at local body levels in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Collection of timber revenue from state forest reserves and commercial plantations
(B) Conservation and documentation of biological diversity
(C) Enforcement of anti-poaching operations along state borders and protected zones
(D) Issuing licenses and permits for commercial wildlife safari operators

50. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Ox-bow lakes (Tals) in the Gangetic plains of UP are highly critical ecological niches for migratory birds.
Reason (R): Ox-bow lakes provide shallow water, rich aquatic vegetation, and abundant benthic organisms required for foraging.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

51. Which sanctuary in eastern Uttar Pradesh (Maharajganj district) is specifically designated for the conservation of Terai-Bhabar ecosystem flora and fauna?
(A) Sohagibarwa Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary
(C) Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary

52. What is the total count of Ramsar Sites (Wetlands of International Importance) recognized in the State of Uttar Pradesh as of recent official designations?
(A) 7
(B) 10
(C) 14
(D) 20

53. Which of the following invasive alien plant species poses a major threat to aquatic ecosystems and wetlands across Uttar Pradesh by clogging water bodies?
(A) Water Hyacinth
(B) Lantana camara
(C) Parthenium hysterophorus
(D) Prosopis juliflora

54. Which among the following is the third Zoological Park (Zoo) opened in Uttar Pradesh, named after a famous freedom fighter?
(A) Chandra Shekhar Azad Zoological Park, Unnao
(B) Shaheed Bhagat Singh Biological Park, Meerut
(C) Pandit Ram Prasad Bismil Zoological Park, Shahjahanpur
(D) Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoo, Gorakhpur

55. Consider the following statements regarding forest types in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Tropical Moist Deciduous forests are mainly found in the Terai and Bhabar regions.
II. Tropical Dry Deciduous forests cover the largest area among forest types in UP.
III. Tropical Thorn forests are predominantly found in the south-western arid regions like Agra and Mathura.
IV. Tidal forests form extensive patches along the banks of the Yamuna River.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

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vital natural sanctuary for endangered aquatic fauna including Gangetic dolphins, gharials, otters, and freshwater turtles.

11. (B) Sita Ashok (Saraca asoca)
Sita Ashok, botanically named Saraca asoca, is designated as the official State Tree of Uttar Pradesh. Celebrated for its evergreen foliage and medicinal properties, this indigenous tree holds cultural significance across the region. Conservation efforts promote its planting in forest reserves, community parks, and sacred groves to enhance urban green cover.

12. (C) I, II, III and IV
Dudhwa was declared Uttar Pradesh's first tiger reserve in 1987. Pilibhit Tiger Reserve earned the global TX2 award in 2020 for doubling tiger numbers. Amangarh serves as a crucial buffer area for Corbett National Park within state borders. Ranipur Tiger Reserve in Chitrakoot was officially recognized as the fourth tiger reserve.

13. (A) Lalitpur
Mahavir Swami Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh. Spanning an area of approximately 5.4 square kilometers, it is recognised as the smallest wildlife sanctuary in the state. The sanctuary features dry deciduous vegetation and hosts diverse species including leopards, nilgai, wild boars, and golden jackals.

14. (A) Schedule I
Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 affords the highest degree of legal protection to endangered wild species across India, including Uttar Pradesh. Animals listed under Schedule I, such as the swamp deer or Barasingha, receive complete statutory protection against hunting and trade, attracting the harshest legal penalties for violations.

15. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Sur Sarovar is situated in Agra, featuring Keetham Lake and a bear rescue center. Sandi Bird Sanctuary is located in Hardoi, preserving important wetland habitats. Parvati Arga sanctuary is positioned in Gonda district, attracting migratory waterfowl. Samaspur Bird Sanctuary lies within Rae Bareli district, harboring extensive native avifaunal riverine biodiversity.

16. (C) Gautam Buddha Nagar
Okhla Bird Sanctuary is situated on the border between Delhi and Gautam Buddha Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh. Formed by the creation of a barrage over the Yamuna River, this wetland serves as an oasis for urban biodiversity. It supports over 300 avian species, offering critical resting habitat for winter migratory birds.

17. (C) Vulnerable
The Sarus Crane, recognized as the State Bird of Uttar Pradesh, is categorized as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List. Standing as the world's tallest flying bird, its populations are primarily threatened by habitat degradation, wetland drainage, agricultural expansion, and pesticide exposure across floodplain and rural agricultural landscapes of northern India.

18. (D) I, II and III
The Southern Vindhyan zone of Uttar Pradesh is characterized by tropical dry deciduous and thorn vegetation. Characteristic species like Khair, Babool, Tendu, and Mahua flourish in this rocky landscape. This ecological region hosts prominent protected reserves including Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary and Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary, preserving indigenous wildlife and floral diversity.

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19. (A) Madhya Ganga Barrage
Haiderpur Wetland, designated as a Ramsar Site in 2021, is a human-made wetland formed by the construction of the Madhya Ganga Barrage. Located on the border of Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor districts, this wetland provides vital hydrological services and supports thousands of migratory and resident waterbirds within the fertile Gangetic plains.

20. (C) Etawah
Etawah Lion Safari Park, formally known as the Uttar Pradesh Lion Safari Park, is an ex-situ conservation and eco-tourism facility located in Etawah district. Spanning across the Fisher Forest region, it aims to conserve Asiatic lions while offering educational public facilities, specialized animal enclosures, and breeding centers for endangered big cats.

21. (A) Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary - Pilibhit
Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the southern Vindhyan hill region across Mirzapur and Sonbhadra districts, not in Pilibhit. In

(A) Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary
(C) Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) Mahavir Swami Wildlife Sanctuary

66. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Social Forestry Programs were launched extensively across Uttar Pradesh in the late 1970s.
Reason (R): The primary objective was to reduce pressure on traditional state reserves by providing fuelwood, fodder, and small timber to rural communities.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

67. Which among the following districts of Uttar Pradesh has the lowest reported total forest cover area as per recent forest survey reports?
(A) Bhadohi
(B) Mainpuri
(C) Deoria
(D) Mau

68. The Ganga River Dolphin conservation project in UP actively involves local community volunteers who act as river guardians, locally called:
(A) Jal Rakshaks
(B) Van Sahayaks
(C) Ganga Praharis
(D) Paryavaran Mitras

69. Which of the following pairs of Bird Sanctuary and District in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Saman Bird Sanctuary - Ballia
(B) Sandi Bird Sanctuary - Hardoi
(C) Samaspur Bird Sanctuary - Rae Bareli
(D) Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary - Gonda

70. Which state sanctuary in UP is situated in the Vindhyan plateau region across Sonbhadra and Mirzapur districts?
(A) Suhelwa Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) Sohagibarwa Wildlife Sanctuary
(C) Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary

71. Consider the following statements regarding the Agro-biodiversity of Uttar Pradesh:
I. UP is divided into 9 Agro-Climatic Zones fostering diverse crop varieties.
II. Traditional germplasm of wheat, pulse, and sugarcane are preserved at state agricultural universities like CSAUA&T Kanpur.
III. Uttar Pradesh is the leading national producer of sugarcane and foodgrains.
IV. 'Kalanamak' is a aromatic pulse species preserved in eastern UP.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

72. Sur Sarovar Lake, also known as Keetham Lake, is a Ramsar site situated in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mathura
(B) Firozabad
(C) Agra
(D) Aligarh

73. Which of the following acts empowers the State Government of Uttar Pradesh to declare any forest land or waste-land as a Reserved Forest?
(A) Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
(B) Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
(C) Biological Diversity Act, 2002
(D) Indian Forest Act, 1927

74. Which among the following is an Odd One Out regarding Ramsar sites located in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Shekha Jheel
(B) Sandi Bird Sanctuary
(C) Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) Haiderpur Wetland

75. Match List I (Forest Product / Resource of UP) with List II (Associated Primary District / Region) and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Forest Product / Resource of UP)
P. Tendu Leaves (for Bidi industry)
Q. Resin (Rosin/Turpentine from Chir pine)
R. Cane (Bans/Bet)
S. Wooden Toys / Carvings
List II: (Associated Primary District / Region)
1. Bundelkhand / Mirzapur
2. Northern Sub-Himalayan UP
3. Bareilly / Terai region
4. Varanasi / Saharanpur

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56. Which of the following bird sanctuaries is situated in the Mainpuri district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sandi Bird Sanctuary
(B) Patna Bird Sanctuary
(C) Saman Bird Sanctuary
(D) Bakhira Bird Sanctuary

57. Under which national legislation are National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in Uttar Pradesh constituted and governed?
(A) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(B) Indian Forest Act, 1927
(C) Biological Diversity Act, 2002
(D) Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972

58. Match List I (Specialized Center / Reserve) with List II (District in UP) and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Specialized Center / Reserve)
P. Vulture Conservation and Breeding Centre
Q. Turtle Rescue Centre
R. Elephant Rehabilitation Centre
S. Lion Safari Park
List II: (District in UP)
1. Maharajganj (Bharidaisi)
2. Varanasi
3. Mathura (Farah)
4. Etawah
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

59. Which tree species, widely planted under social forestry schemes in UP during the 1980s, is now discouraged due to its excessive groundwater consumption?
(A) Neem tree
(B) Eucalyptus
(C) Shisham tree
(D) Mahua tree

60. Select the correct sequence of designation of the following wetlands in Uttar Pradesh as Ramsar Sites, from earliest to latest:
1. Upper Ganga River
2. Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary
3. Haiderpur Wetland
4. Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

61. Which among the following is an example of In-situ conservation method implemented in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) Kanpur Zoological Park
(C) Lucknow Botanical Garden
(D) Kukrail Gharial Breeding Center

62. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Pilibhit Tiger Reserve was conferred the international TX2 award for doubling its tiger population ahead of the target time frame.
Statement II: Pilibhit Tiger Reserve is located in the upper Gangetic plain along the India-Nepal border.
Which of the following is correct with respect to the above statements?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

63. Consider the following statements regarding the Ranipur Tiger Reserve:
I. It is located in the Chitrakoot district of Bundelkhand region in UP.
II. It is the 4th Tiger Reserve of Uttar Pradesh and 53rd of India.
III. It lacks evergreen forest cover and features dry deciduous flora dominated by Bamboo and Salai.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

64. The Regional Office of the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) covering enforcement operations in Uttar Pradesh is located at which Northern Zone center?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Dehradun
(C) New Delhi
(D) Allahabad (Prayagraj)

65. Which of the following wildlife sanctuaries in Uttar Pradesh is renowned for protecting the Bengal Florican and Swamp Deer, lying adjacent to the Sharda River?

NODIA

ANSWERS

1. (B) Lakhimpur Kheri
Dudhwa National Park is the premier national park situated in the Lakhimpur Kheri district of Uttar Pradesh. Established in 1977, it spans a vast expanse of the Terai belt along the Indo-Nepal border. The park forms an essential habitat for endangered species such as the swamp deer, Bengal tiger, and Indian rhinoceros.

2. (D) Gangetic Dolphin
The Gangetic Dolphin, scientifically known as Platanista gangetica, is officially declared as the State Aquatic Animal of Uttar Pradesh. This freshwater mammal inhabits major river systems including the Ganga, Yamuna, Chambal, and Ghaghara. Monitoring and protecting its population serves as a crucial bio-indicator for assessing the ecological health of regional freshwater ecosystems.

3. (A) Gharial
The Kukrail Reserve Forest in Lucknow features a specialized conservation center renowned for its ex-situ breeding programs. Established primarily in 1978, this facility focuses on the captive breeding and rehabilitation of the critically endangered Gharial. Breeding programs here help restock depleted wild populations across various river sanctuaries in northern India.

4. (C) Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary
Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary, established in 1957, is the oldest wildlife sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh. Located in the Chandauli district within the Vindhyan region, it covers picturesque hills, waterfalls, and dry deciduous forests. Originally created as a lion reintroduction site, it currently protects rich biodiversity including leopards, blackbucks, chinkaras, and diverse avifauna.

5. (A) Sant Kabir Nagar
Bakhira Bird Sanctuary is situated in the Sant Kabir Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh. Designated as a Ramsar Wetland of International Importance in 2021, this natural freshwater wetland spans an extensive area. It provides a safe wintering refuge and foraging ground for thousands of migratory waterfowl species traveling along the Central Asian Flyway.

6. (C) I, II and III
Terai Elephant Reserve was notified in 2022 as Uttar Pradesh's second elephant reserve. It encompasses protected areas including Dudhwa Tiger Reserve and Pilibhit Tiger Reserve, along with surrounding forest divisions. The landscape covers districts like Lakhimpur Kheri, Pilibhit, Bahraich, and Shahjahanpur, securing crucial transboundary movement corridors for Asian wild elephant populations.

7. (B) Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary
Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary is the largest wildlife sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh, covering an area of over 2,073 square kilometers. Spread across districts such as Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, Hapur, and Amroha, it lies along the Gangetic plains. It supports diverse habitats including wetlands, grasslands, and forests, providing sanctuary to swamp deer and birds.

NODIA

8. (B) 2006
The Uttar Pradesh State Biodiversity Board was constituted in September 2006 under the provisions of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002. Operating under the state government, the board acts as the statutory body for biodiversity conservation. It oversees the sustainable utilization of biological resources and manages fair and equitable sharing of benefits across Uttar Pradesh.

9. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Terai region of Uttar Pradesh is ecologically celebrated for its exceptionally high species richness and biological diversity. This ecological flourishing is directly enabled by rich alluvial soils, a naturally high water table, and dense humid deciduous vegetation. These unique physiographic features create an ideal mosaic of wetland, forest, and grassland habitats.

10. (A) Upper Ganga River
The Upper Ganga River stretch, extending from Brijghat to Narora, became Uttar Pradesh's first designated Ramsar Site in August 2005. This riverine wetland ecosystem covers shallow river reaches, islands, and floodplains. It serves as a

agro-climatic conditions and displays natural resistance to common rice diseases.

32. (C) 33.3 percent
Aligning with the National Forest Policy, the Uttar Pradesh Forest Policy sets a long-term goal of bringing 33.3 percent of the state's total geographical area under forest and tree cover. Achieving this target involves massive afforestation drives, agroforestry integration, social forestry initiatives, and ecological restoration of degraded forest tracts across districts.

33. (B) Suhelwa Wildlife Sanctuary
Suhelwa Wildlife Sanctuary is located along the Indo-Nepal international border, spanning across Shravasti, Balrampur, and Gonda districts of Uttar Pradesh. Established in 1988, this sanctuary protects dense semi-evergreen and dry deciduous Terai forests, serving as a critical transboundary wildlife corridor for tigers, leopards, elephants, and rare native ungulate mammal species.

34. (D) State Board for Wildlife in UP is chaired by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh.
Under Section 6 of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, the State Board for Wildlife in Uttar Pradesh is chaired by the Chief Minister, not the Governor. The board advises the state government on declaring protected areas, formulating wildlife conservation policies, and managing biological reserves across the state while safeguarding local ecological interests.

35. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Comparing total area among protected reserves in Uttar Pradesh, Mahavir Swami Wildlife Sanctuary covers around 5.4 square kilometers. Sandi Bird Sanctuary spans approximately 3.1 square kilometers, Kaimoor Sanctuary covers roughly 500 square kilometers, and Hastinapur Sanctuary is the largest at over 2,073 square kilometers, establishing the precise ascending area sequence.

36. (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Monitoring of Gangetic Dolphins in Uttar Pradesh is systematically conducted across the Chambal, Yamuna, and Ganga rivers. Simultaneously, Gangetic Dolphins are functionally blind and rely on echolocation to navigate, forage, and communicate in turbid river waters. Although both statements are factually accurate, echolocation biology does not explain why monitoring occurs across those specific rivers.

37. (A) Botanical Garden, Noida
The Botanical Garden of Indian Republic, located in Noida, Uttar Pradesh, serves as a prominent ex-situ conservation and research center. Managed under central environmental authorities, it specializes in conserving endemic, threatened, and medicinal plant species, while serving as a center for public environmental education, urban forestry, and plant germplasm preservation.

38. (D) Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
The Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of Uttar Pradesh acts as the primary coordinating body for the Vriksharopan Jan Andhiyan. This annual mass plantation drive coordinates state government departments, civil society, schools, and local communities to plant millions of saplings, boosting state forest cover and overall environmental resilience.

39. (D) I, II, III and IV
Biodiversity conservation in Uttar Pradesh involves multi-tiered institutional frameworks. The UP State Biodiversity Board designates Biodiversity Heritage Sites, conducts Management Effectiveness Evaluations for protected sanctuaries, mandates Biodiversity Management Committees at local governance levels, and oversees preparation of People's Biodiversity Registers across Gram Panchayats under statutory national and state biological diversity laws.

40. (C) Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary
Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary, located in the Unnao district along the Kanpur-Lucknow highway, was officially renamed as Shahid Chandra Shekhar Azad Bird Sanctuary in 2015. Spanning a wetland ecosystem surrounding a large lake, it acts as a critical haven for resident and wintering migratory avifauna from Siberia and Central Asian regions.

41. (A) I, II and III only
Patna Bird Sanctuary is located in the Etah district of Uttar Pradesh. Spanning only about

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contrast, Pilibhit hosts the Pilibhit Tiger Reserve in northern Uttar Pradesh. The other pairings correctly associate Sohagibarwa with Maharajganj, Ranipur with Chitrakoot, and Suhelwa with Shravasti and Balrampur administrative districts.

22. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Human-wildlife conflict occurs along the peripheral villages of Pilibhit and Dudhwa Tiger Reserves. Sugarcane fields expanding near forest boundaries grow tall and dense, mimicking natural tall-grass habitats. Big cats like tigers and leopards use these fields as cover and breeding space, leading to frequent encounters with local agricultural field workers.

23. (B) Uttar Pradesh State Biodiversity Board
The Uttar Pradesh State Biodiversity Board serves as the designated nodal state agency responsible for implementing the Biological Diversity Act, 2002. It regulates commercial utilization of bio-resources, enforces Access and Benefit Sharing protocols, advises state departments on conservation policies, and oversees Biodiversity Management Committees at the local village administration level.

24. (A) 1, 3, 2, 4
Dudhwa Tiger Reserve was declared first in 1987. Amangarh Tiger Reserve was notified next in 2012 as a buffer zone for Corbett. Pilibhit Tiger Reserve was established in 2014, earning global conservation recognition. Ranipur Tiger Reserve in Chitrakoot became the state's fourth tiger reserve, officially declared and notified in late 2022.

25. (D) Etawah
Sarsai Nawar Wetland is located in the Etawah district of Uttar Pradesh. Designated as a Ramsar Site in 2019, this seasonal freshwater marsh holds ecological importance as a natural breeding and foraging habitat for the vulnerable Sarus Crane, along with supporting numerous species of resident and migratory wetland waterbird populations.

26. (A) Mahoba
Vijai Sagar Bird Sanctuary is situated in Mahoba district within the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. Established around a medieval lake constructed by Chandela rulers, this protected area spans diverse aquatic and scrubland ecosystems. It provides critical habitat for native avifauna, winter migratory waterfowl, and localized aquatic and terrestrial biological diversity.

27. (D) I, II, III and IV
Wetlands throughout Uttar Pradesh offer invaluable ecosystem services essential for ecological stability. They effectively regulate seasonal monsoon floods across Ganga-Yamuna floodplains, serve as major breeding sites for resident and migratory avifauna, recharge groundwater aquifers, and function as vital carbon sinks through organic silt and peat accumulation in deep aquatic floor sediments.

NODIA

28. (B) Palash
Palash, scientifically known as Butea monosperma and locally called Tesu or Flame of the Forest, is the official State Flower of Uttar Pradesh. Declared as the state flower in 2011, it is famous for its vibrant orange-red blossoms that bloom during spring across dry deciduous forests and rural agricultural landscapes.

29. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary is located in Unnao district, functioning as a major avifaunal site. Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary is situated in Gonda district, comprising twin oxbow lakes. Samaspur Bird Sanctuary lies within Rae Bareli district, harboring wetlands. Sandi Bird Sanctuary is located in Hardoi district along the Garra river floodplain ecosystem.

30. (C) Chambal Sanctuary
National Chambal Sanctuary is a tri-state protected aquatic area spanning Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan. Located along the Chambal river, it preserves clean river habitats designated specifically for conserving critically endangered gharials, red-crowned roofed turtles, Gangetic dolphins, and diverse riverine wildlife species against human disturbance and ongoing habitat degradation.

31. (A) I and II only
Kalanamak Rice is a celebrated aromatic rice variety from eastern Uttar Pradesh, possessing a Geographical Indication tag. It thrives in districts like Siddharthnagar, Maharajganj, and Basti. Contrary to needing heavy synthetic inputs, this traditional variety is organically adapted to local

Climate Change

39. Consider the following statements regarding biodiversity conservation initiatives in Uttar Pradesh:
I. UP State Biodiversity Board issues Biodiversity Heritage Site status to areas of unique ecological value.
II. Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) is conducted for National Parks and Sanctuaries in UP.
III. People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs) are prepared at the Gram Panchayat level in UP.
IV. Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) are mandated under the Biological Diversity Act.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

40. Which bird sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh was renamed as 'Shahid Chandra Shekhar Azad Bird Sanctuary'?
(A) Samaspur Bird Sanctuary
(B) Sandi Bird Sanctuary
(C) Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary
(D) Patna Bird Sanctuary

41. Consider the following statements regarding the Patna Bird Sanctuary:
I. It is situated in the Etah district of Uttar Pradesh.
II. It is one of the smallest bird sanctuaries in Uttar Pradesh.
III. It serves as a wintering spot for migratory waterfowl.
IV. It is located in the Terai swamp belt of northern UP.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I and IV only

42. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The Barasingha (Swamp Deer) is the official State Animal of Uttar Pradesh.
Statement II: The hard-ground subspecies of Swamp Deer is exclusively found in the wetlands of Dudhwa National Park.
Which of the following is correct with respect to the above statements?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

43. Match List I (Fauna/Flora of UP) with List II (Ecological Status / Category) and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Fauna/Flora of UP)
P. Barasingha
Q. Sarus Crane
R. Gangetic Dolphin
S. Palash
List II: (Ecological Status / Category)
1. State Aquatic Animal
2. State Animal
3. State Flower
4. State Bird
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

44. Which among the following wildlife sanctuaries of UP is famous for hosting species like Blackbuck, Chinkara, and Indian Wolf in a semi-arid landscape?
(A) Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary
(C) Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) Sohagibarwa Wildlife Sanctuary

45. Which river flows through the heart of Dudhwa National Park, providing crucial wetland ecosystem balance to its alluvial terrain?
(A) Suheli River
(B) Betwa River
(C) Ken River
(D) Son River

46. Which among the following is an ex-situ conservation facility located in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Nawab Wajid Ali Shah Zoological Garden
(B) Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park
(C) Allen Forest Zoo
(D) Sarnath Deer Park

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1.1 square kilometers, it is one of the smallest sanctuaries in the state. It features a natural wetland ecosystem that attracts winter migratory waterfowl, but it lies in the Gangetic plain region rather than the northern Terai swamp belt.

42. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The Barasingha, or Swamp Deer, is the official State Animal of Uttar Pradesh. However, the species found in Dudhwa National Park belongs to the wetland subspecies (Rucervus duvaucelii duvaucelii), whereas the hard-ground subspecies (Rucervus duvaucelii branderi) is endemic to Kanha National Park in Madhya Pradesh, making the second statement incorrect.

43. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Barasingha is designated as the State Animal of Uttar Pradesh, symbolizing wetland habitat conservation. Sarus Crane serves as the State Bird, holding cultural and ecological importance. Gangetic Dolphin is recognized as the State Aquatic Animal across river systems. Palash represents the official State Flower, blooming brightly during spring in dry forests.

44. (B) Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary
Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary, located across Sonbhadra and Mirzapur districts within the Southern Vindhyan range, features rugged plateau terrain, forest cover, and dry scrub vegetation. This unique semi-arid ecological landscape provides essential habitat for dryland mammals and predators including Blackbuck, Chinkara, Indian Wolf, Striped Hyena, and various resident wild mammal species.

45. (A) Suheli River
The Suheli River flows directly through Dudhwa National Park in Lakhimpur Kheri district. Along with its tributaries like the Neora and Mohana, the river sustains the hydrologic equilibrium of the surrounding Terai marshes, alluvial grasslands, and sal forests, maintaining critical watering grounds for the local swamp deer and Bengal tiger populations.

46. (C) Allen Forest Zoo
Allen Forest Zoo, commonly known as Kanpur Zoo, is a premier ex-situ conservation facility and botanical park located in Kanpur. Opened in 1974, it spans a natural woodland area surround by a central lake, housing specialized enclosures for fauna conservation, veterinary rehabilitation, wildlife education, and captive breeding of rare animal species.

NODIA

47. (D) I, II and III
Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in Bahraich district and forms an integral part of the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve landscape. The Girwa river flowing through the sanctuary serves as an invaluable habitat for breeding populations of critically endangered Gharials, mugger crocodiles, Gangetic dolphins, and diverse aquatic avifauna across the Terai ecosystem.

48. (C) Sonbhadra
As per official State of Forest Reports published by the Forest Survey of India, Sonbhadra district holds the highest forest cover percentage relative to its total geographical area in Uttar Pradesh. Located in the Vindhyan plateau region, Sonbhadra features extensive dry tropical deciduous forests, dry thorn scrub, and hilly forested landscapes.

49. (B) Conservation and documentation of biological diversity
Under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, Biodiversity Management Committees are mandated at all local body levels in Uttar Pradesh. Their primary objective is promoting conservation, sustainable use, and documentation of local biological resources. They are responsible for preparing People's Biodiversity Registers containing traditional knowledge and native floral and faunal resources.

50. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Ox-bow lakes (Tals) across the Gangetic plains of Uttar Pradesh form highly critical ecological niches for resident and migratory avifauna. This ecological significance arises because ox-bow lakes feature shallow water levels, rich submerged vegetation, and abundant benthic organisms, which directly supply necessary foraging and resting resources for diverse migratory waterbirds.

51. (A) Sohagibarwa Wildlife Sanctuary
Sohagibarwa Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the Maharajganj district of eastern Uttar Pradesh along the Nepal border. It is specifically preserved to protect the distinct flora and fauna of the Terai-Bhabar ecological zone. The sanctuary

39. Consider the following statements regarding the National Clean Air Programme in Uttar Pradesh:
I. NCAP targets a reduction in concentration of particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10).
II. Uttar Pradesh contains 17 non-attainment cities identified under the NCAP framework.
III. Clean air action plans for non-attainment cities include vehicular emission control, road dust suppression, and industrial monitoring.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

40. What is the fine ash residue generated from the combustion of pulverized coal in thermal power stations called?
(A) Bottom slag
(B) Activated carbon
(C) Fly ash
(D) Clinker

41. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Pollutant
P. Lead
Q. Cadmium
R. Fluoride
S. Sulfur dioxide
List II: Specific Environmental or Health Impact
1. Skeletal fluorosis and dental mottling
2. Acid rain formation and plant leaf damage
3. Neurological damage and anaemia
4. Itai-Itai disease and renal dysfunction
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

42. Where is the Principal Bench of the National Green Tribunal located?
(A) New Delhi
(B) Lucknow
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Kolkata

43. Consider the following statements regarding the National Green Tribunal:
I. It was established under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
II. It is mandated to make an endeavor for disposal of applications or appeals within 6 months of filing.
III. It is guided by principles of natural justice and is not bound by procedure laid down under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
IV. Appeals against NGT orders lie directly to the High Courts of respective states.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

44. Consider the following statements regarding acid rain:
Statement I: Sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides released from industrial combustion react with atmospheric moisture to form sulfuric and nitric acids.
Statement II: Acid precipitation causes yellowing and disfiguration of marble monuments through a chemical reaction known as marble cancer.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

45. Which toxic heavy metal present in untreated leather tannery effluent discharged in Kanpur poses severe ecological risks?
(A) Hexavalent chromium
(B) Lead metal compounds
(C) Elemental cadmium
(D) Inorganic arsenic

46. Consider the following statements regarding the E-Waste (Management) Rules in India:
I. Extended Producer Responsibility requires manufacturers to meet collection and recycling targets for end-of-life products.
II. Consumers are mandated to channelize e-waste through authorized collection centers or dismantlers.
III. Disposal of electronic waste into municipal solid waste collection streams is explicitly prohibited.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only

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62. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Pilibhit Tiger Reserve was awarded the international TX2 award in 2020 for doubling its tiger population from 25 to 65 within a four-year period, well ahead of the global target. Located in northern Uttar Pradesh along the upper Gangetic plain and Nepal border, it forms a vital transboundary ecological corridor.

63. (D) I, II and III
Ranipur Tiger Reserve in Chitrakoot district is Uttar Pradesh's fourth tiger reserve and India's 53rd. Lacking evergreen tropical forests, it features dry deciduous vegetation predominantly composed of Bamboo, Salai, Khair, and Tendu. The reserve serves as an important habitat for tigers, leopards, sloths, and native ungulates across the Bundelkhand plateau region.

64. (C) New Delhi
The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau is a statutory multi-disciplinary body established under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. The Northern Regional Office of the bureau, which holds operational enforcement jurisdiction over wildlife crime intelligence and prevention across Uttar Pradesh and adjacent northern states, is stationed at its headquarters in New Delhi.

65. (B) Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary
Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary, situated in Lakhimpur Kheri district along the Sharda River, forms a component of the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve. Featuring extensive alluvial grasslands and Terai wetlands, the sanctuary provides ideal breeding grounds and protective habitat for threatened fauna including the Bengal Florican, Swamp Deer, and native Bengal Tiger species.

66. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social Forestry Projects were extensively initiated across Uttar Pradesh in the late 1970s with international funding support. The primary aim was planting trees on village common lands, roadsides, and degraded areas to supply fuelwood, fodder, and small timber locally, thereby directly relieving anthropogenic pressure on natural state forest reserve ecosystems.

67. (A) Bhadohi
According to official assessment reports published by the Forest Survey of India, Bhadohi district records the lowest total forest cover area among all districts in Uttar Pradesh. Due to intensive agricultural land use and high human population density, naturally existing forest vegetation remains extremely sparse across this administrative district landscape.

68. (C) Ganga Praharis
Ganga Praharis are trained local community volunteers mobilized under the National Mission for Clean Ganga and Wildlife Institute of India initiatives. Active across riverfront villages in Uttar Pradesh, these guardians promote biodiversity conservation, monitor illegal fishing, protect Gangetic Dolphins and aquatic wildlife, and conduct awareness campaigns along the river basin.

69. (A) Saman Bird Sanctuary - Ballia
Saman Bird Sanctuary is situated in Mainpuri district, not in Ballia. Ballia district hosts the Jai Prakash Narayan (Suraha Tal) Bird Sanctuary. The remaining pairs accurately place Sandi Bird Sanctuary in Hardoi, Samaspur Bird Sanctuary in Rae Bareli, and Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary in Gonda district of Uttar Pradesh state.

70. (D) Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary
Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the Vindhyan plateau zone, spanning across Mirzapur and Sonbhadra districts of southern Uttar Pradesh. Established in 1982, the sanctuary features dry deciduous forests, ravines, and waterfalls, providing essential protective habitat for wildlife such as leopards, blackbucks, chinkaras, sloth bears, and native dryland reptile species.

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71. (A) I, II and III only
Uttar Pradesh is divided into 9 Agro-Climatic Zones fostering rich crop diversity. State institutions preserve cereal, pulse, and sugarcane germplasm. UP leads India in total foodgrain and sugarcane production. However, Kalanamak is a GI-tagged traditional aromatic rice variety grown in eastern UP, not a pulse species, making the fourth statement false.

72. (C) Agra
Sur Sarovar Lake, also known as Keetham Lake, is located in the Agra district of Uttar Pradesh. Designated as a Ramsar Wetland of International Importance in 2020, this human-made wetland supports rich aquatic vegetation, resident

avifauna, winter migratory birds, and hosts a specialized sloth bear rescue and rehabilitation center facility.

73. (D) Indian Forest Act, 1927
Under Section 20 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh possesses statutory authority to notify and declare any forest land or waste-land as a Reserved Forest. Reserved Forests carry the highest level of legal protection under forest law, strictly prohibiting unauthorized timber extraction, grazing, and settlement.

74. (A) Shekha Jheel
Shekha Jheel, located in Aligarh district, is a prominent natural freshwater lake and bird watching site in Uttar Pradesh, but it has not been designated as an international Ramsar Site. In contrast, Sandi Bird Sanctuary, Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary, and Haiderpur Wetland are officially recognized Ramsar Wetlands of International Importance status.

75. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Tendu leaves are collected extensively across Bundelkhand and Mirzapur for the bidi industry. Resin extraction from Chir pine occurs in northern sub-Himalayan forest divisions. Cane harvesting is prominent in the Terai and Bareilly regions. Wooden toy production and wood carving are traditional artisan industries centered in Varanasi and Saharanpur districts.

76. (A) 2001
The 'Operation Green Scheme' was launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh on July 1, 2001. Designed as a comprehensive environmental initiative, it aimed to increase forest and tree cover, control soil erosion, promote social forestry, and generate public awareness regarding tree plantation and environmental protection across all state districts.

77. (A) Kishanpur Sanctuary
Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary in Lakhimpur Kheri district is renowned for protecting the critically endangered Bengal Florican. The sanctuary's tall, wet alluvial grasslands along the Sharda river floodplain provide ideal nesting, display, and foraging habitat essential for maintaining the fragile wild population of this threatened bustard species in northern India regions.

78. (C) Wildlife Week (October 1 to 7)
Wildlife Week is celebrated annually across all forest divisions in Uttar Pradesh during the first week of October (October 1 to 7). Organized by the Forest Department, the event features educational programs, bird watching trips, rallies, and wildlife photo exhibitions to generate public awareness about conserving wild animals and natural habitats.

79. (D) Ballia
Jai Prakash Narayan Bird Sanctuary, historically known as Suraha Tal Bird Sanctuary, is located in the Ballia district of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Suraha Tal is a large natural oxbow lake formed by the Ganga river, serving as an important wintering refuge for migratory waterfowl, aquatic avifauna, and indigenous freshwater fish.

80. (C) It comprises Dudhwa National Park, Kishanpur Sanctuary, and Katarniaghat Sanctuary.
Dudhwa Tiger Reserve in Uttar Pradesh comprises three contiguous protected units: Dudhwa National Park in Lakhimpur Kheri, Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary in Lakhimpur Kheri, and Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary in Bahraich district. Together, these protected areas form a sprawling ecosystem securing vital habitats for tigers, swamp deer, Asian elephants, and aquatic riverine wildlife.

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CHAPTER 27

Environmental Pollution, Degradation and Impact Assessment

1. The head office of the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board is located in which of the following cities?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Varanasi

2. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Firozabad glass industrial units within the Taj Trapezium Zone were directed to switch from coal to natural gas fuel.
Reason (R): Sulfur dioxide emissions from coal burning react with atmospheric moisture to form sulfuric acid, causing stone cancer on the marble of the Taj Mahal.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

3. Consider the following statements regarding Biochemical Oxygen Demand:
Statement I: High Biochemical Oxygen Demand value indicates a high level of organic pollution in a water body.
Statement II: Microorganisms consume dissolved oxygen while decomposing organic waste present in water.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

4. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Industrial Area in UP
P. Moradabad
Q. Kanpur
R. Firozabad
S. Sonbhadra
List II: Primary Environmental Pollutant or Concern
1. Sulfur dioxide from glass manufacturing
2. Fly ash and mercury from thermal power plants
3. Heavy metals from informal e-waste recycling
4. Chromium from tannery effluent
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

5. In which year was the Ganga Action Plan Phase-I launched by the Government of India to tackle pollution in the Ganga river?
(A) 1974
(B) 1981
(C) 1985
(D) 1992

6. Consider the following statements regarding the Taj Trapezium Zone:
I. It covers an area of approximately 10,400 square kilometers around the Taj Mahal.
II. It extends across several districts of Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan.
III. It was demarcated to protect the Taj Mahal from harmful industrial air emissions.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

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(D) 65 dB(A)

25. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Water Quality Term
P. Biochemical Oxygen Demand
Q. Chemical Oxygen Demand
R. Dissolved Oxygen
S. Eutrophication
List II: Scientific Meaning
1. Free oxygen present in water essential for aquatic life
2. Oxygen required by bacteria to decompose organic waste
3. Over-enrichment of nutrients resulting in algal bloom
4. Total oxygen required to chemically oxidize organic and inorganic waste
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

26. Consider the following statements regarding e-waste recycling in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: Moradabad is recognized as a major informal center for brassware and e-waste recycling in Uttar Pradesh.
Statement II: Crude open-air burning and acid-leaching of electronic scrap release hazardous heavy metals into the Ramganga river basin.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

27. Consider the following statements regarding land degradation and Usar soils in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Saline and alkaline soils are predominantly found in the canal-irrigated tracts of the Ganga-Yamuna Doab.
II. These soils exhibit a high pH value, often greater than 8.5.
III. Excessive irrigation combined with poor subsurface drainage leads to capillary action bringing soluble salts to the surface.
IV. Planting salt-tolerant tree species like Acacia nilotica helps in biological reclamation of such lands.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

28. Under which Article of the Constitution of India was the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 enacted to give effect to international decisions?
(A) Article 48A
(B) Article 253
(C) Article 51A(g)
(D) Article 246

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29. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Extensive canal irrigation in parts of Central and Western Uttar Pradesh has led to secondary salinization of agricultural fields.
Reason (R): Over-watering in areas with poor drainage causes the water table to rise, bringing dissolved salts to the soil surface via capillary action.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

30. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board:
I. It was originally constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
II. It is entrusted with enforcing the provisions of both the Water Act, 1974 and the Air Act, 1981 in Uttar Pradesh.
III. It functions under the administrative direction of the Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of UP.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

31. Which of the following statements regarding the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 is INCORRECT?

(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

16. Which of the following pairs of pollutant and its associated health condition is CORRECTLY matched?
(A) Carbon monoxide - Minamata disease
(B) Lead - Itai-Itai bone disease
(C) Fluoride - Skeletal fluorosis
(D) Nitrate - Pulmonary silicosis

17. Consider the following statements regarding the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 in India:
I. Projects are categorized into Category A and Category B based on potential impacts.
II. Category A projects require environmental clearance from the Central Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
III. Category B projects are appraised at the state level by the State Expert Appraisal Committee and cleared by SEIAA.
IV. Public consultation is completely exempted for all Category B projects without exception.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

18. Which of the following environmental diseases is caused by an airborne pollutant rather than water-borne heavy metal or chemical poisoning?
(A) Minamata disease
(B) Itai-Itai disease
(C) Skeletal Fluorosis
(D) Byssinosis

19. The Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, which works on effluent management and cleaner production technologies for paper mills, is situated in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Saharanpur
(B) Muzaffarnagar
(C) Meerut
(D) Moradabad

20. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Hindon river in Western Uttar Pradesh is classified as one of the most polluted river stretches in India.
Reason (R): Untreated industrial effluents from paper, sugar, and textile units along with untreated sewage from urban centers are discharged into it.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

21. Consider the following statements regarding the Namami Gange Programme in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It is implemented by the National Mission for Clean Ganga alongside State Program Management Groups.
II. Major sewage treatment plants have been established at Kanpur, Prayagraj, and Varanasi to curb Ganga pollution.
III. Arth Ganga is a vertical under the programme aimed at linking river rejuvenation with sustainable economic development.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

22. Which chemical soil amendment is most commonly applied to reclaim Usar (alkaline) soils in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lime
(B) Urea
(C) Potassium chloride
(D) Gypsum

23. What is the correct sequence of steps involved in a standard Environmental Impact Assessment process in India?
(A) Screening → Scoping → Public Hearing → Appraisal
(B) Scoping → Screening → Appraisal → Public Hearing
(C) Screening → Appraisal → Scoping → Public Hearing
(D) Public Hearing → Screening → Scoping → Appraisal

24. Under the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000, what is the permissible day-time noise limit for a designated Silence Zone?
(A) 40 dB(A)
(B) 50 dB(A)
(C) 55 dB(A)

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contains dense sal forests, reed grasslands, and riverine swamps housing tigers, leopards, and cheetal populations.

52. (B) 10
Uttar Pradesh hosts 10 designated Ramsar Sites (Wetlands of International Importance). These include Upper Ganga River, Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary, Sandi Bird Sanctuary, Samaspur Bird Sanctuary, Saman Bird Sanctuary, Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary, Sarsai Nawar Wetland, Sur Sarovar, Haiderpur Wetland, and Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary, forming a major statewide wetland conservation network.

53. (A) Water Hyacinth
Water Hyacinth, botanically known as Eichhornia crassipes, is a invasive alien aquatic plant posing serious ecological threats to wetlands, ponds, and rivers across Uttar Pradesh. It rapidly multiplies on water surfaces, blocking sunlight, depleting dissolved oxygen levels, degrading native aquatic flora, and severely hindering navigation and indigenous fish species survival.

54. (D) Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoo, Gorakhpur
Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park in Gorakhpur is the third official zoological park established in Uttar Pradesh, following those in Lucknow and Kanpur. Opened in 2021 and named after the renowned freedom fighter, this modern ex-situ conservation facility spreads over 121 acres, housing diverse wild animals and natural wetlands.

55. (A) I, II and III only
In Uttar Pradesh, Tropical Moist Deciduous forests are concentrated in northern Terai-Bhabar regions. Tropical Dry Deciduous forests represent the predominant forest type across the state. Tropical Thorn forests occupy arid south-western districts like Agra and Mathura. Tidal forests are mangrove coastal ecosystems and do not occur along inland riverbanks like the Yamuna.

56. (C) Saman Bird Sanctuary
Saman Bird Sanctuary is located in the Mainpuri district of Uttar Pradesh. Designated as a Ramsar Site in 2019, this seasonal oxbow lake wetland is situated in the Gangetic floodplain. It provides a major sanctuary for wintering migratory waterfowl, supporting significant populations of greylag geese, sarus cranes, and wild ducks.

57. (D) Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries across Uttar Pradesh are established, classified, and legally governed under the statutory framework of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. This federal legislation provides Chief Wildlife Wardens with legal powers to enforce wild fauna protection, establish core sanctuary boundaries, and strictly regulate human activities within protected areas.

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58. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The Vulture Conservation and Breeding Centre is located at Bharidaisi in Maharajganj district. The Turtle Rescue Centre operates in Varanasi along the Ganga river. The Elephant Rehabilitation Centre is established at Farah in Mathura district. The Lion Safari Park is situated in Etawah district, creating an active specialized conservation network across Uttar Pradesh.

59. (B) Eucalyptus
Eucalyptus trees were heavily introduced and planted across Uttar Pradesh under social forestry initiatives during the 1980s due to fast growth rates. However, recent forestry guidelines discourage extensive Eucalyptus planting because its deep root system consumes excessive groundwater, lowering regional water tables and drying surrounding soil, thereby impacting local hydrology.

60. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Upper Ganga River was designated as Uttar Pradesh's first Ramsar site in 2005. Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary received Ramsar designation in 2019 alongside several other state bird sanctuaries. Haiderpur Wetland was officially added to the list in December 2021. Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary was recognized as a Ramsar Site in February 2022.

61. (A) Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary
In-situ conservation refers to conserving species within their natural habitats. Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary, located in Lakhimpur Kheri district as part of Dudhwa Tiger Reserve, provides natural forest and wetland habitats for wild flora and fauna. In contrast, zoos, botanical gardens, and specialized breeding centers represent artificial man-made ex-situ conservation facilities.

(A) They introduce Extended Producer Responsibility for producers, importers, and brand owners.
(B) They mandate source segregation of waste by all waste generators.
(C) They set minimum thickness standards for plastic carry bags.
(D) They completely permit the open burning of plastic waste in rural local bodies.

32. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: River in UP
P. Gomti
Q. Hindon
R. Rihand
S. Yamuna
List II: Major Source of Pollution
1. Chemical, paper, and sugar mill trade effluents
2. Untreated municipal sewage discharge from Lucknow city
3. Industrial and sewage load from Delhi, Mathura, and Agra
4. Thermal power plant fly ash slurry discharge
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

33. According to the India State of Forest Report 2021, which district of Uttar Pradesh records the highest forest cover percentage relative to its total geographical area?
(A) Chandauli
(B) Sonbhadra
(C) Chitrakoot
(D) Pilibhit

34. Consider the following statements regarding the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016:
I. Waste generators are required to segregate waste into three streams: bio-degradable, dry, and domestic hazardous waste.
II. The rules apply beyond municipal areas to cover urban agglomerations, census towns, and industrial townships.
III. Open burning of solid waste is strictly prohibited in public spaces.
IV. Bulk waste generators are encouraged to process bio-degradable waste on-site through composting or biomethanation.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

35. Arrange the following districts of Uttar Pradesh in descending order based on their percentage of forest cover as per ISFR 2021:
1. Sonbhadra
2. Chandauli
3. Chitrakoot
4. Mirzapur
Select the correct code:
(A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(B) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4
(C) 2 - 1 - 4 - 3
(D) 1 - 4 - 2 - 3

36. Which synthetic chemical compound group is primarily responsible for the depletion of stratospheric ozone layer?
(A) Carbon dioxide gas
(B) Atmospheric methane
(C) Chlorofluorocarbons
(D) Sulfur hexafluoride gas

37. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): National Capital Region districts of Uttar Pradesh such as Ghaziabad and Gautam Buddha Nagar experience severe winter smog episodes.
Reason (R): Agricultural stubble burning in post-harvest season combined with low wind speeds and atmospheric inversion traps fine particulate matter near the ground.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

38. Which of the following National Air Quality Index numerical ranges and its corresponding air quality category is CORRECTLY matched?
(A) 0 to 50 - Good
(B) 101 to 200 - Severe
(C) 201 to 300 - Good
(D) 301 to 400 - Satisfactory

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7. Which of the following river and associated polluted urban center pairs in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Gomti - Lucknow
(B) Betwa - Saharanpur
(C) Hindon - Ghaziabad
(D) Ganga - Kanpur

8. What is the process of excessive nutrient enrichment in a water body leading to dense growth of plant life and algal blooms defined as?
(A) Biomagnification
(B) Bioaccumulation
(C) Eutrophication
(D) Salinization

9. Consider the following statements regarding the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981:
I. It extends to the whole of India.
II. Noise pollution was included under the definition of air pollutant through an amendment in 1987.
III. It empowers State Pollution Control Boards to declare air pollution control areas.
IV. It was enacted to implement decisions taken at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held at Stockholm in 1972.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

10. Which of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh does NOT figure among the top four districts in terms of total forest cover area as per the India State of Forest Report 2021?
(A) Bhadohi
(B) Sonbhadra
(C) Chandauli
(D) Chitrakoot

11. Select the correct chronological order of the enactment of the following environmental legislation in India, from earliest to latest:
1. Environment Protection Act
2. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
3. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
4. National Green Tribunal Act
(A) 2 - 3 - 1 - 4
(B) 3 - 2 - 1 - 4
(C) 2 - 1 - 3 - 4
(D) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4

12. The Environment (Protection) Act was passed by the Parliament of India in which year?
(A) 1974
(B) 1986
(C) 1991
(D) 2000

13. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Urban lakes such as Ramgarh Tal in Gorakhpur face severe biological oxygen depletion during summer months.
Reason (R): Excessive dumping of untreated municipal sewage leads to high nutrient concentration and rapid growth of water hyacinth.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

14. What is the local term used in Uttar Pradesh for the white salt efflorescence crust that covers degraded, highly alkaline soils?
(A) Khadar
(B) Bangar
(C) Reh
(D) Bhabar

15. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Environmental Legislation
P. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
Q. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
R. Environment (Protection) Act
S. National Green Tribunal Act
List II: Year of Enactment
1. 1986
2. 1974
3. 2010
4. 1981
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

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(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

47. Which organochlorine compound, historically used in agriculture and malaria control, is classic example of a persistent pesticide causing bioaccumulation in food chains?
(A) Urea
(B) Glyphosate
(C) Malathion
(D) DDT

48. Which medical condition in infants, also called Blue Baby Syndrome, is caused by drinking groundwater polluted with high concentrations of nitrates from fertilizers and sewage?
(A) Skeletal fluorosis
(B) Minamata neurological disease
(C) Methaemoglobinemia
(D) Pulmonary silicosis

49. In which standard unit is the intensity of environmental noise pollution measured?
(A) Hertz
(B) Decibel dB(A)
(C) Lumen
(D) Watt per square meter

50. In which year did the Government of Uttar Pradesh issue a comprehensive notification banning plastic carry bags across the state?
(A) 2010
(B) 2018
(C) 2005
(D) 2001

51. Which two chemical precursors interact in the presence of sunlight to form ground-level ozone and photochemical smog?
(A) Nitrogen oxides and VOCs
(B) Sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide gas
(C) Carbon dioxide gas and water vapor
(D) Atmospheric methane and hydrogen sulfide

52. Consider the following statements regarding soil erosion and desertification in South-Western Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: Western districts like Agra and Mathura adjoining Rajasthan face risk of land degradation and sand movement.
Statement II: Deforestation, overgrazing, and arid climatic conditions accelerate soil degradation in southwestern UP border regions.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

53. Which of the following wildlife protected areas in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECTLY matched with its district?
(A) Hastinapur Sanctuary - Sonbhadra
(B) Dudhwa National Park - Lakhimpur Kheri
(C) Bakhira Sanctuary - Sant Kabir Nagar
(D) Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary - Unnao

54. What is the minimum recommended Dissolved Oxygen concentration required in river water to maintain healthy aquatic life?
(A) 1.0 mg/L
(B) 4.0 mg/L
(C) 10.0 mg/L
(D) 15.0 mg/L

55. Under which statutory legislation are Eco-Sensitive Zones around National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries declared in India?
(A) Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
(B) Environment Protection Act, 1986
(C) Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
(D) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

56. What is the ideal Biochemical Oxygen Demand value for completely unpolluted clean drinking water?
(A) Less than 1 mg/L
(B) Approximately 10 mg/L
(C) Approximately 20 mg/L
(D) Approximately 50 mg/L

57. Which wetland in Uttar Pradesh was designated as a Ramsar Site on the stretches of the Ganga river between Brijghat and Narora?
(A) Haiderpur Wetland
(B) Sur Sarovar
(C) Samaspur Wetland
(D) Upper Ganga River

58. What is the high-temperature thermal conversion process used in waste management that decomposes organic municipal waste in the total absence of oxygen?
(A) Pyrolysis

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10. (A) Bhadohi
According to the India State of Forest Report 2021, Sonbhadra, Chandauli, Chitrakoot, and Mirzapur constitute the top four districts in Uttar Pradesh in terms of total forest area. Bhadohi records the lowest forest cover in the state, making it entirely absent from the top ranking districts for forest cover area.

11. (A) 2 - 3 - 1 - 4
Environmental legislation in India developed progressively over several decades. The Water Act was enacted in 1974 to prevent water pollution. The Air Act followed in 1981 to address atmospheric contamination. The Environment Protection Act was enacted in 1986 as an umbrella law, and the National Green Tribunal Act was established in 2010.

12. (B) 1986
The Environment Protection Act was passed by the Parliament of India in 1986 in the wake of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy. It serves as umbrella legislation providing a framework for central government coordination, setting environmental quality standards, and regulating industrial activities to safeguard the environment across the nation.

13. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Ramgarh Tal in Gorakhpur receives large volumes of untreated municipal sewage containing high nutrient concentrations. These nutrients cause rapid proliferation of invasive water hyacinth and algal blooms during summer. Microbial decomposition of this excess biomass consumes high levels of dissolved oxygen, leading to severe biological oxygen depletion in the lake.

14. (C) Reh
In Uttar Pradesh, the term Reh refers to the white, salty efflorescence that accumulates on the surface of degraded, alkaline soils. High water tables and intense evaporation bring dissolved sodium salts to the topsoil through capillary action, rendering agricultural land infertile and creating barren patches known locally as Usar.

15. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
The Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act was enacted in 1974. The Air Prevention and Control of Pollution Act was passed in 1981. The Environment Protection Act came into force in 1986 as comprehensive umbrella legislation. The National Green Tribunal Act was enacted in 2010 to expedite judicial environmental dispute resolution.

16. (C) Fluoride - Skeletal fluorosis
Long-term consumption of groundwater containing excessive concentrations of fluoride leads to skeletal fluorosis, causing joint pain, bone deformities, and severe stiffness. In contrast, Minamata disease is caused by methylmercury poisoning, Itai-Itai disease results from cadmium ingestion, and silicosis is a lung disease caused by inhaling silica dust particles.

17. (A) I, II and III only
The Environmental Impact Assessment Notification of 2006 classifies developmental projects into Category A and Category B. Category A projects require central environmental clearance, whereas Category B projects are appraised at the state level by SEAC and cleared by SEIAA. Public consultation is required for most projects, with specific defined exemptions rather than total exemption.

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18. (D) Byssinosis
Byssinosis is an occupational respiratory disease caused by inhaling raw cotton, flax, or hemp dust in textile manufacturing environments. Unlike Minamata disease, Itai-Itai disease, and skeletal fluorosis, which are caused by heavy metal or chemical ingestion through contaminated water or food, byssinosis is directly caused by airborne organic particulate pollutants.

19. (A) Saharanpur
The Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute is situated in Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh. It operates as an autonomous national research institute dedicated to assisting the pulp and paper industry. The institute develops cleaner manufacturing technologies, improves resource efficiency, and provides advanced environmental management strategies for treating paper mill industrial effluents.

20. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
The Hindon river in Western Uttar Pradesh is severely polluted due to heavy industrial and domestic waste discharges. Textile, sugar, and

foundations
(B) Carbon monoxide - Unvented biofuel cooking stoves
(C) Lead dust - Agricultural crop residue burning outdoors
(D) Formaldehyde - Plywood furniture and insulation materials

69. What is the systematic administrative process of evaluating environmental consequences of a proposed development project prior to decision-making termed as?
(A) Environmental Impact Assessment
(B) Comprehensive Environmental Audit
(C) Systematic Environmental Accounting
(D) Corporate Ecological Footprinting

70. The CSIR - Indian Institute of Toxicology Research, which conducts ecological and human risk evaluation of chemicals and pollutants, is located in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Agra
(D) Lucknow

71. Which of the following is classified as a secondary air pollutant formed through chemical reactions in the atmosphere?
(A) Carbon monoxide gas
(B) Peroxyacetyl nitrate
(C) Atmospheric sulfur dioxide
(D) Nitric oxide gas

72. Consider the following statements regarding ambient noise standard rules:
Statement I: Night-time noise standards are stricter than day-time standards across residential, commercial, and industrial zones.
Statement II: Night time under Noise Rules is defined as the period between 10:00 PM and 6:00 AM.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

73. Which tree species holds the designation of official State Tree of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Neem tree
(B) Banyan tree
(C) Peepal tree
(D) Sita Ashok

74. What term describes the biological process by which toxic substances accumulate in increasing concentrations at higher levels of a food chain?
(A) Biomagnification
(B) Eutrophication process
(C) Biodegradation
(D) Biofiltration method

75. Which of the following statements regarding the Eco-Mark scheme in India is INCORRECT?
(A) It labels consumer products that meet specific environmental criteria.
(B) It is mandatory for all manufactured products in India.
(C) It uses an earthenware pot as its official logo symbol.
(D) It is administered by the Central Pollution Control Board in coordination with BIS.

76. Under which specific statutory legislation was the Central Pollution Control Board constituted in 1974?
(A) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
(B) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
(C) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(D) Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991

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77. Occupational inhalation of coal dust over prolonged periods causes which lung disease among coal mining workers?
(A) Anthracosis
(B) Pulmonary asbestosis
(C) Byssinosis
(D) Siderosis

78. Which physical process is primarily utilized in the primary treatment stage of a municipal sewage treatment plant to remove settleable solids?
(A) Trickling filtration
(B) Chlorination
(C) Sedimentation
(D) Activated sludge aeration

(B) Incineration
(C) Composting
(D) Aeration

59. Consider the following statements regarding thermal pollution in aquatic bodies:
Statement I: Discharge of heated cooling water from power generation units into reservoirs reduces dissolved oxygen content.
Statement II: Solubility of gases in water decreases as water temperature increases.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

60. What is the maximum statutory imprisonment term provided for the first offense under Section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986?
(A) Up to 1 year
(B) Up to 3 years
(C) Up to 5 years
(D) Up to 10 years

61. Which of the following statements regarding the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 is INCORRECT?
(A) Chlorinated plastic bags are mandatory for disposing of anatomical waste.
(B) Bio-medical waste is classified into four color-coded categories for segregation.
(C) Untreated bio-medical waste cannot be stored beyond 48 hours without permission.
(D) Health care facilities are required to establish pre-treatment facilities for liquid waste.

62. Which organ of judicial setup in Uttar Pradesh routinely hears petitions regarding environmental conservation, municipal waste compliance, and river pollution?
(A) Central Administrative Tribunal
(B) District Revenue Court
(C) Green Bench of Allahabad High Court
(D) State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission

63. Which greenhouse gas is predominantly released from flooded anaerobic paddy fields during agricultural cultivation in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sulfur dioxide
(B) Ozone
(C) Chlorofluorocarbon
(D) Methane

64. Which method of solid waste disposal is most suitable for non-recyclable waste with high calorific value to produce electricity?
(A) Open dumping
(B) Vermicomposting
(C) Waste-to-Energy Incineration
(D) Land filling without lining

65. On which date is World Environment Day observed globally every year?
(A) April 22
(B) June 5
(C) September 16
(D) December 2

66. Consider the following statements regarding pollution in the Gomti river:
Statement I: The Gomti river suffers severe degradation along its stretch through Lucknow.
Statement II: Numerous un-tapped municipal drains discharge raw untreated sewage directly into the Gomti river stream.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

67. Which chemical compounds cause temporary hardness in water that can be removed by simple boiling?
(A) Bicarbonates of calcium and magnesium
(B) Soluble sulfates of calcium and magnesium
(C) Chlorides of sodium and potassium compounds
(D) Nitrates of calcium and magnesium salts

68. Which of the following pairs of indoor air pollutant and its common source is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Radon gas - Soil beneath buildings and rock

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Lucknow
The Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board was established as a statutory authority to enforce environmental regulations across the state. Headquartered in Lucknow, the board monitors industrial emissions, manages municipal waste systems, and oversees water quality control measures. It operates regional offices throughout Uttar Pradesh to ensure compliance with environmental protection acts and statutory guidelines.

2. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Industrial activities around Agra release sulfur dioxide that reacts with atmospheric moisture to form sulfuric acid. This acid precipitation damages the marble structure of the Taj Mahal through a phenomenon known as stone cancer. Consequently, industries in the Taj Trapezium Zone were mandated to transition from coal to cleaner natural gas fuel.

3. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
Biochemical Oxygen Demand measures the quantity of dissolved oxygen required by aerobic microorganisms to break down organic matter in water. Higher organic contamination increases bacterial activity, which rapidly depletes dissolved oxygen levels. Therefore, elevated Biochemical Oxygen Demand values directly reflect high organic pollution in aquatic ecosystems because microorganisms consume oxygen during waste decomposition.

4. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Moradabad experiences heavy metal contamination from informal e-waste handling. Kanpur tanneries release chromium-laden effluents into water systems. Firozabad glass manufacturing units contribute significantly to sulfur dioxide pollution in the region. Sonbhadra houses thermal power generation plants that produce extensive fly ash slurry and mercury emissions into surrounding ecosystems.

5. (C) 1985
The Ganga Action Plan Phase-I was officially launched in 1985 as a major central government initiative to improve the water quality of the Ganga River. It focused primarily on intercepting, diverting, and treating domestic municipal sewage while setting up sewage treatment plants across major urban centers along the riverbank.

6. (D) I, II and III
The Taj Trapezium Zone is a defined ecological buffer zone spanning approximately 10,400 square kilometers surrounding the Taj Mahal. It covers several districts across Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan. It was established primarily to regulate industrial expansion, curb air pollution, and protect the historic marble monument from airborne chemical degradation.

7. (B) Betwa - Saharanpur
Saharanpur is located along the Dhamola and Hindon river basins rather than the Betwa river. The Betwa river flows through the Bundelkhand region in southern Uttar Pradesh, passing through districts like Jhansi and Hamirpur. Urban and industrial pollution in Saharanpur directly affects the Hindon river catchment area rather than the Betwa.

8. (C) Eutrophication
Eutrophication is the ecological process where aquatic bodies receive excessive loads of nutrients, particularly nitrates and phosphates from agricultural runoff and sewage. This nutrient enrichment promotes rapid growth of algae and aquatic weeds, which blocks sunlight and depletes dissolved oxygen levels upon decomposition, severely harming fish and other aquatic organisms.

9. (D) I, II, III and IV
The Air Act of 1981 applies across the entire nation to give effect to decisions from the 1972 Stockholm Conference. An amendment in 1987 formally added noise pollution to the definition of air pollutants. State Pollution Control Boards are legally empowered under this legislation to declare specific air pollution control areas.

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environmental standards under both the Water Act and the Air Act of 1981. It functions under the administrative control of the state Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

31. (D) They completely permit the open burning of plastic waste in rural local bodies.
The Plastic Waste Management Rules of 2016 focus on reducing environmental contamination by setting minimum thickness criteria for carry bags, introducing Extended Producer Responsibility, and mandating waste segregation at source. Open burning of plastic waste is strictly prohibited across all urban and rural local bodies due to hazardous toxic emissions.

32. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The Gomti river faces major pollution from municipal sewage generated in Lucknow. The Hindon river receives industrial trade effluents from sugar, paper, and chemical factories. The Rihand reservoir experiences fly ash slurry discharge from thermal power plants. The Yamuna river accumulates heavy sewage and industrial waste loads from Delhi and Western UP.

33. (B) Sonbhadra
According to the India State of Forest Report 2021, Sonbhadra district holds the highest forest cover percentage relative to its total geographical area among all districts in Uttar Pradesh. Dense forest vegetation in the Vindhyan region contributes significantly to Sonbhadra maintaining over thirty-six percent of its geographical area under forest cover.

34. (D) I, II, III and IV
The Solid Waste Management Rules of 2016 mandate waste segregation at source into biodegradable, dry, and domestic hazardous streams. Their jurisdiction extends to urban agglomerations, census towns, and industrial areas. Open burning of waste is prohibited, while bulk waste generators are required to process organic waste on-site through composting or biomethanation.

35. (A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
As per the India State of Forest Report 2021, Sonbhadra leads Uttar Pradesh in forest cover percentage relative to total area, followed by Chandauli, Chitrakoot, and Mirzapur. Sonbhadra maintains the highest proportion, followed by Chandauli in second place, Chitrakoot in third, and Mirzapur in fourth among these southern districts.

36. (C) Chlorofluorocarbons
Chlorofluorocarbons are synthetic industrial chemicals widely used in refrigeration, air conditioning, and aerosol propellants. When released into the atmosphere, these compounds drift into the stratosphere where solar ultraviolet radiation breaks them down, releasing chlorine atoms that catalytically destroy ozone molecules and cause stratospheric ozone depletion.

37. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Industrialized regions in Western Uttar Pradesh experience severe winter smog episodes due to high pollution loads. During post-harvest winter months, smoke from agricultural stubble burning combines with local industrial and vehicular emissions. Low ambient temperatures, stagnant wind conditions, and atmospheric temperature inversions trap fine particulate matter near ground level.

38. (A) 0 to 50 - Good
The National Air Quality Index in India categorizes ambient air quality into six distinct bands based on pollutant concentrations. An index value ranging from 0 to 50 is classified as Good, having minimal health impacts. Higher ranges represent Satisfactory, Moderately Polluted, Poor, Very Poor, and Severe categories, respectively.

39. (D) I, II and III
The National Clean Air Programme aims to reduce ambient particulate matter concentrations across identified non-attainment cities. Uttar Pradesh contains 17 non-attainment cities under this framework. Clean air action plans in these cities focus on controlling vehicular emissions, suppressing road dust, expanding green cover, and regulating industrial air pollution sources.

40. (C) Fly ash
Fly ash is the finely divided mineral residue produced from the combustion of pulverized coal in thermal power plants. Escaping with flue gases, it is captured by electrostatic precipitators before reaching the atmosphere. It contains

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paper manufacturing plants release untreated toxic trade effluents directly into the river stream, combined with raw sewage from major urban areas, leading to severe ecological degradation along its course.

21. (D) I, II and III
The Namami Gange Programme is implemented through the National Mission for Clean Ganga and state entities. Major sewage treatment infrastructure has been established across urban hubs like Kanpur, Prayagraj, and Varanasi. Additionally, the Arth Ganga model integrates river rejuvenation efforts with local economic activities, eco-tourism, and sustainable agricultural practices.

22. (D) Gypsum
Gypsum, chemically known as calcium sulfate, is widely applied to reclaim Usar or alkaline soils in Uttar Pradesh. Calcium ions in gypsum displace exchangeable sodium ions from the soil colloid matrix. This chemical reaction improves soil structure, enhances water permeability, lowers soil pH, and restores fertility for agricultural crop cultivation.

23. (A) Screening → Scoping → Public Hearing → Appraisal
Environmental Impact Assessment in India follows a structured sequential methodology. Screening determines whether a proposed project requires environmental clearance based on scale and location. Scoping defines specific environmental concerns to be studied. Public Hearing gathers local stakeholder feedback, and Appraisal involves expert technical evaluation of the project proposal.

24. (B) 50 dB(A)
Under the Noise Pollution Regulation and Control Rules of 2000, statutory ambient noise limits are established for different zones. For designated Silence Zones, which encompass areas around hospitals, educational institutions, and courts, the permissible noise limit is fixed at 50 dB(A) during daytime and reduced to 40 dB(A) during nighttime.

25. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Biochemical Oxygen Demand measures oxygen required by bacteria to break down organic waste. Chemical Oxygen Demand determines total oxygen needed to chemically oxidize both organic and inorganic pollutants. Dissolved Oxygen represents available free oxygen essential for aquatic organism survival. Eutrophication describes nutrient over-enrichment that leads to dense algal blooms in water bodies.

26. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
Moradabad serves as a major hub for informal e-waste recycling and brassware manufacturing in Uttar Pradesh. Unorganized processing methods, including open-air burning and acid leaching of circuit boards, extract precious metals but release dangerous heavy metals and toxic chemicals into the surrounding soil and the Ramganga river basin environment.

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27. (D) I, II, III and IV
Alkaline Usar soils with pH values above 8.5 occur commonly in poorly drained canal-irrigated regions of Uttar Pradesh. High water tables cause capillary action, bringing soluble salts to topsoil layers. Afforestation with salt-tolerant tree species like Acacia nilotica assists in biological land reclamation by lowering water tables and improving soil properties.

28. (B) Article 253
The Parliament of India enacted the Environment Protection Act of 1986 under Article 253 of the Constitution. This constitutional provision empowers Parliament to make laws for the entire country to implement international treaties, agreements, and decisions made at international conferences, such as the 1972 United Nations Stockholm Conference.

29. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Intensive canal irrigation in parts of Uttar Pradesh without adequate drainage causes waterlogging and raises groundwater levels. As water evaporates from the soil surface under warm climatic conditions, dissolved salts are drawn upward through capillary action and deposited in topsoil layers, resulting in secondary salinization and agricultural degradation.

30. (D) I, II and III
The Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board was constituted under the Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act of 1974. It enforces

51. (A) Nitrogen oxides and VOCs
Ground-level ozone and photochemical smog are secondary air pollutants formed when primary pollutants, specifically nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds, undergo complex chemical reactions in the presence of solar ultraviolet radiation. Hot sunny weather accelerates this reaction, causing toxic ground-level ozone buildup in urban atmospheric air.

52. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
South-Western districts of Uttar Pradesh such as Agra and Mathura border the Thar desert region of Rajasthan and face land degradation risks. Arid climatic conditions, removal of natural forest cover, and overgrazing expose topsoil to wind erosion, accelerating desertification and encouraging the eastward movement of sand particles into agricultural fields.

53. (A) Hastinapur Sanctuary - Sonbhadra
Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary is spread across Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, Hapur, and Amroha districts in Western Uttar Pradesh, rather than Sonbhadra in the south. Dudhwa National Park lies in Lakhimpur Kheri, Bakhira Sanctuary is in Sant Kabir Nagar, and Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary is located in Unnao district.

54. (B) 4.0 mg/L
Dissolved oxygen is a critical indicator of water quality in aquatic ecosystems. A minimum dissolved oxygen concentration of 4.0 milligrams per liter is required in river systems to support healthy fish populations and diverse aquatic life. Levels dropping below this threshold cause metabolic stress, hypoxia, and widespread fish mortality.

55. (B) Environment Protection Act, 1986
Eco-Sensitive Zones around National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries are declared by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change under statutory provisions of the Environment Protection Act, 1986. These buffer zones regulate human activities, restrict hazardous industries, and protect fragile biodiversity habitats surrounding designated wildlife protected areas.

56. (A) Less than 1 mg/L
Biochemical Oxygen Demand measures the amount of dissolved oxygen consumed by microorganisms while decomposing organic material in water. Unpolluted, pristine fresh water has very low organic waste content, resulting in a Biochemical Oxygen Demand value of less than 1 milligram per liter, indicating high water purity and aquatic safety.

57. (D) Upper Ganga River
The stretch of the Ganga River flowing between Brijghat and Narora in Uttar Pradesh was officially designated as a Ramsar Site under the name Upper Ganga River. This wetland habitat supports diverse aquatic species, including endangered Ganges river dolphins, marsh crocodiles, freshwater turtles, and numerous migratory waterfowl species.

58. (A) Pyrolysis
Pyrolysis is a thermal chemical treatment process used in waste management that involves decomposing organic municipal waste at elevated temperatures in the total absence of oxygen. This process converts solid organic waste into valuable energy products, including synthetic bio-gas, liquid bio-oil, and solid carbonaceous char residue without direct waste combustion.

59. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
Discharge of warm cooling water from power plants elevates the temperature of receiving water bodies, causing thermal pollution. The physical solubility of dissolved gases like oxygen decreases as water temperature rises. Consequently, heated water holds less oxygen, creating hypoxic aquatic environments that severely disrupt fish metabolism and aquatic ecosystem survival.

60. (C) Up to 5 years
Under Section 15 of the Environment Protection Act of 1986, non-compliance with statutory provisions or orders carries penal consequences. A first offense is punishable with imprisonment for a term that may extend up to 5 years, or with a fine extending up to one lakh rupees, or with both penalties combined.

61. (A) Chlorinated plastic bags are mandatory for disposing of anatomical waste.
The Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules of 2016 prohibit the use of chlorinated plastic bags to prevent dioxin generation during incineration. Bio-medical waste is segregated into four color-

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oxides of silicon, aluminum, and iron, and is commonly utilized in cement manufacturing and brick production.

41. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Exposure to lead causes neurological damage and anaemia in human bodies. Cadmium poisoning leads to Itai-Itai disease and severe renal dysfunction. Excess fluoride intake through drinking water results in skeletal fluorosis and dental mottling. Airborne sulfur dioxide gas forms acid rain and causes direct chlorosis damage to plant leaves.

42. (A) New Delhi
The Principal Bench of the National Green Tribunal is located in New Delhi. Established under the National Green Tribunal Act of 2010, the tribunal handles environmental protection cases and forest conservation matters. Besides the main bench in New Delhi, four regional benches operate in Bhopal, Pune, Kolkata, and Chennai.

43. (A) I, II and III only
The National Green Tribunal was set up under the NGT Act of 2010 to expedite environmental dispute adjudication within six months. It follows principles of natural justice rather than rigid procedure under the Civil Procedure Code. Appeals against NGT final orders lie directly to the Supreme Court of India rather than High Courts.

44. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Industrial combustion releases sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides into the atmosphere, where they react with water vapor and oxygen to form sulfuric and nitric acids. When this precipitation falls as acid rain, it reacts chemically with calcium carbonate in marble, causing erosion and disfiguration known as marble cancer.

45. (A) Hexavalent chromium
Leather tanneries operating in Kanpur utilize basic chromium sulfate compounds during the hide tanning process. Inadequate treatment of industrial effluents results in the release of toxic hexavalent chromium into nearby water bodies and topsoil, posing severe carcinogenic hazards to biological ecosystems, aquatic life, and human populations living downstream.

46. (D) I, II and III
The E-Waste Management Rules mandate Extended Producer Responsibility, requiring electrical manufacturers to establish systems for collecting and recycling end-of-life products. Consumers must channel electronic waste through authorized recyclers or collection points. Discarding hazardous electronic scrap into ordinary municipal solid waste streams is strictly prohibited under these rules.

47. (D) DDT
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane, commonly known as DDT, is a synthetic organochlorine chemical historically used as an agricultural insecticide and vector control agent. Due to its chemical stability, low solubility in water, and high solubility in fats, DDT persists in natural environments and undergoes biomagnification across successive trophic levels of food chains.

48. (C) Methaemoglobinemia
Ingestion of groundwater contaminated with elevated nitrate levels from excessive agricultural fertilizers and sewage causes methaemoglobinemia, commonly called Blue Baby Syndrome. Nitrates convert to nitrites in an infant's digestive system, reacting with hemoglobin to form methaemoglobin, which impairs the ability of red blood cells to transport oxygen throughout the body.

49. (B) Decibel dB(A)
Sound pressure levels and environmental noise pollution intensity are standardly measured using the decibel scale, designated as dB(A). The A-weighting frequency filter adjusts sound pressure readings to match the human ear's specific sensitivity across different acoustic frequencies, providing an accurate metric for evaluating environmental noise impacts on human health.

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50. (B) 2018
In 2018, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh issued a comprehensive ban on the manufacture, storage, sale, transport, and use of single-use plastic items and plastic carry bags. This regulatory measure aimed to curb plastic pollution, reduce urban drainage blockages, and promote eco-friendly sustainable alternatives across the state.

79. Under the State Action Plan on Climate Change, Uttar Pradesh has identified key mitigation and adaptation strategies for which critical sector?
(A) Deep-sea mineral mining
(B) Nuclear waste management
(C) Space exploration sector
(D) Water and Agriculture

80. What is the waste management technique that uses biological organisms such as plants or microbes to neutralize or remove environmental pollutants from contaminated soil or water?
(A) Thermal incineration
(B) Vitrification
(C) Bioremediation
(D) Pyrolysis

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coded categories. Untreated waste cannot be stored beyond 48 hours without permission, and healthcare facilities must pre-treat liquid waste before municipal discharge.

62. (C) Green Bench of Allahabad High Court
The Green Bench of the Allahabad High Court is a dedicated judicial setup in Uttar Pradesh that periodically hears public interest litigation concerning environmental protection. It issues legal directives on issues including municipal solid waste management, river pollution abatement, forest conservation, and illegal groundwater extraction across the state.

63. (D) Methane
Flooded paddy fields used for rice cultivation create anaerobic soil conditions that favor methanogenic Archaea bacteria. These microorganisms decompose organic matter in flooded soils through methanogenesis, releasing significant quantities of methane gas into the atmosphere. Methane is a potent greenhouse gas contributing to global warming and atmospheric climate change.

64. (C) Waste-to-Energy Incineration
Waste-to-Energy Incineration is the most effective disposal method for non-recyclable solid waste possessing high calorific content. Controlled high-temperature combustion reduces total waste volume significantly while converting thermal energy into steam to generate electricity, thereby minimizing landfill space requirements and supporting sustainable urban waste management infrastructure.

65. (B) June 5
World Environment Day is celebrated globally every year on June 5. Established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1972 during the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment, this day serves as a principal vehicle for encouraging global awareness, political attention, and public action regarding environmental conservation and protection.

66. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
The Gomti river undergoes severe ecological degradation along its course through Lucknow. Multiple un-tapped municipal drains discharge massive quantities of raw, untreated domestic sewage and urban wastewater directly into the river channel, consuming dissolved oxygen, raising organic pollution levels, and threatening aquatic life throughout the urban river stretch.

67. (A) Bicarbonates of calcium and magnesium
Temporary hardness in water is caused primarily by dissolved bicarbonates of calcium and magnesium. When hard water is boiled, these soluble bicarbonate compounds undergo thermal decomposition, transforming into insoluble carbonate precipitates that settle out of the liquid, effectively removing temporary hardness through simple boiling without requiring chemical water softeners.

68. (C) Lead dust - Agricultural crop residue burning outdoors
Crop residue burning in agricultural fields releases particulate matter, carbon monoxide, and volatile hydrocarbons into outdoor air, rather than indoor lead dust. Radon gas emanates from soil underlying building basements, carbon monoxide originates from unvented indoor cookstoves, and formaldehyde off-gases from plywood products and furniture inside residential buildings.

69. (A) Environmental Impact Assessment
Environmental Impact Assessment is a systematic decision-making tool used to identify, predict, and evaluate potential environmental consequences of proposed developmental projects prior to granting regulatory approval. This administrative process incorporates public feedback, assesses ecological risks, and formulates mitigation strategies to ensure sustainable industrial and infrastructural growth.

70. (D) Lucknow
The CSIR - Indian Institute of Toxicology Research is situated in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. It is a premier national research laboratory dedicated to studying the impact of industrial chemicals, environmental pollutants, pesticides, and heavy metals on human health and ecosystems, while establishing safety guidelines and environmental toxicological standards.

71. (B) Peroxyacetyl nitrate
Peroxyacetyl nitrate is classified as a secondary air pollutant because it is not emitted directly from source stacks or vehicles. Instead, it forms in atmospheric air through photochemical reactions between primary pollutants like nitrogen oxides

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57. In Uttar Pradesh, which canal system has been utilized for constructing canal-top solar photovoltaic power projects to generate clean energy while curbing water evaporation losses?
(A) Sharda Canal Main Network
(B) Ken River Canal Network
(C) Betwa River Canal Network
(D) Upper Ganga Canal

58. Which of the following environmental vulnerability factors is correctly paired with its impact in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Erratic monsoon precipitation - Chronic agricultural drought and water scarcity
(B) Perennial snowfall and glacier melting - Frequent hazards of glacial lake outburst flooding
(C) Coastal sea level rise - Severe saline water intrusion into low-lying river estuaries
(D) High relative humidity - Rapid degradation of tropical coastal mangrove forest ecosystems

59. Under the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change, adaptation projects in Uttar Pradesh have specifically targeted resilience building in which vulnerable sector?
(A) Development and expansion of high-altitude alpine tourism infrastructure
(B) Smallholder agriculture and watershed management in drought-prone areas
(C) Modernization and expansion of deep-sea marine fishery harbor infrastructure
(D) Acquisition and modernizing of commercial aviation fleet aircraft systems

60. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Promotion of natural farming along the banks of the River Ganga in Uttar Pradesh supports climate change mitigation.
Reason (R): Natural farming minimizes synthetic chemical fertilizer inputs, thereby reducing nitrous oxide emissions and improving soil carbon sequestration.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

61. Which district of Uttar Pradesh houses the Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary, a designated Ramsar wetland site recognized for its role in biodiversity conservation and flood control?
(A) Sant Kabir Nagar
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Basti
(D) Siddharthnagar

62. Which of the following international climate legal frameworks is INCORRECTLY paired with its primary objective?
(A) Paris Agreement - Keeping global temperature rise well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels
(B) Kyoto Protocol - Setting legally binding emission reduction targets for industrialized nations
(C) UNFCCC - Shutdown of all operational coal power plants globally by 2000
(D) Montreal Protocol - Phasing out chemical substances that deplete the stratospheric ozone layer

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63. The 'Nagar Van Scheme' implemented in urban centers of Uttar Pradesh such as Agra, Lucknow, and Varanasi aims to achieve which primary climate adaptation outcome?
(A) Constructing large multi-level commercial parking structures under designated urban public parks
(B) Paving all natural urban open spaces and community gardens with concrete floor tiles
(C) Installing heavy diesel-powered emergency generators across all urban municipal public parks
(D) Creating urban forests to enhance biodiversity and reduce urban heat island effects

64. Consider the following statements regarding renewable energy initiatives in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Bundelkhand region is selected for developing a Green Energy Corridor to evacuate power from solar parks.
II. Uttar Pradesh possesses high offshore wind energy potential due to its lengthy maritime coastline.
III. The state incentivizes solar agricultural pumps under PM-KUSUM to reduce diesel fuel consumption.
IV. Rooftop solar power systems receive financial subsidies under state renewable energy promotion policies.

CHAPTER 28
Climate Change

1. Under the Uttar Pradesh State Action Plan on Climate Change, which department functions as the designated Nodal Department for coordinating climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies across the state?
(A) Department of Forest and Wildlife
(B) Directorate of Environment
(C) Department of Agriculture
(D) UP New and Renewable Energy Development Agency

2. In Uttar Pradesh, which agro-climatic zone is identified as most vulnerable to climate change-induced severe thermal stress, groundwater depletion, and recurrent drought conditions?
(A) Terai Zone
(B) Western Plain Zone
(C) Eastern Plain Zone
(D) Bundelkhand Zone

3. What is the targeted total solar power generation capacity envisioned under the Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy 2022 to be achieved by the year 2027?
(A) 10,000 MW
(B) 16,000 MW
(C) 22,000 MW
(D) 30,000 MW

4. A research farm in Mirzapur district observes significant decline in pulse crop yields due to unpredictable winter rainfall variations. Under UP's climate adaptation strategy, which crop management technique is primarily promoted for such rainfed areas of the Vindhyan region?
(A) Canal flood irrigation
(B) Deep ploughing during peak summer
(C) In-situ rainwater harvesting and protective micro-irrigation
(D) Exclusive reliance on deep tubewells

5. Which of the following pairs regarding Uttar Pradesh climate change institutions and their operational headquarters is correctly matched?
(A) UP New and Renewable Energy Development Agency - Lucknow
(B) Centre of Excellence in Climate Change Studies - Jhansi
(C) Uttar Pradesh State Bio-energy Development Board - Varanasi
(D) Uttar Pradesh State Level Climate Change Cell - Kanpur

6. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh State Action Plan on Climate Change:
I. It was formulated in alignment with the National Action Plan on Climate Change framework.
II. It identifies agriculture, water resources, and forestry as key climate vulnerability sectors in Uttar Pradesh.
III. The plan is executed without any involvement of district-level administrative bodies or panchayats.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

7. In the context of Uttar Pradesh's forestry sector under climate change mitigation, what does 'Carbon Sequestration Potential' refer to?
(A) Total volume of commercial timber harvested annually within state forest reserves
(B) Capacity of forest cover to capture and store atmospheric carbon dioxide
(C) Total amount of methane gas emitted from natural wetlands in the Terai belt
(D) Total chemical energy stored within harvested agricultural crop residues

8. Which of the following statements regarding the impact of climate change on agriculture in Uttar Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) Rising night temperatures during winter months adversely affect wheat grain filling capacity.
(B) Shifts in monsoon onset significantly disrupt the nursery transplantation schedule of paddy.

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(A) Flood irrigation via unlined canals
(B) Removal of natural vegetative ground cover
(C) Open burning of field stubble
(D) Contour bunding and trenching

42. Consider the following statements regarding heatwave management in Uttar Pradesh under changing climate conditions:
I. Bundelkhand and South-Western districts experience severe heatwave conditions during pre-monsoon summer months.
II. The Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority formulates Heat Action Plans for vulnerable municipal cities.
III. Heatwaves cause significant spikes in peak electrical energy demand for space cooling in urban centers.
IV. Heatwave intensity exhibits no spatial correlation with urban built-up density or concrete structures.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

43. In Uttar Pradesh, which nodal agency is responsible for developing Ultra Mega Solar Parks and implementing state renewable energy projects?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited
(B) UP New and Renewable Energy Development Agency
(C) Uttar Pradesh Forest Development Corporation
(D) Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority

44. Which of the following greenhouse gases is correctly paired with its primary emission source in Uttar Pradesh's agricultural sector?
(A) Nitrous Oxide - Operation and maintenance of hydroelectric power turbines
(B) Methane - Enteric fermentation in livestock and rice fields
(C) Carbon Dioxide - Operation of solar photovoltaic panel power generation systems
(D) Chlorofluorocarbons - Decomposition of organic farmyard compost material

45. What target percentage of total geographical area is envisioned for forest and tree cover in Uttar Pradesh by 2027 to boost climate resilience?
(A) 9%
(B) 15%
(C) 25%
(D) 33%

46. What is the term used to describe the micro-climatic condition where urban centers in Uttar Pradesh like Kanpur experience higher ambient temperatures than surrounding rural hinterlands due to dense built environment?
(A) Atmospheric Inversion
(B) Greenhouse Amplification Zone
(C) Urban Heat Island Effect
(D) Thermal Stratification

47. Arrange the following key global and national climate milestones in correct chronological order from EARLIEST to LATEST:
1. Adoption of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at the Rio Earth Summit
2. Adoption of the Kyoto Protocol
3. Launch of India's National Action Plan on Climate Change
4. Adoption of the Paris Agreement
Select the correct sequence:
(A) $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4$
(B) $2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4$
(C) $1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4$
(D) $3 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4$

48. In Uttar Pradesh, which bird sanctuary, designated as a Ramsar site, is situated in Mainpuri district and faces climate-induced hydrological variations affecting Sarus crane habitats?
(A) Sandi Bird Sanctuary
(B) Samaspur Bird Sanctuary
(C) Saman Bird Sanctuary
(D) Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary

49. Under the National Action Plan on Climate Change, which specific mission focuses on expanding forest cover and restoring degraded forest ecosystems across states including Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Clean Ganga Mission
(B) Green India Mission
(C) National Water Mission
(D) Mission LiFE

50. Which of the following statements regarding climate change impacts on livestock in Uttar Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) High temperature and humidity cause severe

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(B) I and II only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

17. Under India's updated Nationally Determined Contributions, Uttar Pradesh contributes to achieving 50% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by which year?
(A) 2025
(B) 2030
(C) 2035
(D) 2040

18. Which of the following is NOT one of the nine official Agro-Climatic Zones of Uttar Pradesh mapped for agricultural planning and climate risk assessment?
(A) Central Plain Zone
(B) South Western Semi-Arid Zone
(C) North Eastern Plain Zone
(D) Trans-Gangetic Plain Zone

19. The headquarters of the International Solar Alliance, an intergovernmental organization driving global climate mitigation in which Uttar Pradesh actively participates through solar park expansions, is located at:
(A) Gurugram
(B) Greater Noida
(C) New Delhi
(D) Ahmedabad

20. Consider the following statements regarding climate change impacts on water resources in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Glacial retreat in the Himalayas threatens long-term lean season flows of the Ganga and Yamuna rivers.
II. Groundwater recharge in Bundelkhand has increased significantly due to higher annual rainfall days.
III. Over-extraction of groundwater coupled with erratic rainfall has caused critical water table decline in several western districts.
IV. Flood occurrences in the Gangetic plain are becoming more frequent due to high-intensity, short-duration rainfall events.
Which of the statements given above is INCORRECT?
(A) II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) None of the above

21. Which district in Uttar Pradesh was selected for establishing a major Ultra Mega Solar Park under the state renewable energy drive aimed at climate mitigation in the Bundelkhand region?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Ballia
(C) Meerut
(D) Pilibhit

22. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the PM-KUSUM Scheme implemented in Uttar Pradesh for climate-smart agriculture?
(A) It mandates the complete mandatory replacement of all operational solar pumps with diesel engine sets.
(B) The scheme is executed exclusively by the State Public Works Department across all urban districts.
(C) Solar pumps installed under the scheme cannot feed excess electricity back to the grid under any circumstances.
(D) Component B offers subsidy to farmers for installing standalone solar pumps.

23. In the context of Uttar Pradesh's State Action Plan on Climate Change, what is meant by 'Climate Resilience'?
(A) Total complete immunity of all local agricultural crops to ambient temperature variation
(B) Capacity of systems to absorb shocks, adapt, and recover from climate hazards
(C) Complete elimination of all carbon dioxide emissions from urban industrial manufacturing units
(D) Full conversion of all natural state forest reserves into social forestry plantations

24. Under the UP Green Hydrogen Policy 2024, what primary climate mitigation target has been set by the Uttar Pradesh state government?
(A) To completely replace all operating coal-fired thermal power generation plants with green hydrogen energy by 2025
(B) To export the total volume of generated hydrogen fuel exclusively to neighboring landlocked states
(C) To promote green hydrogen production for decarbonizing heavy industries and transport
(D) To achieve complete elimination of natural gas usage in domestic household cooking facilities

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(C) Increased temperature variability has completely eliminated crop pests in the plains.
(D) Bundelkhand region experiences frequent crop failures due to prolonged monsoon dry spells.

9. India's first state-of-the-art floating solar power project in Uttar Pradesh, aimed at reducing evaporative water loss while generating clean energy, is constructed on which reservoir?
(A) Matatila Reservoir
(B) Rajghat Dam Reservoir
(C) Jirgo Reservoir
(D) Rihand Dam Reservoir

10. Which of the following is NOT one of the national missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change that has a direct implementation component in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) National Nuclear Energy Development Mission
(B) National Solar Mission
(C) National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency
(D) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture

11. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Climate-Vulnerable Region in UP)
P. Bundelkhand Region
Q. Terai Belt
R. Western UP Plains
S. Vindhyan Plateau
List II: (Primary Climate Hazard or Stress)
1. Extreme heat and chronic drought
2. Flash floods and seasonal waterlogging
3. Groundwater depletion and thermal stress
4. Soil erosion and high forest fire risk
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

12. The 'Vriksharopan Jan Abhiyan' initiative in Uttar Pradesh directly contributes to climate change mitigation by targeting which specific objective?
(A) Construction of decentralized solar micro-grids across off-grid rural households
(B) Tree plantation drives to expand state forest cover and carbon sinks
(C) Transition and conversion of urban public transport fleets to electric power
(D) Large-scale desalination of contaminated groundwater in salt-affected districts

13. Which of the following Ramsar sites located in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECTLY matched with its district?
(A) Sarsai Nawar Jheel - Gorakhpur
(B) Haiderpur Wetland - Muzaffarnagar / Bijnor
(C) Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary - Sant Kabir Nagar
(D) Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary - Unnao

14. To mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution resulting from crop residue burning in Western Uttar Pradesh, the state government subsidizes which specialized agricultural machinery?
(A) Combine Harvester without SMS attachment
(B) Traditional Mouldboard Plough
(C) Happy Seeder and Super Seeder
(D) Diesel-powered tubewell engine

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15. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Terai region of Uttar Pradesh is highly susceptible to flood hazards intensified by climate change.
Reason (R): Rivers originating in the Himalayas, such as the Ghaghara and Rapti, carry high silt loads and experience extreme peak flows during intense monsoon downpours.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

16. Consider the following statements regarding bio-energy projects promoted in Uttar Pradesh for climate change mitigation:
I. Uttar Pradesh introduced the UP Bio-energy Policy to establish Compressed Bio-Gas plants.
II. Bio-gas plants utilize agricultural residues such as paddy straw, reducing open field burning.
III. Major Compressed Bio-Gas manufacturing plants have been set up in districts such as Hardoi.
IV. Compressed Bio-Gas production generates zero solid organic byproduct.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only

season flows.
(B) Glacial melting in the Himalayas ensures a uniform annual river discharge without seasonal flow variations.
(C) Elevated water temperatures lower dissolved oxygen levels, threatening aquatic species like the Ganges River Dolphin.
(D) Increased sediment load during high-intensity rainfall events alters natural riverbed channels.

34. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Climate Policy / Scheme in UP)
P. UP Solar Energy Policy 2022
Q. UP Bio-energy Policy 2022
R. UP Electric Vehicle Policy 2022
S. UP Micro Irrigation Scheme
List II: (Core Focus Area)
1. Utility-scale solar parks and rooftop systems
2. Production of Compressed Bio-Gas and Bio-pellets
3. Decarbonization of road transport sector
4. Efficient water management in drought-prone districts
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

35. Which greenhouse gas emitted primarily from flooded paddy fields during seasonal cultivation in Uttar Pradesh is a major focus of agricultural climate mitigation research?
(A) Methane
(B) Carbon monoxide
(C) Sulfur dioxide
(D) Ozone

36. What is the definition of 'Agro-forestry' as promoted under Uttar Pradesh's climate change adaptation policy?
(A) Large-scale clearing of natural forest areas to expand arable land for seasonal wheat cultivation
(B) Cultivating high-value food crops inside climate-controlled commercial glass greenhouses
(C) Integration of trees and shrubs with agricultural crops or livestock on the same land
(D) Exclusive systematic planting of commercial timber trees on agricultural soil without crops

37. India pledged to achieve Net-Zero greenhouse gas emissions by which target year, a goal integrated into Uttar Pradesh's long-term clean energy transition strategy?
(A) 2050
(B) 2060
(C) 2070
(D) 2080

38. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Sugarcane cultivators in Western Uttar Pradesh are increasingly encouraged to adopt drip and alternate furrow irrigation techniques.
Reason (R): Sugarcane is a water-intensive crop, and groundwater depletion accelerated by climate variability threatens long-term water security in the region.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

39. Which of the following is NOT an expected impact of climate change on the Terai ecosystem of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Severe disruption of migratory bird visitations due to altered wetland hydrology
(B) Transformation of Terai moist deciduous forests into hyper-arid sand dunes
(C) Increased frequency and incidence of forest fires during pre-monsoon dry periods
(D) Greater frequency of severe localized flash flooding in wildlife reserves like Dudhwa

40. The State Level Climate Change Cell in Uttar Pradesh was set up under the guidance of which Union Ministry to facilitate climate data collection and policy implementation?
(A) Ministry of Power
(B) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
(C) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(D) Ministry of Earth Sciences

41. To control soil erosion and soil moisture loss caused by high-intensity rainfall in the undulating terrain of Mirzapur and Sonbhadra, which conservation practice is promoted under climate-smart agriculture?

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and volatile organic compounds under sunlight, contributing significantly to eye irritation and photochemical smog.

72. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
Under the Noise Pollution Regulation and Control Rules, noise threshold limits are stricter during nighttime across industrial, commercial, and residential zones to ensure public rest. Nighttime is defined as the period between 10:00 PM and 6:00 AM, during which human sensitivity to environmental acoustic disturbances is heightened significantly.

73. (D) Sita Ashok
Sita Ashok, botanically known as Saraca asoca, holds the designation of official State Tree of Uttar Pradesh. Celebrated for its lush evergreen foliage, fragrant orange-yellow flower clusters, and cultural significance, this indigenous tree species plays an important ecological role in traditional forestry and urban landscape conservation in the state.

74. (A) Biomagnification
Biomagnification is the process where non-biodegradable toxic substances, such as heavy metals and persistent organic pesticides, become progressively more concentrated in tissue organisms at higher trophic levels of a food web. Organisms consume lower-level prey containing toxins, resulting in highest contaminant concentrations accumulating in top apex predators.

75. (B) It is mandatory for all manufactured products in India.
The Eco-Mark scheme was launched in India to identify consumer products that meet specific environmental criteria and quality standards. Administered by the Central Pollution Control Board and BIS, it uses an earthenware pot as its official logo. Participation in the Eco-Mark scheme is voluntary for manufacturers, not mandatory.

76. (B) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
The Central Pollution Control Board was established as a statutory organization in September 1974 under the provisions of the Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1974. It provides technical assistance and guidance to the Central Government while coordinating activities of State Pollution Control Boards across the country.

77. (A) Anthracosis
Anthracosis, commonly referred to as black lung disease, is an occupational respiratory condition caused by prolonged inhalation and accumulation of fine coal dust particles in lung tissues. It primarily affects underground coal miners, leading to chronic pulmonary inflammation, tissue fibrosis, and progressively impaired lung function over extended operational periods.

78. (C) Sedimentation
Primary treatment in municipal sewage treatment plants relies on physical separation processes, primarily sedimentation and screening, to remove settleable inorganic and organic solids from raw wastewater. Heavy suspended solids settle to the bottom of primary settling tanks as sludge under gravity, reducing total suspended solids prior to secondary biological treatment.

79. (D) Water and Agriculture
Under the State Action Plan on Climate Change, Uttar Pradesh focuses heavily on water resources and agricultural sectors to build climate resilience. Strategies involve enhancing irrigation efficiency, promoting climate-smart crop varieties, improving groundwater recharge infrastructure, and protecting rural agricultural livelihoods against extreme weather events and seasonal rainfall variability.

80. (C) Bioremediation
Bioremediation is an eco-friendly waste management technique that utilizes living microorganisms, fungi, or plants to degrade, neutralize, or transform hazardous pollutants in contaminated soil and water into non-toxic substances. This biological process provides a sustainable solution for restoring polluted environments without resorting to chemical treatment or soil removal.

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thermal stress in dairy cattle, decreasing milk production.
(B) Prolonged heat stress increases livestock susceptibility to vector-borne diseases in the Gangetic plains.
(C) Severe droughts in Bundelkhand result in acute fodder shortages and distress cattle migration.
(D) Elevated global temperatures permanently enhance the reproductive efficiency of cattle.

51. Consider the following commitments made under India's 'Panchamrit' strategy at COP26, which guide Uttar Pradesh's long-term energy transition:
I. Reaching 500 GW of non-fossil energy capacity by 2030.
II. Meeting 50% of energy requirements from renewable energy by 2030.
III. Reducing total projected carbon emissions by 1 billion tonnes between now and 2030.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

52. What is the main objective of issuing Agro-Climatic Zone specific Weather Advisory Bulletins by State Agricultural Universities in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) To inform farmers regarding weekly agricultural crop wholesale market price fixations
(B) To systematically monitor land revenue collection across rural administrative divisions
(C) To provide localized weather forecasts and climate-smart advice to farmers
(D) To enforce statutory administrative limits on irrigation groundwater extractions

53. An industrial facility in Ghaziabad district seeks to reduce its direct carbon footprint in compliance with state climate guidelines. Which operational measure directly reduces its carbon footprint?
(A) Replacing coal boilers with rooftop solar installations and efficient systems
(B) Direct discharge of untreated toxic industrial wastewater into local rainwater drains
(C) Continuous operation of heavy diesel generators during non-peak electrical grid hours
(D) Complete paving of roadside open green belts to expand industrial truck parking facilities

54. The 'Mission LiFE' initiative, actively promoted across educational institutions and public departments in Uttar Pradesh, focuses on which core philosophy to combat climate change?
(A) Immediate strict prohibition of all agricultural operations within active river basins
(B) Total substitution of fossil fuels with nuclear power within a twelve-month timeframe
(C) Mandatory administrative resettlement of rural populations to designated mega-cities
(D) Mindful individual utilization of resources instead of mindless consumption

55. Match List I with List II:
List I: (State Body / Institute in UP)
P. UP Pollution Control Board
Q. UP New and Renewable Energy Development Agency
R. UP State Biodiversity Board
S. Remote Sensing Applications Centre, UP
List II: (Designated Role in Climate & Environment)
1. Regulatory enforcement of air and water pollution standards
2. Nodal agency for renewable energy project implementation
3. Conservation of biological diversity and sustainable resource usage
4. Satellite mapping of forest cover, wetlands, and land degradation
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

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56. What does a 'Carbon Credit' represent in market-based climate mitigation mechanisms applicable to industrial projects in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) A concessional financial loan granted by commercial banks for purchasing fossil fuel inventory
(B) A direct annual tax exemption awarded to agricultural farmers cultivating high-water crops
(C) A tradable certificate representing the right to emit one metric tonne of CO2 equivalent
(D) A direct state subsidy provided to operational coal thermal power units for importing low-ash coal

25. Which of the following options represents the correct order of forest cover categories in Uttar Pradesh from LARGEST area to SMALLEST area as per the India State of Forest Report 2021?
(A) Open Forest > Very Dense Forest > Moderately Dense Forest
(B) Open Forest > Moderately Dense Forest > Very Dense Forest
(C) Moderately Dense Forest > Open Forest > Very Dense Forest
(D) Very Dense Forest > Moderately Dense Forest > Open Forest

26. The 'Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN Yojana' implemented in Uttar Pradesh provides financial support for setting up projects of which technology to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions?
(A) Second-generation bioethanol projects
(B) Commercial offshore wind energy turbines
(C) Coastal tidal stream power generation units
(D) Advanced nuclear fusion power reactors

27. Which of the following environmental conservation initiatives in Uttar Pradesh is correctly matched with its objective?
(A) Operation Green Scheme - Complete banning of synthetic nitrogenous fertilizers
(B) UP Plantation Drive - Expanding forest cover and carbon sinks
(C) Namami Gange Mission - Large-scale thermal power plant capacity expansion
(D) Solar Pump Scheme - Free state distribution of diesel fuel to small farmers

28. What is the primary chemical process leading to elevated ground-level ozone pollution during summer months in major urban centers of Uttar Pradesh like Kanpur and Lucknow?
(A) Direct atmospheric release of ozone from chemical manufacturing facilities
(B) Photochemical reaction of nitrogen oxides and volatile organics in sunlight
(C) Anaerobic decomposition of organic waste materials in flooded paddy fields
(D) Evaporation of untreated toxic industrial effluents from urban river channels

29. A pulse farmer in Jalaun district faces crop failure due to severe mid-season dry spells. Which climate adaptation measure is promoted under UP's National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture to mitigate this risk?
(A) Adoption of drought-tolerant seed varieties and micro-irrigation
(B) Direct seeding of water-intensive high-yielding paddy crop varieties
(C) Substantially increasing chemical nitrogen fertilizer application threefold
(D) Complete shifting to intensive wheat cultivation during the monsoon season

30. Consider the following statements regarding international climate mechanisms relevant to renewable projects in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Clean Development Mechanism allowed industrial projects in developing countries to earn certified emission reduction credits.
II. Sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh establishing bagasse-based cogeneration power plants utilized carbon credit mechanisms.
III. The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in 1997 and directly repealed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
Which of the statements given above is INCORRECT?
(A) III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) None of the above

31. According to climate vulnerability assessments for Uttar Pradesh, which district in the Vindhyan region is classified as highly vulnerable to land degradation and severe heatwave conditions?
(A) Pilibhit
(B) Baghpat
(C) Bijnor
(D) Sonbhadra

32. The 'Amrit Sarovar Mission' executed across districts of Uttar Pradesh contributes directly to climate change adaptation by addressing which critical ecological issue?
(A) Installation of solar rooftop photovoltaic systems on government buildings
(B) Complete elimination of single-use plastics across urban municipal markets
(C) Rejuvenation of water bodies and local rainwater conservation
(D) Safe and scientific disposal of bio-medical waste in district hospitals

33. Which of the following statements about climate change impacts on Uttar Pradesh's Gangetic river ecosystem is incorrect?
(A) Altered precipitation patterns cause extreme monsoon floods followed by reduced lean

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Which of the statements given above is INCORRECT?
(A) II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

65. What is the definition of 'Climate Adaptation' as outlined under the UP State Action Plan on Climate Change?
(A) Human interventions to permanently halt and eliminate all natural atmospheric climate fluctuations
(B) Adjustment in systems in response to actual or expected climate stimuli to moderate harm
(C) Compulsory structural relocation of inland manufacturing industries to coastal state regions
(D) Complete mandatory closure of all state thermal power generation plants within a five-year window

66. An agricultural officer reviewing Western Uttar Pradesh's water table decline identifies sugarcane as a major consumer of groundwater. Which technology offers the highest water-use efficiency to counter this climate stress?
(A) Open Surface Flood Irrigation
(B) Unlined Earth Canal Flooding
(C) Continuous Overhead Basin Flooding
(D) Drip Irrigation System

67. In Uttar Pradesh, which wetland in Unnao district is designated as a Ramsar site and serves as a major habitat for migratory avian species threatened by habitat loss?
(A) Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary
(B) Sandi Bird Sanctuary
(C) Sur Sarovar Bird Sanctuary
(D) Haiderpur Wetland Sanctuary

68. Select the correct administrative hierarchy for climate policy implementation and disaster risk management in Uttar Pradesh, ordered from HIGHEST level to LOWEST level:
(A) State Climate Change Steering Committee → District Climate Change Committee / DDMA → Gram Panchayat Level Committee
(B) Gram Panchayat Level Committee → District Climate Change Committee → State Climate Change Steering Committee
(C) District Climate Change Committee → State Climate Change Steering Committee → Gram Panchayat Level Committee
(D) State Climate Change Steering Committee → Gram Panchayat Level Committee → District Climate Change Committee

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69. What is the central objective of the 'PM-PRANAM' initiative supported in Uttar Pradesh regarding soil health and climate change mitigation?
(A) Promoting balanced fertilizer use and reducing excess chemical fertilizer consumption
(B) Providing heavily subsidized diesel fuel to marginal farmers for routine agricultural field tillage
(C) Constructing modern concrete grain storage silos across every district headquarters location
(D) Subsidizing specialized heavy machinery for clearing natural scrub forest vegetation areas

70. Match List I with List II:
List I: (District / Location in UP)
P. Rihand Reservoir
Q. Hardoi
R. Jhansi
S. Sambhal
List II: (Prominent Clean Energy or Bio-Energy Initiative)
1. Utility Floating Solar Project
2. Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) Manufacturing Unit
3. Ultra Mega Solar Park
4. Bio-energy and Bio-Ethanol production unit
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

71. Which Union Ministry acts as the national focal point for United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change negotiations and approves carbon offset projects in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ministry of External Affairs
(B) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(C) Ministry of Science and Technology
(D) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy

72. Consider the following statements regarding climate change impacts on biodiversity in the Terai belt of Uttar Pradesh:
I. Shifting rainfall patterns affect wetland

55. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
In Uttar Pradesh, environmental governance involves specialized bodies. The Pollution Control Board enforces air and water standards, while UPNEDA acts as the nodal implementation agency for renewable energy projects. The Biodiversity Board oversees biological conservation and sustainable resource usage, whereas RSAC provides satellite mapping of forest cover, wetlands, and land degradation statewide effectively.

56. (C) A tradable certificate representing the right to emit one metric tonne of CO2 equivalent
A carbon credit is a tradable financial permit or certificate that grants the holder the legal right to emit one metric tonne of carbon dioxide or an equivalent quantity of other greenhouse gases. Organizations earn carbon credits by implementing certified clean energy, energy efficiency, or carbon sequestration projects that reduce emissions verifiably overall.

57. (D) Upper Ganga Canal
The Upper Ganga Canal in Uttar Pradesh has been utilized for establishing canal-top solar photovoltaic power projects. Mounting solar panels above open canal channels generates clean renewable electricity while simultaneously providing shade over the water, which significantly reduces evaporative water losses and prevents land acquisition hurdles for solar development across the canal network.

58. (A) Erratic monsoon precipitation - Chronic agricultural drought and water scarcity
The Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh is characterized by hard rock geology, high evapotranspiration rates, and low, erratic monsoon precipitation. These environmental factors lead to recurrent agricultural droughts, acute groundwater depletion, crop failures, and severe domestic water shortages, defining the region's high climate vulnerability and requiring targeted water management interventions across all districts.

59. (B) Smallholder agriculture and watershed management in drought-prone areas
Projects supported under the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change in Uttar Pradesh focus on enhancing the resilience of smallholder agriculture and improving integrated watershed management in vulnerable drought-prone regions like Bundelkhand. Key measures include rainfed farming support, soil moisture conservation, water harvesting structures, and introducing climate-resilient crop varieties across affected rural lands.

60. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Promoting natural farming along the River Ganga in Uttar Pradesh supports climate change mitigation by completely avoiding synthetic chemical fertilizers. Reducing chemical nitrogen application lowers emissions of nitrous oxide, a potent greenhouse gas, while expanding organic inputs increases soil organic carbon content, enhances soil health, and improves natural carbon sequestration along river corridors.

61. (A) Sant Kabir Nagar
Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Sant Kabir Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh and was designated as a Ramsar site in 2021. This freshwater marshland provides critical wintering habitat for thousands of migratory waterfowl, maintains regional groundwater levels, acts as a natural flood basin, and preserves aquatic ecological diversity across the eastern plains.

62. (C) UNFCCC - Shutdown of all operational coal power plants globally by 2000
The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adopted in 1992, established an international framework for intergovernmental climate negotiations to stabilize atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations. It did not mandate the global shutdown of all operational coal power plants by 2000, rendering that specific pairing incorrect regarding global treaty mandates and international climate agreements.

63. (D) Creating urban forests to enhance biodiversity and reduce urban heat island effects
The Nagar Van Scheme focuses on developing urban forests on degraded lands or open city spaces in urban centers like Agra, Lucknow, and Varanasi. These green spaces enhance urban biodiversity, improve ambient air quality, provide micro-climatic cooling to counter urban heat island effects, and improve overall environmental quality for urban residents effectively overall.

64. (A) II only
Uttar Pradesh is a completely landlocked state in northern India and does not possess any maritime

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IV. It completely repeals and replaces all existing national environmental protection acts in Uttar Pradesh.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

80. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): Irregular dry spells and intense rain events in Eastern Uttar Pradesh cause frequent yield instability in paddy crops.

Reason (R): Paddy crop yields are highly sensitive to water stress during the flowering and grain development stages.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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and shrubs are intentionally integrated with agricultural crops or livestock on the same farmland unit. This practice diversifies farm income, enhances biodiversity, improves microclimate regulation, optimizes soil fertility, and increases biological carbon sequestration capacity across rural areas in Uttar Pradesh effectively.

37. (C) 2070
At the COP26 climate summit in Glasgow, India pledged to achieve Net-Zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2070 under its long-term low-emission development strategy. Uttar Pradesh aligns state industrial, renewable energy, forestry, and transport policies with this long-term national roadmap to systematically balance anthropogenic greenhouse emissions with carbon removal sinks across the state economy.

38. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sugarcane is a high water-consuming crop, and intensive flood irrigation combined with erratic rainfall has led to severe groundwater over-exploitation across Western Uttar Pradesh. Promoting drip systems and alternate furrow irrigation reduces field water consumption significantly, helping arrest falling groundwater levels while preserving agricultural productivity against climate variability in the region effectively overall.

39. (B) Transformation of Terai moist deciduous forests into hyper-arid sand dunes
Climate change impacts in the Terai region alter wetland hydrology, disrupt migratory bird habitats, increase extreme flood events, and elevate pre-monsoon forest fire risks. However, complete desertification transforming moist deciduous forests into hyper-arid sand dunes is ecologically inaccurate, as the sub-Himalayan region maintains high humidity and sub-humid hydrological characteristics throughout the annual cycle.

40. (C) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
The State Level Climate Change Cell in Uttar Pradesh was set up under the institutional guidance and financial support of the Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The cell assists in vulnerability assessments, coordinates sectoral adaptation and mitigation strategies, and updates state action plans in line with national climate policies effectively.

41. (D) Contour bunding and trenching
In undulating plateau terrains like Mirzapur and Sonbhadra, high-intensity rainfall causes rapid surface runoff and severe topsoil erosion. Constructing contour bunds and earthen trenches along slope contours slows down runoff velocity, traps eroded soil sediment, enhances water infiltration, improves soil moisture retention, and mitigates climate-induced soil degradation in farmlands across the region effectively.

42. (A) I, II and III only
Bundelkhand experiences severe summer heatwaves, prompting formulation of localized Heat Action Plans by disaster management authorities. Extreme heat spikes urban electricity demand for space cooling. Statement IV is false because heatwave intensity correlates directly with high urban built-up density, concrete surfaces, and thermal heat absorption in dense urban heat island areas across cities.

43. (B) UP New and Renewable Energy Development Agency
The UP New and Renewable Energy Development Agency serves as the state nodal agency responsible for planning, executing, and monitoring renewable energy projects across Uttar Pradesh. It drives the setup of Ultra Mega Solar Parks, promotes green bio-energy manufacturing, executes rooftop solar initiatives, and distributes solar agricultural pumping systems across the entire state.

44. (B) Methane - Enteric fermentation in livestock and rice fields
In the agricultural sector, methane gas is produced naturally through enteric fermentation in ruminant livestock digestive systems and anaerobic organic decomposition in continuously flooded rice paddies. It represents a potent greenhouse gas targeted in climate mitigation strategies through improved livestock feed formulations and altered water management in rice farming practices statewide substantially overall.

45. (B) 15%
The state government of Uttar Pradesh has set a strategic objective to expand total forest and

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9. (D) Rihand Dam Reservoir
The major floating solar power project in Uttar Pradesh is established on the Rihand Dam Reservoir, situated in Sonbhadra district. Floating solar technology utilizes water surface area for photovoltaic panel mounting, which significantly conserves land, reduces water loss caused by open evaporation, and keeps panels cooler to improve solar generation efficiency and output.

10. (A) National Nuclear Energy Development Mission
The National Action Plan on Climate Change comprises eight core national missions, including the National Solar Mission, National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency, and National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture. There is no National Nuclear Energy Development Mission under this framework. Climate action plans in Uttar Pradesh align directly with those eight official missions.

11. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Vulnerable zones face distinct climate risks across Uttar Pradesh. Bundelkhand suffers from extreme thermal stress and chronic droughts, while the Terai belt experiences seasonal waterlogging and flash floods. Western plain districts undergo intensive groundwater overdraft and heat stress, whereas the undulating Vindhyan plateau encounters severe soil erosion and heightened forest fire risks annually.

12. (B) Tree plantation drives to expand state forest cover and carbon sinks
The Vriksharopan Jan Abhiyan in Uttar Pradesh is a mass afforestation drive designed to plant millions of saplings across government lands, farm boundaries, and riverbanks. This initiative aims to expand forest and tree cover towards targeted state goals, enhancing natural carbon sequestration capacity, restoring degraded ecosystems, and boosting regional climate resilience effectively overall.

13. (A) Sarsai Nawar Jheel - Gorakhpur
Sarsai Nawar Jheel is a designated Ramsar site located in Etawah district, not Gorakhpur. It is a permanent marshland ecosystem that plays a critical role in supporting breeding populations of the vulnerable Sarus crane, providing natural flood control, and preserving regional biodiversity against micro-climatic disruptions across the western plain region in Uttar Pradesh.

14. (C) Happy Seeder and Super Seeder
To combat in-situ crop residue burning in paddy-wheat cropping systems, the government provides financial subsidies for specialized equipment like Happy Seeders and Super Seeders. These machines cut, lift, and sow wheat seeds directly into standing paddy stubble, eliminating the need for open field burning, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and retaining soil organic carbon effectively.

15. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Terai region of Uttar Pradesh is highly prone to severe flood hazards due to its low-lying topography adjacent to the Himalayan foothills. Himalayan rivers like Ghaghara and Rapti bring massive sediment loads and sudden discharge surges during high-intensity monsoon events driven by climate variability, causing riverbed siltation, stream overflow, and widespread inundation annually.

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16. (A) I, II and III only
Uttar Pradesh introduced its Bio-energy Policy to set up Compressed Bio-Gas plants utilizing agricultural residues like paddy straw, helping reduce stubble burning and carbon emissions. Major commercial plants operate in districts like Hardoi. However, anaerobic digestion processes generate significant amounts of nutrient-rich solid and liquid fermented organic manure as useful co-products for farming.

17. (B) 2030
Under India's updated Nationally Determined Contributions submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, India has committed to expanding non-fossil fuel-based cumulative electric power capacity to 50 percent by the year 2030. Uttar Pradesh actively contributes to this national objective through clean energy investments and renewable grid capacity expansion initiatives statewide.

18. (D) Trans-Gangetic Plain Zone
Uttar Pradesh is divided into nine distinct agro-climatic zones for micro-level agricultural planning: Tarai, Western Plain, Mid-Western Plain, South Western Semi-Arid, Central Plain, Bundelkhand, North Eastern Plain, Eastern

hydrology in Dudhwa National Park.
II. Warmer average temperatures accelerate the spread of invasive plant species in forest understories.
III. Terai forest flora and fauna are completely unaffected by global temperature variations.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

73. The 'Sur Sarovar' Ramsar site (Keetham Lake), a critical wetland ecosystem sensitive to regional micro-climate changes, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mathura
(B) Aligarh
(C) Firozabad
(D) Agra

74. Which of the following agro-climatic zones in Uttar Pradesh is correctly matched with its characteristic geographic feature influencing climate vulnerability?
(A) Bundelkhand Zone - Plateau terrain with rocky soils and variable rainfall
(B) Terai Zone - Hyper-arid desert sand dunes completely devoid of natural vegetative cover
(C) Western Plain Zone - Continuous high altitude alpine mountain chains and glaciated peaks
(D) Vindhyan Zone - Low-lying tidal coastal mangrove delta ecosystems and marine estuaries

75. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Ramsar Wetland Site in UP)
P. Sandi Bird Sanctuary
Q. Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary
R. Samaspur Bird Sanctuary
S. Haiderpur Wetland
List II: (District Location)
1. Hardoi
2. Gonda
3. Rae Bareli
4. Bijnor / Muzaffarnagar
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

76. A thermal power plant operating in Sonbhadra district produces large quantities of fly ash. Under state environmental norms, fly ash utilization is mandatory in which sustainable sector to promote resource conservation?
(A) Direct dumping into open river channels
(B) Brick making and cement blending
(C) Open atmospheric airborne spraying
(D) Direct agricultural soil salinization

77. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Utility-scale solar power development is heavily prioritized in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Bundelkhand features high annual solar insolation, availability of non-agricultural barren land, and low cloud cover duration.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

78. Consider the following statements regarding India's Nationally Determined Contributions and their execution in Uttar Pradesh:
I. India targets reducing the emission intensity of its GDP by 45% by 2030 from 2005 levels.
II. Uttar Pradesh's deployment of electric buses in public transport fleets supports NDC mitigation targets.
III. Nationally Determined Contributions impose legally binding monetary penalties on states failing to meet annual targets.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

79. Consider the following statements regarding the State Action Plan on Climate Change of Uttar Pradesh:
I. It aims to integrate climate change considerations into state development planning and sectoral budgeting.
II. Priority focus sectors include agriculture, water resources, forestry, human health, energy, and urban habitat.
III. It emphasizes building administrative capacity in urban local bodies and panchayati

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erosion, enhance groundwater recharge, and contribute towards achieving the state target of achieving fifteen percent total forest and tree cover statewide effectively.

28. (B) Photochemical reaction of nitrogen oxides and volatile organics in sunlight
Ground-level tropospheric ozone is a secondary air pollutant formed through complex photochemical reactions. Under intense solar radiation during hot summer months, precursor gases such as nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds released from vehicular exhaust, industrial chimneys, and chemical solvents react chemically to synthesize ground-level ozone across dense urban centers regularly during summers.

29. (A) Adoption of drought-tolerant seed varieties and micro-irrigation
In semi-arid and drought-prone districts like Jalaun in Bundelkhand, adopting short-duration drought-tolerant seed varieties coupled with micro-irrigation techniques such as drip or sprinkler systems represents a key adaptation strategy. These practices maintain critical soil moisture, protect crop yields during unpredictable monsoon dry spells, and improve water use efficiency dramatically across vulnerable farmlands regionally.

30. (A) III only
The Kyoto Protocol, adopted in 1997, operated under the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change rather than repealing it. Mechanisms like the Clean Development Mechanism enabled sugar industrial mills in Uttar Pradesh to earn certified emission reductions by replacing fossil fuel energy with biomass bagasse-based power cogeneration systems effectively.

31. (D) Sonbhadra
Sonbhadra district, located in the Vindhyan region, features an undulating plateau landscape with thin rocky soils and dense industrial mining activity. It is identified as highly vulnerable to land degradation, rapid soil erosion, severe heatwaves, and groundwater scarcity, requiring dedicated watershed management and ecological restoration interventions to enhance local climate resilience effectively overall.

32. (C) Rejuvenation of water bodies and local rainwater conservation
The Mission Amrit Sarovar aims to construct or rejuvenate at least 75 water bodies in each district. This initiative facilitates rainwater harvesting, enhances natural groundwater recharge, buffers against seasonal water scarcity during droughts, restores local wetland biodiversity, and builds rural community resilience against erratic monsoonal precipitation caused by climate change across the state.

33. (B) Glacial melting in the Himalayas ensures a uniform annual river discharge without seasonal flow variations.
Glacial retreat does not maintain a uniform annual flow. While initial glacier melt may elevate river flow, accelerated retreat reduces long-term lean season discharges. Coupled with monsoonal precipitation variability, rivers experience extreme seasonal discharge fluctuations, causing intense wet season flooding followed by severe low water levels in dry summer months across the plains.

34. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Uttar Pradesh's policies address specific environmental objectives. The Solar Energy Policy expands utility solar parks and rooftop installations, while the Bio-energy Policy promotes Compressed Bio-Gas from agricultural biomass. The Electric Vehicle Policy drives road transport decarbonization, and the Micro Irrigation Scheme promotes water efficiency across water-stressed and drought-prone agricultural regions throughout the state.

35. (A) Methane
Continuously flooded paddy fields create anaerobic conditions in saturated soils where methanogenic bacteria decompose organic matter, generating significant methane gas emissions. Climate-smart agricultural practices like Alternate Wetting and Drying and Direct Seeded Rice reduce soil submergence durations, significantly curtailing atmospheric methane production while conserving critical irrigation water resources effectively across paddy farming districts.

36. (C) Integration of trees and shrubs with agricultural crops or livestock on the same land
Agro-forestry is a sustainable land management approach where woody perennials like trees

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1. (B) Directorate of Environment
The Directorate of Environment in Uttar Pradesh serves as the primary designated nodal agency responsible for coordinating climate change mitigation and adaptation policies across various state departments. It oversees the implementation of the State Action Plan on Climate Change, facilitating inter-departmental cooperation, monitoring environmental indicators, and aligning regional strategies with national climate goals effectively.

2. (D) Bundelkhand Zone
The Bundelkhand Zone in Uttar Pradesh is recognized as the most climate-vulnerable agro-climatic region due to its distinct plateau topography and rocky soil profile. The region frequently experiences severe thermal stress, rapid groundwater depletion, high evapotranspiration rates, and chronic rainfall shortages, leading to recurrent agricultural drought conditions and ecological degradation across its vulnerable districts.

3. (C) 22,000 MW
The Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy 2022 sets an ambitious target to achieve a total installed solar power capacity of 22,000 MW by the year 2027. This strategy includes establishing 14,000 MW from utility-scale solar parks, 6,000 MW through rooftop solar installations, and 2,000 MW from distributed solar systems like off-grid solar agricultural pumps.

4. (C) In-situ rainwater harvesting and protective micro-irrigation
In rainfed and drought-prone undulating areas like the Vindhyan region, promoting in-situ rainwater harvesting along with micro-irrigation systems such as drip and sprinkler setups provides critical protective watering during prolonged dry spells. These soil moisture conservation measures enhance crop resilience, stabilize pulse production, prevent land degradation, and mitigate climate risk across vulnerable agricultural lands.

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5. (A) UP New and Renewable Energy Development Agency - Lucknow
The Uttar Pradesh New and Renewable Energy Development Agency operates under the Department of Additional Sources of Energy, with its state headquarters located in Lucknow. It functions as the designated nodal agency responsible for formulating policy initiatives, executing solar power projects, promoting bio-energy development, and expanding alternative energy solutions across the entire state.

6. (A) I and II only
The Uttar Pradesh State Action Plan on Climate Change was developed in alignment with the National Action Plan on Climate Change framework, identifying core sectors like agriculture, water resources, forestry, and human health as climate-vulnerable. Panchayats and district-level administrative bodies actively participate in executing decentralized climate adaptation initiatives and rural natural resource conservation.

7. (B) Capacity of forest cover to capture and store atmospheric carbon dioxide
Carbon sequestration potential denotes the biological capacity of forests, vegetation, and soil systems to absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere through photosynthesis and permanently store it in plant biomass and organic soil matter. Expanding forest canopy cover enhances this natural terrestrial carbon sink, directly reducing ambient greenhouse gas concentrations in the earth's atmosphere.

8. (C) Increased temperature variability has completely eliminated crop pests in the plains.
Climate change and temperature fluctuations do not eliminate agricultural pests. On the contrary, warmer winter temperatures and erratic humidity levels frequently expand pest life cycles, accelerate insect reproduction rates, and increase the incidence of crop diseases across the plains. Higher night temperatures during grain formation and shifted monsoon timings also impair staple yields.

tree cover to 15 percent of its total geographical area by the year 2027. Achieving this target relies on large-scale public plantation campaigns, agro-forestry promotion, roadside green belt expansion, and degraded forest restoration across all state districts.

46. (C) Urban Heat Island Effect
The Urban Heat Island effect occurs when urban built environment surfaces like asphalt roads, concrete structures, and dark rooftops absorb and re-emit solar heat more significantly than rural vegetated landscapes. Coupled with waste heat from vehicles and air conditioners, urban centers exhibit noticeably higher ambient air temperatures than nearby rural hinterlands regularly overall.

47. (A) 1 → 2 → 3 → 4
The chronological sequence begins with the adoption of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992. The Kyoto Protocol was subsequently adopted in 1997, followed by the launch of India's National Action Plan on Climate Change in 2008, and the adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015.

48. (C) Saman Bird Sanctuary
Saman Bird Sanctuary, situated in Mainpuri district of Uttar Pradesh, is a designated Ramsar wetland site. It is a seasonal oxbow lake ecosystem along the Gangetic plain that provides vital wintering and breeding habitat for migratory birds and Sarus cranes, making it sensitive to rainfall variations and agricultural hydrological extractions across the region.

49. (B) Green India Mission
The National Mission for a Green India is one of the eight core missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. It aims to protect, restore, and enhance forest cover across India, including Uttar Pradesh, by promoting afforestation on degraded forest lands, enhancing community forestry, and boosting ecological carbon sequestration capacity effectively.

50. (D) Elevated global temperatures permanently enhance the reproductive efficiency of cattle.
Elevated ambient temperatures and high humidity cause thermal stress in cattle, leading to reduced feed intake, lower milk output, impaired conception rates, and reduced reproductive efficiency. Extended heat stress also increases vulnerability to vector-borne animal diseases, while droughts in regions like Bundelkhand trigger severe fodder shortages and distress livestock migration across impacted districts.

51. (D) I, II and III
At COP26, India announced five climate targets under the Panchamrit strategy: reaching 500 GW non-fossil energy capacity by 2030, meeting 50% energy needs from renewables by 2030, reducing projected carbon emissions by one billion tonnes by 2030, lowering GDP emission intensity by 45%, and achieving Net-Zero emissions by the year 2070 nationwide effectively.

52. (C) To provide localized weather forecasts and climate-smart advice to farmers
Agro-Climatic Zone specific Weather Advisory Bulletins issued by State Agricultural Universities translate meteorological data into actionable advice for farmers. These advisories provide localized weather forecasts, optimal sowing windows, irrigation scheduling, pest outbreak warnings, and harvest management guidance, enabling farming communities to adapt operational field decisions effectively to weather variability across their respective zones.

53. (A) Replacing coal boilers with rooftop solar installations and efficient systems
Industrial facilities reduce direct carbon footprints by transitioning away from fossil fuels. Replacing inefficient coal boilers with renewable energy sources like rooftop solar photovoltaic systems and energy-efficient equipment lowers onsite fuel combustion, reduces carbon dioxide emissions, improves industrial energy efficiency, and ensures alignment with state environmental climate mitigation policies across manufacturing hubs effectively.

54. (D) Mindful individual utilization of resources instead of mindless consumption
Mission LiFE, or Lifestyle for Environment, is a global initiative led by India that advocates shifting from a throwaway culture to a circular economy. It emphasizes individual and community-led actions, promoting energy conservation, water saving, waste reduction, and sustainable consumption choices to combat environmental degradation and climate change effectively in everyday living habits.

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Plain, and Vindhyan Zone. The Trans-Gangetic Plain Zone covers parts of Punjab, Haryana, and Delhi, but does not exist within Uttar Pradesh state administrative boundaries.

19. (A) Gurugram
The International Solar Alliance is an intergovernmental coalition launched jointly by India and France to mobilize global investments and technology for solar power acceleration. Its interim secretariat and international headquarters are located at the National Institute of Solar Energy campus in Gurugram, Haryana. States like Uttar Pradesh align with its initiatives for expansion.

20. (A) II only
Groundwater levels in Bundelkhand have experienced severe depletion due to erratic monsoon patterns, higher evaporation rates, hard rock geology restricting natural percolation, and prolonged dry spells. Glacial retreat threatens river baseflows, over-extraction drops water tables in western districts, and high-intensity rainfall accelerates flooding in the Gangetic plains, making statement II incorrect and unsupported.

21. (A) Jhansi
Jhansi district in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh was selected for establishing large-scale Ultra Mega Solar Parks. The region features optimal high solar insolation levels, flat arid non-agricultural lands, and minimal annual cloud cover, making it an ideal geographic hub for utility-scale solar energy infrastructure under state clean power expansion initiatives overall.

22. (D) Component B offers subsidy to farmers for installing standalone solar pumps.
Under Component B of the PM-KUSUM Scheme, individual farmers receive capital subsidies from central and state governments to install standalone solar-powered agriculture pumps in off-grid rural areas. This intervention replaces polluting diesel pumps, reduces energy expenditure for irrigation, lowers agricultural carbon emissions, and enhances climate-smart irrigation access across agricultural fields throughout the state.

23. (B) Capacity of systems to absorb shocks, adapt, and recover from climate hazards
Climate resilience refers to the capacity of socio-ecological, structural, and economic systems to anticipate, absorb, adapt to, and rapidly recover from the impacts of hazardous climate events. It emphasizes building structural flexibility, reducing systemic vulnerability, and restoring essential functional infrastructure following extreme weather shocks like severe floods or droughts across impacted local regions.

24. (C) To promote green hydrogen production for decarbonizing heavy industries and transport
The UP Green Hydrogen Policy 2024 aims to promote clean hydrogen production using water electrolysis powered by renewable energy resources. Its primary climate objective is to encourage decarbonization in heavy industrial manufacturing units, fertilizer chemical plants, and long-haul transportation, reducing reliance on fossil fuels and lowering industrial greenhouse gas emissions statewide substantially overall.

25. (B) Open Forest > Moderately Dense Forest > Very Dense Forest
According to the India State of Forest Report 2021, the recorded forest cover in Uttar Pradesh is dominated by Open Forest, followed by Moderately Dense Forest, while Very Dense Forest accounts for the smallest geographical area proportion. Open forest constitutes the vast majority, whereas dense canopy forests remain restricted to specific protected tracts.

26. (A) Second-generation bioethanol projects
The Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN Yojana provides financial viability gap support to establish commercial and demonstration-scale Second-Generation bioethanol projects. These advanced bio-refineries convert surplus agricultural residues like rice straw, corn cobs, and sugarcane bagasse into biofuels, mitigating open stubble burning, replacing fossil fuels, and lowering overall greenhouse gas emissions effectively across the entire country.

27. (B) UP Plantation Drive - Expanding forest cover and carbon sinks
Mass tree plantation drives in Uttar Pradesh are structured to expand tree cover outside designated recorded forests, rehabilitate degraded lands, and enhance carbon sequestration capacity. Plantings absorb carbon dioxide, reduce topsoil

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coastline or offshore wind energy potential. Renewable initiatives in the state focus on solar park development, bio-energy projects, rooftop solar systems, and green corridors in regions like Bundelkhand, making statement II completely incorrect and geographically false.

65. (B) Adjustment in systems in response to actual or expected climate stimuli to moderate harm
Climate adaptation refers to adjustments in natural or human systems in response to actual or anticipated climate stimuli or their effects. These adjustments aim to moderate potential harm, reduce systemic vulnerabilities, and exploit beneficial opportunities, helping agriculture, water management, and human settlements cope effectively with changing climatic conditions across vulnerable regions and sectors.

66. (D) Drip Irrigation System
Drip irrigation offers the highest water-use efficiency for water-intensive crops like sugarcane by applying water directly to the plant root zone through network emitters. This technology minimizes deep percolation and evaporation losses, cuts agricultural water demand by up to fifty percent, and helps mitigate groundwater depletion across Western Uttar Pradesh farmlands effectively overall.

67. (A) Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary
Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary, renamed Chandra Shekhar Azad Bird Sanctuary, is a designated Ramsar wetland located in Unnao district. This wetland ecosystem serves as an important winter refuge for migratory waterfowl and resident birds, requiring focused conservation management to protect its hydrology from land-use pressure and climate-induced water variability across the region effectively overall.

68. (A) State Climate Change Steering Committee → District Climate Change Committee / DDMA → Gram Panchayat Level Committee
Climate policy implementation in Uttar Pradesh follows a top-down administrative hierarchy. Policy formulation and inter-departmental oversight occur at the state level under the State Climate Change Steering Committee, which guides execution through District Climate Change Committees and District Disaster Management Authorities, extending to local-level implementation across Gram Panchayats throughout the entire state system.

69. (A) Promoting balanced fertilizer use and reducing excess chemical fertilizer consumption
The PM-PRANAM scheme aims to encourage balanced fertilizer usage and reduce excess chemical fertilizer consumption by incentivizing state governments to adopt organic, bio-fertilizers, and natural farming practices. Curtailing excessive synthetic nitrogen application protects soil microflora, prevents nitrate runoff into water bodies, and significantly reduces agricultural nitrous oxide emissions across farmlands statewide effectively overall.

70. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Prominent clean energy initiatives are distributed across Uttar Pradesh. The Rihand Reservoir hosts a major floating solar project, while Hardoi features commercial Compressed Bio-Gas manufacturing plants. Jhansi houses utility Ultra Mega Solar Parks in Bundelkhand, and Sambhal supports agricultural bio-energy and bio-ethanol production units for clean fuel generation across the region effectively overall.

71. (B) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
The Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change serves as India's national focal point for climate negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. It hosts the National Designated Authority for approving international carbon offset projects and oversees implementation of national climate strategies across all Indian states including Uttar Pradesh.

72. (A) I and II only
The Terai ecosystem in Uttar Pradesh is highly sensitive to climate change. Shifting rainfall patterns affect wetland hydrology in Dudhwa National Park, while warmer temperatures accelerate invasive weed species expansion in forest understories. Statement III is incorrect because local flora and fauna are significantly impacted by temperature and precipitation fluctuations across the region.

73. (D) Agra
Sur Sarovar, also known as Keetham Lake, is a designated Ramsar wetland located in Agra district of Uttar Pradesh. This artificial lake ecosystem supports resident and migratory waterfowl species, regulates regional microclimate, and provides critical habitat for

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38. Consider the following statements regarding financial mechanisms under the Disaster Management Act, 2005:
I. The National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) is audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India.
II. State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) is the primary fund available with State Governments for immediate disaster response.
III. SDRF can be used for long-term reconstruction and permanent infrastructure building.
IV. The 15th Finance Commission recommended allocations for State Disaster Mitigation Funds (SDMF).
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, III and IV

39. Which pan-India early warning alert system portal was developed by the NDMA to disseminate geo-targeted hazard warnings to citizens?
(A) RAHAT
(B) SACHET
(C) SAMARTH
(D) SURAKSHA

40. Which High-Powered Committee constituted in 1999 recommended a comprehensive institutional shift from reactive relief to proactive disaster management in India?
(A) Kasturirangan Committee
(B) Gadgil Committee
(C) J.C. Pant Committee
(D) Kothari Committee

41. Which pair of disaster type and nodal ministry in India is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Nuclear Accidents - Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India
(B) Air Accidents - Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India
(C) Mine Disasters - Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Mines
(D) Railway Accidents - Ministry of Road Transport

42. Which district of Uttar Pradesh is located in Seismic Zone II (Low Damage Risk Zone)?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Ghaziabad
(C) Saharanpur
(D) Pilibhit

43. Consider the following statements regarding flood management in India:
Statement I: The Central Water Commission (CWC) operates a nationwide network of flood forecasting stations.
Statement II: In Uttar Pradesh, CWC provides water level forecasts for major rivers like Ganga, Yamuna, Ghaghara, and Rapti.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

44. Under the Uttar Pradesh state administration, which official heads the Relief Commissionerate responsible for disaster relief operations?
(A) Chief Secretary
(B) Relief Commissioner
(C) Director General of Police
(D) Principal Secretary, Health

45. Which river's basin is predominantly responsible for severe recurrent flooding in the Rohilkhand region of Western Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ramganga
(B) Ken River
(C) Betwa River
(D) Son River

46. Under which administrative department in Uttar Pradesh does the office of the Relief Commissioner function?
(A) Home Department
(B) Urban Development Department
(C) Revenue Department
(D) Finance Department

47. Which of the following is considered a non-structural disaster mitigation measure?
(A) Construction of flood embankments
(B) Seismic retrofitting of hospital buildings
(C) Building storm water drainage networks
(D) Enactment of land-use zoning regulations

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CHAPTER 29

Disaster Management Framework and Institutions in India

1. Under which statutory legislation was the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) established in India?
(A) Environmental Protection Act, 1986
(B) Disaster Management Act, 2005
(C) Civil Defence Act, 1968
(D) National Risk Reduction Act, 2010

2. Match List I (Disaster Type) with List II (Nodal Ministry in India) and select the correct option using the codes given below:
List I: (Disaster Type)
P. Chemical Disasters
Q. Drought
R. Epidemics
S. Cyclones
List II: (Nodal Ministry in India)
1. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
2. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
3. India Meteorological Department / Ministry of Earth Sciences
4. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

3. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh experiences chronic agricultural drought conditions.
Reason (R): Bundelkhand lies in a low rainfall zone with rocky terrain and poor soil water retention capacity.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

4. Who serves as the ex-officio Chairperson of the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (UPSDMA)?
(A) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(B) Minister of Revenue, Uttar Pradesh
(C) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
(D) Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030):
I. It succeeded the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005–2015).
II. It sets four specific priorities for action at local, national, regional, and global levels.
III. It is a legally binding international treaty on all signatory nations.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

6. Which pair of river and primary flood-affected region in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Rapti - Gorakhpur and Shravasti
(B) Ghaghara - Barabanki and Ayodhya
(C) Sharda - Lakhimpur Kheri and Pilibhit
(D) Chambal - Ballia and Ghazipur

7. The 11th Battalion of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), which covers Uttar Pradesh, is permanently stationed at which location?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Varanasi
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Gorakhpur

8. Select the correct sequential order of phases in the standard Disaster Management Cycle starting from a pre-disaster state:
(A) Response → Recovery → Mitigation →

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59. Which river is historically referred to as the "Sorrow of Gorakhpur" due to its frequent course shifts and destructive monsoon floods?
(A) Ken
(B) Rapti
(C) Rihand
(D) Gomti

60. Which section of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 deals with the establishment of the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)?
(A) Section 42
(B) Section 12
(C) Section 60
(D) Section 22

61. Who heads the Executive Committee at the District level responsible for implementing disaster management plans in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) District Magistrate
(B) Superintendent of Police
(C) Chief Medical Officer
(D) Chairman, Zila Panchayat

62. What is the designated timeframe for the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction?
(A) 2000–2015
(B) 2015–2030
(C) 2010–2025
(D) 2020–2035

63. Consider the following statements regarding the application of Remote Sensing and GIS in Disaster Management:
Statement I: Satellite remote sensing assists in damage assessment, flood mapping, and drought monitoring.
Statement II: Geographic Information Systems (GIS) enable spatial overlay of hazard maps with demographic and infrastructure data.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

64. Which NCR district in Uttar Pradesh lies in close proximity to the active Sohna fault line and falls under Seismic Zone IV?
(A) Ballia District (Eastern UP)
(B) Jhansi District (Bundelkhand)
(C) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(D) Ghazipur District (Purvanchal)

65. Coal mine fires and land subsidence hazard issues in Uttar Pradesh are localized in which district?
(A) Mirzapur
(B) Sonbhadra
(C) Chitrakoot
(D) Agra

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66. The administrative control of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) lies with which Union Ministry?
(A) Ministry of Defence
(B) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(C) Ministry of Science and Technology
(D) Ministry of Home Affairs

67. Under Section 54 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, what is the legal consequence for making false alarms or warnings regarding a disaster?
(A) Imprisonment up to one year, fine, or both
(B) Permanent forfeiture of all personal property and assets
(C) Summary administrative warning with monetary penal fine
(D) Statutory exemption from criminal penalty or prosecution

68. In which year was the first state-wide comprehensive Disaster Management Plan aligned with the Sendai Framework published by Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 2005
(B) 2011
(C) 2017
(D) 2022

69. The Prime Minister's 10-Point Agenda on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) was outlined during which major international forum?
(A) AMCDRR 2016, New Delhi
(B) UN Climate Change Conference (COP-21 Paris Summit 2015)
(C) Eighteenth G-20 Heads of State Summit 2023, New Delhi
(D) First World Conference on Natural Disaster

NDMA, excluding the Chairperson, shall not exceed nine.
II. The Union Home Minister serves as the ex-officio Chairperson of NDMA.
III. NDMA is responsible for laying down policies, plans, and guidelines for disaster management in India.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

17. Under the Ministry of Home Affairs, which specialized organ handles disaster relief and emergency response capacity building at the national level?
(A) National Civil Defence Training College
(B) National Disaster Response Force
(C) Directorate General of Fire Services
(D) National Home Guards Organization

18. Who functions as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) in Uttar Pradesh districts?
(A) Chief Medical Officer of District Health Services
(B) Senior Superintendent of District Police Force
(C) Chief Development Officer of Zila Panchayat
(D) Additional District Magistrate

19. Consider the following international disaster risk reduction frameworks:
1. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
2. Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action
3. Hyogo Framework for Action
Which of the following displays the correct chronological order of their adoption?
(A) 2 → 3 → 1
(B) 1 → 2 → 3
(C) 3 → 2 → 1
(D) 2 → 1 → 3

20. Match List I (Institutional Mechanism / Scheme in UP) with List II (Nodal Focus / Key Feature) and select the correct option using the codes given below:
List I: (Institutional Mechanism / Scheme in UP)
P. Aapda Mitra Scheme
Q. Rahat Commissioner Office
R. Damini App
S. Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)
List II: (Nodal Focus / Key Feature)
1. Community volunteer training in flood-prone districts
2. Real-time lightning warning alerts
3. Disaster relief administration under UP Revenue Department
4. 24x7 control room for disaster monitoring
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

21. Consider the following statements regarding the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP):
I. The NDMP was first released in 2016 and updated in 2019.
II. It is aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.
III. It integrates disaster risk reduction with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
IV. It covers all phases of disaster management across national, state, and district levels.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

22. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Structural mitigation measures involve physical construction and engineering interventions to reduce vulnerability.
Reason (R): Land-use planning and building bylaws are prime examples of structural mitigation measures.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

23. What is the financial sharing ratio between the Central Government and General Category States like Uttar Pradesh for the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)?
(A) 50:50
(B) 60:40
(C) 75:25
(D) 90:10

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wildlife, requiring sustainable water management to counter seasonal water fluctuations and urban runoff pressures effectively overall.

74. (A) Bundelkhand Zone - Plateau terrain with rocky soils and variable rainfall
The Bundelkhand Zone is characterized by undulating plateau topography, thin rocky reddish soils, low water retention capacity, and erratic monsoonal precipitation. These environmental factors make the zone highly susceptible to recurrent droughts, land degradation, and severe heatwaves, requiring specialized climate adaptation strategies like watershed management and micro-irrigation deployment across all its affected districts.

75. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Ramsar wetland sites in Uttar Pradesh are matched to their respective districts. Sandi Bird Sanctuary is located in Hardoi, while Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary is in Gonda. Samaspur Bird Sanctuary is situated in Rae Bareli, and Haiderpur Wetland spans parts of Bijnor and Muzaffarnagar districts along the Ganga floodplain in the state effectively.

76. (B) Brick making and cement blending
Fly ash generated by coal-fired thermal power plants in Sonbhadra is a regulated industrial byproduct. Under state environmental norms, fly ash must be gainfully utilized in sustainable manufacturing sectors like fly-ash brick production, cement blending, and road embankment construction, which reduces clay extraction, prevents land dumping, and promotes industrial resource efficiency statewide effectively.

77. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Utility-scale solar power development is heavily prioritized in the Bundelkhand region because it receives high global horizontal irradiance with minimal annual cloud cover. Furthermore, the region contains extensive tracts of non-agricultural barren land, resolving land availability constraints and making it optimal for large-scale solar park investments under renewable expansion policies across the state.

78. (A) I and II only
India's updated NDCs target a 45% reduction in GDP emission intensity by 2030 relative to 2005 levels. Uttar Pradesh's deployment of electric buses in urban transport directly supports these national emission reduction targets. Statement III is incorrect because NDCs are voluntary national climate targets submitted under the Paris Agreement without imposing domestic fines.

79. (A) I, II and III only
The Uttar Pradesh State Action Plan on Climate Change integrates climate considerations into development planning and sectoral budgeting across agriculture, water resources, forestry, and human health. It builds administrative capacity across Panchayats and municipal bodies. Statement IV is incorrect because the action plan operates alongside and supplements, rather than repealing, statutory environmental legislation.

80. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Paddy crops in Eastern Uttar Pradesh experience frequent yield instability due to erratic monsoon rainfall and prolonged mid-season dry spells. Rice plants are especially vulnerable to moisture stress during flowering, panicle initiation, and grain filling stages. Substantial water deficits during these sensitive growth phases cause severe flower abortion, poor grain filling, and yield reductions.

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(A) Supplying financial grants to big industrial units
(B) Repairing damaged embankments along the Ganga
(C) Construction of earthquake-proof government buildings
(D) Training community volunteers in disaster response

32. Why are natural and man-made disasters classified as 'non-traditional security challenges'?
(A) Because they strictly necessitate the emergency deployment of strategic nuclear weapons and armed forces
(B) Because they are governed exclusively under international maritime laws and cross-border security treaties
(C) Because they threaten human lives and socio-economic stability without armed military conflict
(D) Because they exclusively impact rural agrarian communities and coastal demographic populations

33. Match List I (Helpline / Portal in UP) with List II (Associated Purpose) and select the correct option using the codes given below:
List I: (Helpline / Portal in UP)
P. 112
Q. 1070
R. 1077
S. SACHET Portal
List II: (Associated Purpose)
1. Unified Emergency Helpline Number in UP
2. State Level Disaster Control Room Helpline
3. District Level Disaster Control Room Helpline
4. Integrated Early Warning Alert System by NDMA
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

34. Consider the following statements regarding Biological Disaster Management in India:
I. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is the nodal ministry for biological disasters.
II. Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 provides legislative framework to contain biological outbreaks.
III. NDMA has no statutory mandate to issue guidelines on biological hazards.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

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35. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Personnel in the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) are drawn on deputation from Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs).
Reason (R): NDRF is a specialized multi-skilled force trained specifically for humanitarian assistance and disaster relief.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

36. Consider the following statements regarding Disaster Mitigation and Disaster Preparedness:
I. Mitigation focuses on long-term measures to reduce the impact of potential hazards.
II. Preparedness involves developing response capacities and evacuation plans before a disaster hits.
III. Retrofitting old buildings is a preparedness measure.
IV. Constructing sea walls or levees is a mitigation measure.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II, III and IV

37. Consider the following statements regarding the role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in disaster management in Uttar Pradesh:
I. NGOs assist local authorities in post-disaster relief, psycho-social care, and rehabilitation.
II. NGOs participate in the Inter-Agency Group (IAG) for coordinated disaster response in UP.
III. NGOs possess statutory powers to issue binding evacuation orders during emergencies.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

Preparedness
(B) Mitigation → Preparedness → Response → Recovery
(C) Preparedness → Response → Mitigation → Recovery
(D) Recovery → Response → Mitigation → Preparedness

9. Consider the following statements regarding the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA):
Statement I: The District Magistrate / District Collector acts as the ex-officio Chairperson of the DDMA.
Statement II: In Uttar Pradesh, the Co-Chairperson of the DDMA is the President of the Zila Panchayat.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

10. Consider the following statements regarding the Disaster Management Act, 2005:
I. It provides for the creation of a dedicated National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF).
II. It mandates the creation of the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM).
III. It contains provisions for criminal penalties against false claims for disaster relief.
IV. It establishes the Prime Minister as the ex-officio Chairperson of the NDMA.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

11. Where is the head office of the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) located?
(A) Lucknow
(B) New Delhi
(C) Pune
(D) Hyderabad

12. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh such as Gorakhpur, Maharajganj, and Deoria suffer severe annual monsoon floods.
Reason (R): Rivers like Rapti, Gandak, and Rohini originate in the fragile Himalayan foothills of Nepal and discharge excess water into Northern Plains.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

13. In which year was the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) formally constituted?
(A) 2008
(B) 2012
(C) 2016
(D) 2020

14. Match List I (Early Warning Agency) with List II (Target Natural Hazard) and select the correct option using the codes given below:
List I: (Early Warning Agency)
P. Central Water Commission (CWC)
Q. India Meteorological Department (IMD)
R. Geological Survey of India (GSI)
S. Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS)
List II: (Target Natural Hazard)
1. Cyclones and Heavy Rainfall
2. Riverine Floods
3. Tsunami
4. Landslides
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

15. According to the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) seismic zone map of India, under which seismic zones do the Terai districts of Uttar Pradesh predominantly fall?
(A) Zone I and Zone II
(B) Zone II and Zone III
(C) Zone IV and Zone III
(D) Zone V only

16. Consider the following statements regarding the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA):
I. The maximum number of members in

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48. Which national institute based in Hyderabad provides real-time Tsunami Early Warnings for India?
(A) NRSC
(B) Survey of India
(C) INCOIS
(D) IMD

49. The Disaster Management Cell in Uttar Pradesh, dedicated to capacity building and training of civil servants, is established at which academy?
(A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Police Academy, Moradabad
(B) Uttar Pradesh Academy of Administration and Management (UPAAM)
(C) Judicial Training and Research Institute (JTRI), Lucknow
(D) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Lucknow

50. Which district-hazard combination in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Pilibhit - Flood and Seismic Zone IV
(B) Mahoba - Drought and Water Scarcity
(C) Mathura - Industrial / Chemical Risk
(D) Lalitpur - Coastal Storm Surge

51. Following the 1984 Bhopal Gas Leak tragedy, which specific Act was passed to provide public liability insurance for providing immediate relief to persons affected by accidents occurring while handling hazardous substances?
(A) Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
(B) Factories Act, 1948
(C) Environment Protection Act, 1986
(D) Chemical Weapons Convention Act, 2000

52. Which section of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 mandates the establishment of the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA)?
(A) Section 3
(B) Section 14
(C) Section 25
(D) Section 42

53. Consider the following statements regarding the Armed Forces' role in disaster management:
Statement I: The Armed Forces are called in as a force of last resort when civil authorities require specialized assistance during severe disasters.
Statement II: The National Executive Committee can requisition Armed Forces support for emergency rescue and relief.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

54. Where is the National Civil Defence College (NCDC) located in India?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Dehradun
(C) New Delhi
(D) Nagpur

55. The Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) in Uttar Pradesh historically focused on which specific geographical belt?
(A) Northern Terai Belt Region
(B) Bundelkhand Region
(C) Western Upper Doab Region
(D) Central Rohilkhand Region

56. Which body acts as the apex decision-making agency for national crisis management during severe disasters, chaired by the Cabinet Secretary?
(A) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
(B) Civil Defence Advisory Board
(C) National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC)
(D) Emergency Management Council

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57. What is the maximum statutory number of members, excluding the Chairperson, that can be appointed to the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) under the DM Act, 2005?
(A) 5
(B) 9
(C) 12
(D) 15

58. Which mobile application was developed by the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune, to provide early warnings for lightning strikes across Indian states including UP?
(A) Damini
(B) Meghdoot
(C) Umang
(D) Mausam

24. Under which Act was the Civil Defence framework established in India?
(A) Home Guards Act, 1947
(B) Police Act, 1861
(C) Civil Defence Act, 1968
(D) Disaster Management Act, 2005

25. Consider the following statements regarding executive bodies under the DM Act, 2005:
Statement I: The National Executive Committee (NEC) is chaired by the Union Home Secretary.
Statement II: The State Executive Committee (SEC) in Uttar Pradesh is chaired by the Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

26. Consider the following statements regarding the role of Home Guards in Uttar Pradesh during disaster situations:
I. Home Guards act as an auxiliary force to the state police during relief operations.
II. They are deployed for crowd control, rescue operations, and relief distribution.
III. Home Guards are statutory permanent armed personnel of the Union Ministry of Defence.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

27. Which of the following displays the correct hierarchical order of disaster management authorities in India from highest to local level?
(A) NDMA → SDMA → DDMA → Local Authority
(B) SDMA → NDMA → DDMA → Local Authority
(C) NDMA → DDMA → SDMA → Local Authority
(D) DDMA → SDMA → NDMA → Local Authority

28. Match List I (District in UP) with List II (Primary Natural Hazard) and select the correct option using the codes given below:
List I: (District in UP)
P. Gorakhpur
Q. Banda
R. Gautam Buddha Nagar
S. Sonbhadra
List II: (Primary Natural Hazard)
1. Riverine Floods (Rapti river)
2. Agricultural Drought
3. High Seismic Risk (Zone IV)
4. Industrial / Chemical / Mining Risk
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

29. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Disaster risk reduction strategies prioritize non-structural measures alongside structural measures.
Reason (R): Non-structural measures like public awareness, hazard mapping, and early warning systems build community resilience at low capital costs.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

30. Consider the following statements regarding urban fire safety framework in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Fire Safety is managed by the Uttar Pradesh Fire Service under the Department of Home.
II. High-rise buildings require a No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the Fire Department.
III. The National Building Code (NBC) provides guidelines for fire safety compliance.
IV. Fire services are exclusively controlled and operated by the National Disaster Response Force.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

31. What is the primary focus of the 'Aapda Mitra' scheme implemented by NDMA in Uttar Pradesh?

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70. Who among the following is the ex-officio Chairperson of the National Executive Committee (NEC) under the DM Act, 2005?
(A) Cabinet Secretary
(B) Defence Secretary
(C) Chief of Defence Staff
(D) Union Home Secretary

71. Which pair of district in UP and its flood risk factor is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Lakhimpur Kheri - Sharda River overflows
(B) Hamirpur - Coastal storm tide inundation
(C) Barabanki - Ghaghara River overflows
(D) Kushinagar - Gandak River overflows

72. What is the primary role of the Civil Defence organization during non-disaster normal times?
(A) Administering direct financial subsidies to marginal agrarian farmers
(B) Collecting annual land revenue taxes and rural property tariffs
(C) Conducting public awareness and emergency training
(D) Enforcing criminal trial proceedings in district judicial courts

73. How many Secretaries to the State Government serve as ex-officio members of the State Executive Committee (SEC) under Section 20 of the DM Act, 2005?
(A) Four
(B) Two
(C) Six
(D) Eight

74. Which specialized state-level body in Uttar Pradesh is responsible for managing heatwave alerts and issuing standard operating procedures during summer months?
(A) UP State Disaster Management Authority
(B) UP Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(C) UP State Pollution Control Board Administration
(D) UP Directorate of Urban Local Bodies and Municipalities

75. Toxic gas leakage of Styrene monomer occurred at the LG Polymers plant in May 2020, prompting chemical disaster protocols in India. In which state did this event occur?
(A) Uttar Pradesh State
(B) Andhra Pradesh
(C) Gujarat State
(D) Maharashtra State

76. Which operation was launched by the Indian Armed Forces to provide disaster response and relief after the severe flash floods in Uttarakhand in 2013?
(A) Operation Disaster Rahat
(B) Operation Surya Hope
(C) Operation Himalayan Meghdoot
(D) Operation Vijay Relief

77. The mandatory earthquake-resistant design standards for buildings in India are published by which national organization?
(A) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)
(B) Central Public Works Department (CPWD)
(C) Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)
(D) National Highway Authority of India (NHAI)

78. Which geographical zone of Uttar Pradesh is most severely impacted by riverbank erosion along the Ganga and Ghaghara rivers?
(A) Southern Bundelkhand Zone
(B) Western UP Plain Belt
(C) Purvanchal Zone
(D) Trans-Yamuna Southern Zone

79. The establishment of dedicated State Disaster Mitigation Funds (SDMF) was specifically recommended by which Finance Commission of India?
(A) 15th Finance Commission
(B) 12th Finance Commission
(C) 10th Finance Commission
(D) 11th Finance Commission

80. Which section of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 protects officers acting in good faith from legal prosecution or suits?
(A) Section 73
(B) Section 10
(C) Section 25
(D) Section 40

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resistant design codes, such as IS 1893 and IS 13920, which specify mandatory criteria for seismic structural design, building construction, structural safety, and seismic retrofitting across different seismic zones.

78. (C) Purvanchal Zone
The Purvanchal Zone in Eastern Uttar Pradesh is severely impacted by continuous riverbank erosion along major rivers like the Ganga, Ghaghara, and Rapti. Due to heavy seasonal discharges, meandering channels, soft alluvial soil compositions, and high silt loads, these rivers scour agricultural lands, displace rural communities, and erode embankment infrastructure annually.

79. (A) 15th Finance Commission
The 15th Finance Commission recommended a significant structural reform in disaster financing by establishing dedicated State Disaster Mitigation Funds alongside existing response funds. Under this framework, disaster risk management allocations were split into response funds (75%) and mitigation funds (25%), providing states with predictable, dedicated central support for proactive hazard reduction projects.

80. (A) Section 73
Section 73 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 contains an immunity clause protecting public servants and authorized officers from legal prosecution. It provides that no suit, prosecution, or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Central Government, State Government, NDMA, SDMA, or officers for anything done in good faith while executing disaster management powers.

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that the elected President of the Zila Panchayat serves as the ex-officio Co-Chairperson, fostering joint administrative and democratic local governance.

10. (D) I, II, III and IV
The Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides a comprehensive statutory scheme for disaster management across India. It mandates dedicated response and mitigation funds at national and state levels, establishes the National Institute of Disaster Management for capacity building, imposes penal sanctions for fraudulent relief claims, and designates the Prime Minister as the ex-officio Chairperson of the NDMA.

11. (B) New Delhi
The National Institute of Disaster Management is a premier statutory institute constituted under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 for capacity building, human resource development, research, and training in disaster risk reduction. Its central head office is situated in New Delhi, functioning under the administrative control of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs.

12. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Eastern Uttar Pradesh districts like Gorakhpur, Maharajganj, and Deoria face intense monsoon flooding annually due to trans-boundary river networks. Rivers such as the Rapti, Gandak, and Rohini originate in the eco-fragile Himalayan foothills of Nepal, carrying vast runoff, heavy sediment loads, and high peak discharges into the flat Northern Plains of Purvanchal.

13. (C) 2016
The State Disaster Response Force of Uttar Pradesh was formally constituted in 2016 as a specialized emergency response unit under the state police establishment. Modeled on the National Disaster Response Force, UP SDRF personnel undergo intensive technical training to conduct specialized rescue operations during floods, building collapses, chemical emergencies, and natural crises.

14. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
India utilizes specialized technical nodal agencies for early hazard warnings. The Central Water Commission monitors riverine water levels and flood forecasting, while the India Meteorological Department provides alerts for cyclones and heavy rainfall. The Geological Survey of India acts as the nodal body for landslide forecasting, and INCOIS delivers oceanographic warnings for tsunamis.

15. (C) Zone IV and Zone III
According to the seismic zonal map prepared by the Bureau of Indian Standards, Uttar Pradesh spans Seismic Zones II, III, and IV. The northern Terai districts bordering Nepal lie close to the active Himalayan thrust fault lines, placing them predominantly in Zone IV (High Damage Risk) and Zone III (Moderate Damage Risk).

16. (B) I and III only
Section 3 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 establishes the National Disaster Management Authority, specifying that its non-chairperson members shall not exceed nine. While the authority formulates national policies, plans, and guidelines for disaster risk management, the ex-officio Chairperson is the Prime Minister of India, not the Union Home Minister as commonly misconstrued.

17. (B) National Disaster Response Force
The National Disaster Response Force is a dedicated multi-disciplinary disaster response force operating under the administrative control of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs. Established under Section 44 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, it specializes in handling disaster relief, humanitarian assistance, search and rescue operations, and capacity building across the country.

18. (D) Additional District Magistrate
In Uttar Pradesh, the Additional District Magistrate (Finance and Revenue) or designated ADM functions as the Chief Executive Officer of the District Disaster Management Authority. Working under the supervision of the District Magistrate, the CEO coordinates day-to-day administrative operations, disaster relief distribution, risk mitigation projects, and emergency control room activities within the district.

19. (A) 2 → 3 → 1
Global frameworks for disaster risk reduction evolved sequentially through UN international conferences. The Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action was adopted first in 1994, followed by the Hyogo Framework for Action covering

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2005–2015. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction succeeded them, being adopted in 2015 to guide global risk reduction efforts through 2030.

20. (A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
Uttar Pradesh utilizes structural and non-structural tools for disaster administration. The Aapda Mitra scheme trains community volunteers in hazard response, while the Rahat Commissioner Office administers relief under the Revenue Department. The Damini App provides real-time warnings for lightning strikes, and Emergency Operation Centres function as continuous round-the-clock disaster monitoring control hubs.

21. (D) I, II, III and IV
The National Disaster Management Plan, released in 2016 and updated in 2019, serves as India's master document for comprehensive disaster risk management. Aligned directly with the Sendai Framework, it integrates disaster risk reduction with Sustainable Development Goals while providing detailed actionable matrices covering all management phases from national down to district levels.

22. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Structural mitigation measures specifically entail physical engineering structures and engineered constructions, such as flood embankments, sea walls, and earthquake-resistant civil dams. Conversely, land-use planning, zoning regulations, and building bylaws represent legal and regulatory policy frameworks, which formally classify as non-structural mitigation measures rather than structural physical engineering interventions in hazard-prone public territories.

23. (C) 75:25
The State Disaster Response Fund operates as the primary financial mechanism for state-level emergency disaster response in India. For General Category States like Uttar Pradesh, the annual fund contribution is shared between the Central Government and the State Government in a 75:25 ratio, whereas for Special Category Himalayan states, it is shared 90:10.

24. (C) Civil Defence Act, 1968
The legal framework for Civil Defence in India was formally enacted by Parliament through the Civil Defence Act, 1968. This central legislation empowers state governments to constitute Civil Defence Corps for protecting life, reducing structural damage, and maintaining public vital services during hostile foreign attacks, military aggressions, or emergency operational disasters.

25. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Under Section 8 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the National Executive Committee is chaired ex-officio by the Union Home Secretary to assist NDMA. Similarly, under Section 20, the State Executive Committee in Uttar Pradesh is chaired ex-officio by the Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh to execute state disaster plans and direct emergency operations.

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26. (A) I and II only
Home Guards function as a voluntary auxiliary force organized under state legislation to assist the Uttar Pradesh Police force during public emergencies. They are actively deployed for crowd management, rescue operations, and relief distribution during natural hazards. However, Home Guards are not statutory permanent armed personnel of the Union Ministry of Defence.

27. (A) NDMA → SDMA → DDMA → Local Authority
The Disaster Management Act, 2005 establishes a structured four-tier institutional hierarchy for disaster governance in India. At the apex national level is the NDMA, followed by the SDMA at the state level, the DDMA at the district level, and local bodies such as Panchayats and Municipalities at the grass-root administrative level.

28. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Districts in Uttar Pradesh experience varied natural and man-made hazards based on geography. Gorakhpur suffers from riverine floods due to the Rapti River, while Banda in Bundelkhand faces chronic agricultural drought. Gautam Buddha Nagar in NCR falls under Seismic Zone IV, whereas Sonbhadra contains significant mining, chemical, and heavy industrial risks.

29. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Modern disaster risk reduction strategies emphasize non-structural measures alongside structural engineering solutions. Non-structural

interventions, including community awareness drives, hazard mapping, spatial zoning, and early warning systems, enhance local resilience and preparedness at relatively low capital costs, effectively complementing expensive physical infrastructure projects to minimize human loss during disaster events across vulnerable regions.

30. (A) I, II and III only
Urban fire safety in Uttar Pradesh is administered by the Uttar Pradesh Fire Service under the state Home Department. High-rise buildings must secure a No Objection Certificate verifying compliance with safety norms guided by the National Building Code. Fire services are state-level emergency agencies and are not exclusively operated or controlled by the NDRF.

31. (D) Training community volunteers in disaster response
The 'Aapda Mitra' scheme is a central initiative implemented by the National Disaster Management Authority to strengthen community resilience. The scheme specifically focuses on training community volunteers in flood-prone and hazard-vulnerable districts, equipping local citizens with essential skills in search, rescue, first aid, and immediate disaster response to act as first responders.

32. (C) Because they threaten human lives and socio-economic stability without armed military conflict
Non-traditional security challenges refer to threats that depart from classical state-centric military conflict between armed forces. Natural and man-made disasters are categorized as non-traditional security threats because they cause large-scale loss of human life, severe displacement, economic disruption, and ecological destruction, thereby directly undermining human security and national stability without military warfare.

33. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Emergency contact systems facilitate coordinated disaster relief in Uttar Pradesh. The number 112 functions as the state's unified emergency helpline, while 1070 serves as the state-level disaster control room contact. Number 1077 connects to district-level disaster control rooms, and the SACHET portal provides NDMA's integrated pan-India early warning alerts to citizens nationwide.

34. (A) I and II only
Biological disaster management in India is led by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as the designated nodal ministry. Legislative containment powers are derived from the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897. Under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the NDMA holds a statutory mandate to formulate policy guidelines for all disasters, including biological hazards.

35. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The National Disaster Response Force is staffed by personnel drawn on deputation from various Central Armed Police Forces, including BSF, CRPF, CISF, ITBP, SSB, and Assam Rifles. This deputation structure provides NDRF with disciplined, physically fit personnel who undergo specialized training to handle multi-hazard humanitarian assistance and disaster response operations efficiently.

36. (A) I, II and IV only
Disaster mitigation involves long-term measures, such as building sea walls or structural levees, aimed at permanently reducing hazard risks. Preparedness focuses on operational readiness and evacuation plans prior to event onset. Structural retrofitting of existing old buildings represents a structural mitigation measure designed to decrease vulnerability, rather than a operational preparedness action.

37. (A) I and II only
Non-Governmental Organizations play an essential supportive role in disaster management across Uttar Pradesh by offering relief, psycho-social support, and rehabilitation services. They coordinate with state administration through platforms like the Inter-Agency Group. However, NGOs are voluntary civil society entities and do not possess statutory administrative powers to issue binding legal evacuation orders.

38. (A) I, II and IV only
Financial mechanisms under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 provide structured disaster funding. The National Disaster Response Fund is subject to statutory audit by CAG, while the State Disaster Response Fund handles immediate emergency relief operations. SDRF funds cannot be diverted toward long-term permanent reconstruction, and the 15th

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Finance Commission recommended setup of State Disaster Mitigation Funds.

39. (B) SACHET
SACHET is a pan-India early warning portal and mobile application developed by the National Disaster Management Authority. Integrated with the Common Alerting Protocol, it disseminates real-time, location-specific hazard warnings and emergency alerts directly to citizens' mobile phones in regional languages, improving disaster preparedness and early evacuation response during impending natural disasters.

40. (C) J.C. Pant Committee
In 1999, the Government of India constituted the High-Powered Committee on Disaster Management under the chairmanship of J.C. Pant. The committee submitted reports recommending a paradigm shift from a traditional, reactive relief-centric approach to a holistic, proactive institutional framework focusing on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and systemic vulnerability reduction across India.

41. (D) Railway Accidents - Ministry of Road Transport
In India's disaster management system, designated ministries act as nodal authorities for specific hazards. Railway accidents fall directly under the jurisdiction and operational control of the Ministry of Railways, not the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. The Ministry of Railways oversees safety regulations, emergency response, and investigation procedures during rail disasters.

42. (A) Jhansi
Jhansi district, situated in the southern Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, rests on stable, ancient Peninsular Indian granitic shield geology. Consequently, Jhansi is categorized under Seismic Zone II, representing a low damage risk zone. In contrast, districts like Ghaziabad, Saharanpur, and Pilibhit fall into higher seismic vulnerability zones like Zone IV.

43. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The Central Water Commission functions as the primary technical organization for flood forecasting across India. It maintains an extensive monitoring network of flood forecasting stations along major river basins. In Uttar Pradesh, CWC provides crucial hydrological data and water level forecasts for key river systems, including the Ganga, Yamuna, Ghaghara, and Rapti.

44. (B) Relief Commissioner
In Uttar Pradesh, the Relief Commissionerate operates as the principal operational arm for disaster management, disaster relief disbursement, and emergency response coordination. Headed by a senior Indian Administrative Service officer designated as the Relief Commissioner, the office functions under the state Revenue Department to provide rapid financial and material assistance during emergencies.

45. (A) Ramganga
The Ramganga River, a major tributary originating in the Kumaon Himalayas, flows through Western Uttar Pradesh, traversing the flat alluvial plains of the Rohilkhand region. During the monsoon season, heavy rainfall in its upper catchment causes severe river swell and extensive bank overflow, leading to recurrent flooding across Bareilly, Moradabad, and Shahjahanpur.

46. (C) Revenue Department
In Uttar Pradesh, the office of the Relief Commissioner functions administratively under the Revenue Department. Historically responsible for land administration and crop loss assessments, the Revenue Department manages the state relief fund, directs emergency disaster relief operations, coordinates rescue measures with district magistrates, and oversees compensation distribution following natural disaster events.

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47. (D) Enactment of land-use zoning regulations
Non-structural disaster mitigation measures focus on policies, regulations, legal enforcement, and public capacity building rather than physical engineering construction. The enactment and enforcement of land-use zoning regulations restrict urban development in high-risk zones, such as floodplains or fault lines, thereby mitigating disaster vulnerability through administrative planning without relying on physical infrastructure.

48. (C) INCOIS
The Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services, located in Hyderabad, operates the Indian Tsunami Early Warning

Centre under the Ministry of Earth Sciences. Established following the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, INCOIS utilizes real-time seismic networks, ocean bottom pressure recorders, and tide gauges to issue rapid tsunami advisories across the Indian Ocean region.

49. (B) Uttar Pradesh Academy of Administration and Management (UPAAM)
The Uttar Pradesh Academy of Administration and Management, located in Lucknow, serves as the apex civil services training institution in the state. UPAAM houses a dedicated Disaster Management Cell supported by the state government and NDMA, which conducts specialized training, capacity building, and policy orientation modules for administrative officers and state service cadres.

50. (D) Lalitpur - Coastal Storm Surge
Lalitpur is a completely landlocked southern district of Uttar Pradesh situated in the Bundelkhand region, bordered on three sides by Madhya Pradesh. Since Uttar Pradesh possesses no coastline, pairing Lalitpur with coastal storm surge represents an geographically impossible hazard combination. Coastal storm surges affect maritime coastal states, whereas Lalitpur faces severe agricultural drought.

51. (A) Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
Following the catastrophic 1984 Bhopal Gas Leak tragedy, the Parliament enacted the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991. This legislation establishes mandatory public liability insurance for industrial owners handling hazardous substances, ensuring statutory no-fault liability and providing immediate, rapid financial relief to victims or injured persons affected by chemical industrial accident events.

52. (B) Section 14
Section 14 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides the statutory mandate for every State Government to establish a State Disaster Management Authority. The SDMA acts as the highest decision-making body for disaster management at the state level, responsible for laying down state policies, approving the state disaster plan, and coordinating overall mitigation strategies.

53. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Civil administration maintains primary responsibility for disaster response, with the Indian Armed Forces deployed as a specialized force of last resort when civil capacities are overwhelmed. Under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, bodies like the National Executive Committee possess executive authority to requisition armed forces assistance for specialized airlifting, rescue operations, and urgent relief.

54. (D) Nagpur
The National Civil Defence College is situated at Nagpur, Maharashtra. Established originally in 1957 as the Central Emergency Relief Training Institute, it functions under the Ministry of Home Affairs as a specialized premier institute providing advanced training in civil defence, disaster management, unexploded ordnance handling, and emergency response to officers and volunteers.

55. (B) Bundelkhand Region
The Drought Prone Areas Programme was launched as an integrated area development scheme to mitigate the adverse effects of extreme drought. In Uttar Pradesh, DPAP focused historically on the arid, hard-rock Bundelkhand region—covering districts like Banda, Chitrakoot, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Jhansi, Lalitpur, and Jalaun—aiming to restore ecological balance and promote soil and water conservation.

56. (C) National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC)
The National Crisis Management Committee functions as the apex decision-making body in the Government of India for managing major national crises and natural disasters. Chaired ex-officio by the Cabinet Secretary, the NCMC brings together secretaries of key Union ministries to direct emergency relief, coordinate inter-ministerial resources, and oversee immediate national response measures.

57. (B) 9
Under Section 14(2) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the State Disaster Management Authority consists of the Chief Minister of the State as ex-officio Chairperson, along with other members nominated by the Chief Minister. The statutory provision limits the maximum number

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of non-chairperson members in an SDMA to not more than nine.

58. (A) Damini
The Damini mobile application was developed by the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, under the Ministry of Earth Sciences. Designed to reduce casualties from lightning strikes, Damini tracks real-time lightning activity through a specialized ground-sensor network and delivers location-based early warnings and safety instructions to users within a 20-kilometer radius.

59. (B) Rapti
The Rapti River originates in the Himalayan ranges of Nepal and flows through eastern Uttar Pradesh into Gorakhpur district. Due to severe monsoon discharge, shifting channels, and heavy silt accumulation, the river historically caused devastating seasonal floods in Gorakhpur and nearby Purvanchal districts, earning it the epithet "Sorrow of Gorakhpur" in regional hydrology.

60. (A) Section 42
Section 42 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 mandates the statutory establishment of the National Institute of Disaster Management. NIDM is entrusted with planning and promoting research, training, capacity building, and documentation in disaster risk management, serving as a premier national institute for human resource development and policy advisory in India.

61. (A) District Magistrate
Under Section 25 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the District Magistrate or District Collector heads the District Disaster Management Authority as its ex-officio Chairperson. The District Magistrate leads executive planning, directs emergency response operations, mobilizes administrative departments, and enforces disaster relief measures across the district during severe hazard crisis situations.

62. (B) 2015–2030
The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction was adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan, in March 2015. It establishes a 15-year voluntary timeframe spanning 2015 to 2030, aiming to achieve substantial reductions in disaster risk, mortality, affected population, and economic losses globally.

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63. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Geospatial technologies play a critical role in modern disaster management. Satellite remote sensing provides continuous earth observation for flood inundation mapping, drought monitoring, and post-disaster damage assessment. Geographic Information Systems allow planners to spatially overlay hazard boundaries with demographic, infrastructural, and topographic datasets to guide risk mitigation and emergency response planning.

64. (C) Gautam Buddha Nagar
Gautam Buddha Nagar district, located in the National Capital Region of Uttar Pradesh, lies in close proximity to active fault structures, including the Sohna fault zone in Haryana. Due to its geological positioning in the Indo-Gangetic plain near active fault zones, the district is classified under Seismic Zone IV (High Damage Risk Zone).

65. (B) Sonbhadra
Sonbhadra district, situated in the extreme south-east of Uttar Pradesh, is rich in mineral deposits and home to the Singrauli coalfields belt. Intensive opencast coal mining, thermal power generation, and subsurface extraction activities in this region create localized industrial hazards, including subsurface coal fires, environmental pollution, land degradation, and land subsidence vulnerabilities.

66. (D) Ministry of Home Affairs
The National Disaster Response Force functions under the administrative and operational control of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. The Disaster Management Division of MHA oversees policy alignment, resource allocation, structural deployment, and operational directives for the NDRF, coordinating national-level emergency response operations during major natural or technological disasters.

67. (A) Imprisonment up to one year, fine, or both
Section 54 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 penalizes the circulation of false warnings or alarms regarding a disaster. Any person making or circulating a false alarm or warning about

the severity or magnitude of a disaster, leading to panic among the public, is punishable with imprisonment up to one year, or fine, or both.

68. (C) 2017
In 2017, Uttar Pradesh published its comprehensive State Disaster Management Plan fully aligned with the global Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030). Prepared by the UPSDMA, this plan restructured state disaster policy, incorporating thematic priorities, target matrix timelines, hazard-specific action points, and inter-departmental coordination strategies for risk mitigation and resilience.

69. (A) AMCDRR 2016, New Delhi
The Prime Minister's 10-Point Agenda on Disaster Risk Reduction was outlined during the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in New Delhi in November 2016. The agenda articulates key principles, including embedding disaster risk management into development planning, leveraging technology, building local capacity, and fostering international cooperation for sustainable resilience.

70. (D) Union Home Secretary
Under Section 8 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the Central Government constitutes the National Executive Committee to assist the NDMA in performing its statutory functions. The NEC is chaired ex-officio by the Union Home Secretary, who coordinates national executive response, oversees inter-ministerial disaster relief planning, and monitors disaster management implementation.

71. (B) Hamirpur - Coastal storm tide inundation
Hamirpur district is situated in the inland, landlocked Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh along the Yamuna and Betwa rivers. Its primary flood hazard stems from riverine inundation when these rivers overflow during peak monsoon periods. Because Uttar Pradesh is geographically landlocked, associating Hamirpur with coastal storm tide inundation is physically and geographically incorrect.

72. (C) Conducting public awareness and emergency training
During peacetime or normal non-disaster periods, the primary mandate of the Civil Defence organization focuses on community preparedness and capacity building. Civil Defence personnel conduct regular public awareness drives, organize emergency training programs, run mock drills, train community volunteers in basic rescue and first aid, and build local disaster response infrastructure.

73. (A) Four
Section 20(2)(b) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 specifies the statutory composition of the State Executive Committee. Chaired ex-officio by the Chief Secretary of the state, the SEC includes four other Secretaries to the State Government as ex-officio members, representing key departments such as Home, Finance, Revenue, and Health, to ensure administrative coordination.

74. (A) UP State Disaster Management Authority
The Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority serves as the principal coordinating body for managing extreme weather hazards, including summer heatwaves. UPSDMA formulates the State Heatwave Action Plan, issues timely heat advisories, collaborates with weather departments, and publishes Standard Operating Procedures for district administrations and municipal bodies to minimize heat-related casualties.

75. (B) Andhra Pradesh
In May 2020, a major chemical industrial disaster occurred when toxic Styrene monomer gas leaked from the LG Polymers chemical plant located at RR Venkatapuram near Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh. The toxic gas leak affected thousands of surrounding residents, resulting in multiple fatalities and prompting national interventions by the NDRF and NDMA.

76. (B) Operation Surya Hope
Following the catastrophic flash floods and landslides in Uttarakhand in June 2013, the Indian Army and Armed Forces launched 'Operation Surya Hope'. Recognized as one of the largest civilian rescue and relief operations conducted by military forces globally, it successfully evacuated over one hundred thousand stranded pilgrims and locals from isolated valleys.

77. (A) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)
The Bureau of Indian Standards is the national standards body of India responsible for formulating and publishing structural engineering codes. BIS publishes dedicated earthquake-

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Disaster Management Act, 2005
The National Disaster Management Authority was established in India under the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005. Passed by the Parliament of India, this statutory legislation created a structured framework for disaster risk reduction, preparedness, mitigation, and response across national, state, and district administrative levels to manage both natural and human-made calamities efficiently.

2. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
India designates specific nodal ministries to manage various hazard categories. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change oversees chemical disasters, while the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare handles drought situations. Biological epidemics fall under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, whereas cyclones and meteorological hazards are monitored by the India Meteorological Department.

3. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh experiences persistent agricultural drought due to its semi-arid climate, low annual rainfall, and rugged rocky topography. The underlying hard granitic bedrock prevents deep groundwater recharge, while the shallow soil layer exhibits poor water retention capacity, directly causing acute soil moisture deficits and recurring agricultural distress across the region.

4. (C) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
Under Section 14 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the State Disaster Management Authority in every state is headed by the respective Chief Minister as its ex-officio Chairperson. Consequently, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh leads the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority, providing top-level political leadership and strategic direction for state disaster management operations.

5. (A) I and II only
The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 succeeded the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015 and outlines four specific priority action areas for reducing disaster risks worldwide. However, unlike treaties, the Sendai Framework is a voluntary, non-binding international agreement, meaning signatory member states are not legally bound under international law to enforce its targets.

6. (D) Chambal - Ballia and Ghazipur
The Chambal River flows along the south-western border of Uttar Pradesh, passing through districts like Agra and Etawah before joining the Yamuna. Ballia and Ghazipur are eastern Purvanchal districts located along the banks of the Ganga and Ghaghara rivers. Therefore, pairing the Chambal River with Ballia and Ghazipur represents an incorrect geographical match.

7. (B) Varanasi
The 11th Battalion of the National Disaster Response Force is headquartered at Cultural City, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. This specialized battalion provides immediate emergency rescue, disaster management, and specialized life-saving operational cover across the entire state of Uttar Pradesh and adjoining region during severe natural or technological disaster occurrences in Northern India.

8. (B) Mitigation → Preparedness → Response → Recovery
The continuous Disaster Management Cycle progresses through pre-disaster and post-disaster phases in a logical sequence. Starting from a pre-disaster baseline, it begins with long-term hazard mitigation to reduce vulnerability, followed by pre-disaster preparedness, immediate emergency post-disaster response during or after an impact, and ultimate long-term structural recovery and full socio-economic reconstruction.

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9. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
According to Section 25 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, every district establishes a District Disaster Management Authority chaired ex-officio by the District Magistrate or Collector. In Uttar Pradesh, state rules specify

CHAPTER 30

Global Disaster Management Efforts and Achievements

1. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030) emphasizes understanding disaster risk as its First Priority for Action. In Uttar Pradesh, which state agency serves as the nodal body for satellite-based hazard mapping and flood monitoring to support this priority?
(A) Uttar Pradesh State Highway Authority (UPSHA), Lucknow
(B) Remote Sensing Applications Centre Uttar Pradesh (RSAC-UP), Lucknow
(C) Directorate of Geology and Mining Uttar Pradesh, Prayagraj
(D) Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam, Kanpur

2. Under Target A of the Sendai Framework, global disaster mortality is targeted for substantial reduction. To lower lightning-related fatalities in Uttar Pradesh, the State Disaster Management Authority (UPSDMA) integrated its early warning mechanism with which central mobile application developed by the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology?
(A) Meghdoot
(B) Umang
(C) Mausam
(D) Damini

3. Which city in Uttar Pradesh was highlighted as a key case study in global DRR reports for its micro-planning initiatives on urban flood resilience under the UNDRR Making Cities Resilient campaign?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Kanpur
(C) Meerut
(D) Jhansi

4. Following the international momentum of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005–2015), the Disaster Management Act of 2005 was enacted in India. In which year was the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (UPSDMA) formally constituted under Section 14(1) of this Act?
(A) 2005
(B) 2007
(C) 2009
(D) 2011

5. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The 8th Battalion of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), stationed at Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh, is frequently deployed for international disaster relief operations overseas.
Reason (R): Ghaziabad's logistical proximity to the Hindon Air Force Station facilitates rapid airlift and dispatch of NDRF disaster rescue teams for international humanitarian assistance missions.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

6. Consider the following statements regarding the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) and Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: The Hyogo Framework for Action (2005–2015) was adopted at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction held in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan.
Statement II: Uttar Pradesh formulated its first comprehensive State Disaster Management Policy in alignment with the HFA principles in 2005.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II

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warning)
Q. CDRI (Resilient Infrastructure)
R. UNDRR Resilient Cities Campaign
S. Aapda Mitra Scheme
List II: (Corresponding Application in UP)
1. Sachet Portal and Damini App alerts
2. Disaster-resistant design of Purvanchal Expressway
3. Gorakhpur urban flood micro-resilience plan
4. Volunteer community training in 75 districts
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

21. The international disaster database EM-DAT records major global disaster events based on specific impact criteria. The 1998 flood in Eastern Uttar Pradesh is recorded as one of the most severe riverine floods in UP history, primarily affecting which river basin?
(A) Rapti and Rohini River Basins
(B) Yamuna and Chambal River Basins
(C) Betwa and Dhasan River Basins
(D) Ken and Baghain River Basins

22. Consider the following statements regarding the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) regional network and weather monitoring in Uttar Pradesh:
I. India Meteorological Department (IMD) operates under the WMO Regional Association II (Asia) framework.
II. A Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) has been operationalized at Lucknow to provide early warnings for severe localized weather.
III. Doppler Weather Radar helps track thunderstorm formation, heavy rain bands, and squalls over central UP.
IV. The Lucknow Doppler Radar provides coverage exclusively to South India and coastal regions.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

23. The Indian Red Cross Society (UP State Branch) plays an active role in international humanitarian relief standards during floods. Where is the state headquarters of the UP Red Cross Branch located?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Lucknow
(C) Varanasi
(D) Kanpur

24. Select the correct chronological order of the following major international response operations in which India's NDRF (including personnel from 8th Bn Ghaziabad, UP) was deployed overseas:
1. Japan Triple Disaster (Earthquake/ Tsunami) Relief
2. Nepal Earthquake Relief (Operation Maitri)
3. Turkey-Syria Earthquake Relief (Operation Dost)
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 1, 3, 2

25. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Uttar Pradesh government constituted the State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) to handle localized natural disasters and rescue operations.
Reason (R): The Sendai Framework emphasizes building sub-national and local emergency response capacities to reduce disaster response lead times.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

26. Which of the following pairs of UP Agro-Climatic Zones and its predominant climatic hazard is correctly matched?
(A) Bundelkhand Zone – Recurring Agricultural Drought
(B) North Eastern Plain Zone – Severe Coastal Storm Surge
(C) Western Plain Zone – Frequent Volcanic Ashfall
(D) Southern Plateau Zone – Glacial Lake Outburst Floods

27. Consider the following statements regarding UN SDG 13 (Climate Action) initiatives in the

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and lightning strike within 30 minutes. This service is provided under the National Disaster Management Authority's integrated alert system known as:
(A) Sachet
(B) Bhuvan
(C) Kisan Suvidha
(D) Sandes

14. Select the correct chronological sequence of the adoption/launch of the following global and state disaster management initiatives:
1. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR)
2. Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)
3. Enactment of India's Disaster Management Act
4. Adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

15. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Eastern Uttar Pradesh districts like Gorakhpur, Deoria, and Maharajganj experience recurring annual flooding during the monsoon season.
Reason (R): These districts lie in the flat Terai plain receiving heavy discharge from international transboundary rivers originating in Nepal.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

16. The World Bank assisted the Government of Uttar Pradesh in implementing major structural disaster management components under which of the following long-term projects?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Smart City Mission
(B) Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Development Scheme
(C) Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project (UPWSRP)
(D) Uttar Pradesh Rural Connectivity Project

17. Consider the following statements regarding the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR, 1990–1999) and Uttar Pradesh:
I. IDNDR was declared by the United Nations General Assembly to reduce loss of life and property damage from natural disasters.
II. During the IDNDR decade, Uttar Pradesh established its first state-level Crisis Management Group under the Chief Secretary.
III. The Sendai Framework was officially established in 1992 during the middle of the IDNDR decade in Lucknow.
Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?
(A) III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

18. UN Sustainable Development Goal 11 (SDG 11) targets making cities inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. Which of the following urban disaster initiatives in Uttar Pradesh directly supports SDG 11?
(A) Complete conversion of all urban agricultural land and green belts into high-density commercial zones and industrial parks
(B) Complete discontinuation of urban flood drainage master plans and municipal stormwater management networks across all major cities
(C) Full privatization of municipal fire service departments and emergency rescue operations across urban local bodies
(D) Construction of multi-hazard resilient urban infrastructure in KAVL cities (Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Lucknow, Allahabad/Prayagraj)

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19. Which of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh does NOT share a direct international border with Nepal and is therefore not directly on the transboundary river entry border line?
(A) Ayodhya
(B) Maharajganj
(C) Bahraich
(D) Shravasti

20. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Global/National DRR Framework/ Initiative)
P. Sendai Target G (Multi-hazard early

(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 1, 4, 2
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

35. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) is widely promoted in the flood-prone Terai districts of Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Global disaster preparedness experiences confirm that local community members are always the first responders during emergency situations.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

36. Under Sendai Framework Target G (access to multi-hazard early warning), what is the dedicated 24x7 toll-free emergency helpline number operated by the State Emergency Operations Centre in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 1070
(B) 1091
(C) 1033
(D) 1098

37. Consider the following statements regarding climate-smart agriculture initiatives in Uttar Pradesh aligned with global climate-disaster linkage goals:
I. Promotion of drought-tolerant crop varieties in Bundelkhand.
II. Encouragement of flood-tolerant rice varieties (like Swarna Sub-1) in Eastern UP floodplains.
III. Total banning of paddy cultivation across all 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

38. What is the primary objective of the State Emergency Operations Centre (SEOC) located at Lucknow?
(A) To conduct annual academic degree examinations, university admissions, and award certifications for engineering students
(B) To collect municipal property taxes, commercial license fees, and urban development charges from local business establishments
(C) To process and issue international passports, travel clearance visas, and official identity documents to citizens
(D) To act as the central 24x7 control room for disaster information collection, coordination, and alert management in UP

39. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: India is a founding member and lead champion of the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI).
Statement II: Uttar Pradesh State Highway Development Project integrates CDRI climate-resilient engineering standards for bridge and road safety.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

40. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Natural Hazard in UP)
P. Riverine Floods
Q. Earthquakes
R. Lightning and Thunderstorms
S. Severe Agricultural Drought
List II: (Primary Technical Monitoring / Forecasting Agency)
1. Central Water Commission (CWC)
2. National Centre for Seismology (NCS)
3. India Meteorological Department (IMD)
4. Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre / IMD
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

41. Which of the following is NOT one of the seven global targets set under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030)?

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drought-prone Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh:

I. Rainwater harvesting structures and 'Khet Talabs' are built to enhance local water resilience.
II. Micro-irrigation techniques such as drip and sprinkler systems are promoted to mitigate agricultural drought.
III. Bundelkhand has been completely covered by dense tropical rainforests to alter global monsoon winds.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

28. To enhance early warnings for violent weather phenomena in line with WMO standards, a Doppler Weather Radar was established in Uttar Pradesh at which location?
(A) Babatpur, Varanasi
(B) Amausi, Lucknow
(C) Chakeri, Kanpur
(D) Bamrauli, Prayagraj

29. As per UNDRR and UPSDMA operational standards, an 'Early Warning System' (EWS) comprises how many key interlinked elements (including risk knowledge, monitoring, dissemination, and response capability)?
(A) 2
(B) 4
(C) 6
(D) 8

30. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Transboundary/Major River in UP)
P. Ghaghara
Q. Sharda
R. Yamuna
S. Ganga
List II: (Key Flood Monitoring / Gauge Station)
1. Elgin Bridge (Barabanki)
2. Banbasa / Paliakalan
3. Naini (Prayagraj)
4. Phaphamau (Prayagraj)
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

31. Which of the following pairs is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) State Emergency Operations Centre (SEOC) – Lucknow
(B) NDRF 8th Battalion Headquarters – Ghaziabad
(C) Remote Sensing Applications Centre (RSAC-UP) – Lucknow
(D) UP SDRF Headquarters – Mirzapur

32. Consider the following statements regarding global health disaster preparedness during the COVID-19 pandemic in Uttar Pradesh:

I. Uttar Pradesh implemented the 'Team-11' administrative inter-departmental committee model for crisis management.
II. Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs) were set up in every district for real-time monitoring and response.
III. The World Health Organization (WHO) commended UP's micro-planning and active case search in rural areas.
IV. Uttar Pradesh completely suspended all public health services during the pandemic period.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

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33. The UNDRR Resilient Cities network selected Gorakhpur city for studying community-based climate adaptation due to the work of which prominent civil society organization?
(A) UP Himalayan Conservation Forum
(B) Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group (GEAG)
(C) Bundelkhand Water Relief Trust
(D) Ganga Eco-Task Force

34. Arrange the following administrative disaster management entities in Uttar Pradesh in hierarchical order from Top (State Level) to Bottom (Local Level):
1. District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)
2. State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA)
3. Gram Panchayat Disaster Management Committee
4. Divisional Commissioner Level Coordination Unit

(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

7. Consider the following statements regarding the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030) targets implemented in Uttar Pradesh:

I. Target B aims to substantially reduce the number of affected people in Uttar Pradesh by 2030.

II. Target D focuses on reducing disaster damage to critical infrastructure, including health and educational facilities in rural UP.

III. Uttar Pradesh has completely eliminated disaster risks in all 75 districts as per Sendai Target E.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

8. In accordance with UNDRR terminology adopted by the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Plan, 'Disaster Risk Reduction' (DRR) is defined as:

(A) The complete and permanent elimination of all natural hazards and extreme weather phenomena across state boundaries.
(B) Post-disaster monetary compensation and emergency relief funds provided exclusively to registered landholding farmers.
(C) The practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters.
(D) The temporary emergency evacuation of livestock, agricultural tools, and rural families during seasonal river overflow.

9. According to the vulnerability atlas prepared under UNDRR guidelines by BMTPC, which of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh falls in the High Damage Risk Zone (Zone IV) for earthquakes?

(A) Lalitpur
(B) Mahoba
(C) Banda
(D) Pilibhit

10. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List I: (Disaster Management Facility/Institution in UP)

P. State Emergency Operations Centre (SEOC)
Q. 8th Battalion NDRF Base
R. Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (UPSDMA) Headquarters
S. Civil Defence Training Institute

List II: (District/Location)

1. Lucknow
2. Ghaziabad
3. Lucknow
4. Lucknow

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

11. India launched the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) at the UN Climate Action Summit in 2019. Which state entity in Uttar Pradesh works in alignment with CDRI guidelines to ensure disaster resilience in mega-road projects?

(A) Uttar Pradesh Forest Corporation
(B) Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority (UPEIDA)
(C) Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC)
(D) Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of UP (PICUP)

12. Consider the following statements regarding cross-border riverine disaster warnings between Nepal and Uttar Pradesh:

I. Rivers originating in Nepal, such as Sharda, Ghaghara, and Rapti, regularly cause monsoon flooding in North-Eastern UP.

II. Transboundary hydrological data sharing is coordinated through Central Water Commission and SAARC disaster relief frameworks.

III. Valmiki Nagar Barrage on the Gandak river supplies critical discharge data to UP flood control rooms.

IV. Banbasa Barrage on the Sharda river monitors water flows entering Bareilly division and Lakhimpur Kheri.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) I, II, III and IV
(D) II, III and IV only

13. A farmer in Ballia district receives a real-time geo-targeted SMS warning on his mobile phone regarding an impending severe thunderstorm

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(A) Substantially reduce global disaster mortality
(B) Substantially reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP
(C) Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems
(D) Mandate complete relocation of all riverbank populations to coastal areas

42. Consider the following statements regarding the School Safety Programme (Aapda Suraksha) in Uttar Pradesh implemented with support from UNICEF:
I. It aims to build disaster awareness among school children and teachers.
II. Structural safety audits of school buildings are conducted to ensure resistance against earthquakes and storms.
III. Mock drills for fire and earthquake evacuation are organized in government schools.
IV. School curricula completely exclude all environmental and safety topics.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

43. Lessons from Japan's earthquake and tsunami disaster preparedness models were incorporated in UP's DM strategy primarily to improve:
(A) Deep-sea marine fishing port safety and coastal maritime navigation systems
(B) Multi-hazard community mock drills and early evacuation protocols
(C) Coral reef ecosystem regeneration and marine biodiversity management plans
(D) Tidal surge wall construction and offshore coastal protective barrier engineering

44. Which of the following statements is CORRECT regarding the State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP) of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) It applies strictly to Lucknow district while completely excluding all other 74 administrative districts across the state.
(B) It is updated periodically to align state strategies with NDMA guidelines and Sendai targets.
(C) It was permanently abolished following the enactment of the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act.
(D) It deals exclusively with emergency forest fire management and response protocols in coastal mangrove forests.

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45. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Remote Sensing Applications Centre Uttar Pradesh (RSAC-UP) plays a crucial role during monsoon floods in the state.
Reason (R): Near real-time satellite imagery helps map inundation extent and assess crop damages across affected districts.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

46. The SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SDMC) facilitates regional cooperation in South Asia. Which key regional vulnerability affecting Uttar Pradesh is covered under SDMC forecasting exchanges?
(A) Cyclone landfalls and coastal storm surges along the Western Ghats region
(B) Submarine earthquake-induced tsunami waves in the North Arabian Sea
(C) Transboundary riverine flooding originating from Nepal
(D) Glacial advance and outburst phenomena in the Nilgiri hills

47. Consider the following statements regarding international disaster recovery and financing mechanisms in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) framework standardizes loss estimation after major disaster events.
II. The World Bank provided financial and technical assistance for water resource and drainage management in UP.
III. International funding bodies replace the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) entirely, making state expenditure illegal.
Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?
(A) III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

(B) Carry an open metal rod umbrella while standing in an open water body or flooded field during heavy lightning
(C) Seek immediate shelter in a sturdy building and avoid open fields, tall trees, and metal structures
(D) Swim or wade continuously in an open river, lake, or outdoor community pond during active lightning strikes

65. Which of the following pairs matching a district of Uttar Pradesh with its primary natural disaster vulnerability is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Gorakhpur – Severe Riverine Monsoon Floods
(B) Lalitpur – Frequent Coastal Tsunami Waves
(C) Banda – Agricultural Drought
(D) Balrampur – Flash Floods / Inundation from Nepal Rivers

66. The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) was previously known by which official abbreviation?
(A) UNHCR
(B) UNICEF
(C) UNESCO
(D) UNISDR

67. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction spans which official timeframe?
(A) 2015–2030
(B) 2000–2015
(C) 2005–2020
(D) 2010–2025

68. Consider the following statements regarding heatwave management in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: Heatwave has been declared a state-specific natural disaster by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.
Statement II: Declaring heatwave as a state disaster permits the utilization of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for relief and preventative measures.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

69. Which of the following is NOT an official Agro-Climatic Zone of Uttar Pradesh defined for agricultural planning and drought risk assessment?
(A) Konkan Coastal Zone
(B) Bundelkhand Zone
(C) North Eastern Plain Zone
(D) Western Plain Zone

70. In Uttar Pradesh, under the standard financial norms of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), what ex-gratia financial assistance is provided to the next of kin of a person dying due to a notified natural disaster (such as flood or lightning)?
(A) Rs. 4 Lakh
(B) Rs. 1 Lakh
(C) Rs. 50,000
(D) Rs. 10 Lakh

71. The Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR) is convened biennially by which body of the United Nations?
(A) UNCTAD
(B) UNDRR
(C) UNIDO
(D) UNWTO

72. Which of the following statements regarding the 'Damini' mobile application is CORRECT?
(A) It is an official digital payment portal for UP land registry fees, property documentation, and stamp duty payments.
(B) It monitors daily agricultural crop MSP prices, mandi arrivals, and procurement rates across Western UP districts.
(C) It monitors lightning activity in real-time and provides location-specific warnings within a 20-kilometer radius.
(D) It tracks wild elephant herd movements, human-animal conflict alerts, and forest corridors in Dudhwa National Park.

73. Dense winter fog and extreme cold waves cause severe transport hazard disasters in Northern India. Which elite technical institution in Uttar Pradesh frequently collaborates on atmospheric research and fog visibility monitoring?
(A) IIT BHU
(B) MNNIT Prayagraj
(C) Harcourt Butler Technical University, Kanpur
(D) IIT Kanpur

74. Which of the following statements regarding the leadership structure of the Uttar Pradesh State

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56. Which of the following pairs of Disaster Management Milestones in Uttar Pradesh and its corresponding year is CORRECTLY matched?
(A) Enactment of Disaster Management Act in India – 2005
(B) Formal establishment of UPSDMA in Uttar Pradesh – 1990
(C) Global adoption of the Sendai Framework for DRR – 2000
(D) Official launch of the Hyogo Framework for Action – 2020

57. Which of the following rivers originating in Nepal passes through Uttar Pradesh and poses significant transboundary flood management challenges?
(A) Periyar
(B) Sabarmati
(C) Cauvery
(D) Rapti

58. The global 'Get Airports Ready for Disaster' (GARD) workshop, conducted by UNDP and Deutsche Post DHL to prepare airport logistics for emergency relief handling, was conducted at which airport in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport, Lucknow
(B) Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport, Varanasi
(C) Gorakhpur Airport, Gorakhpur
(D) Agra Airport, Agra

59. Which non-governmental organization based in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh gained global recognition at UNDRR forums for pioneering micro-climate resilience and urban flood mitigation models?
(A) Tarun Bharat Sangh Water Conservation Trust
(B) Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group (GEAG)
(C) Sulabh International Social Service Organisation
(D) Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN)

60. What is the main objective of establishing 'Aapda Prabandhan Mitras' (Disaster Management Volunteers) at the village level in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) To collect annual land revenue tax, agricultural cess, and irrigation dues from local farmers
(B) To provide immediate local first-responder aid and rescue during disasters before official forces arrive
(C) To conduct formal police criminal investigations, maintain law and order, and file court chargesheets
(D) To construct and manage private commercial real estate complexes and shopping centers in villages

61. The Hyogo Framework for Action (2005–2015) was adopted at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction held in which city?
(A) Kobe, Japan
(B) Geneva, Switzerland
(C) Sendai, Japan
(D) New York, USA

62. Under the Central Water Commission (CWC) flood forecasting network in Uttar Pradesh, which historic gauge station on the Yamuna river provides critical warnings for Mathura and Agra districts?
(A) Farakka Barrage monitoring and discharge control station
(B) Haridwar Barrage headworks and flood monitoring system
(C) Tajewala / Hathnikund Barrage network
(D) Kanpur Barrage emergency discharge control complex

63. Which of the following statements is CORRECT regarding the 8th Battalion of NDRF based at Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh during 'Operation Dost' in 2023?
(A) It was deployed for coastal tsunami management and marine rescue operations along the eastern coast of Australia.
(B) It was permanently stationed at scientific research bases in Antarctica to conduct polar environmental studies.
(C) It handled major forest fire suppression and ecological containment operations in the Amazon basin rainforests.
(D) It dispatched specialized rescue personnel and dog squads to Turkey for earthquake relief operations.

64. When a 'Red Alert' for extreme severe lightning is issued via the Sachet app for a district in Uttar Pradesh, which of the following is the standard recommended safety action?
(A) Stand directly under the tallest isolated tree in an open agricultural field to seek shelter from rainfall

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48. Identify the odd one out among the following disaster management and early warning mobile applications used in India and Uttar Pradesh:
(A) Damini
(B) Sachet
(C) BHIM
(D) Mausam

49. As per the Vulnerability Atlas of India, into which seismic zone category does the major part of the southern plateau region (Bundelkhand) of Uttar Pradesh fall?
(A) Seismic Zone II (Low Damage Risk)
(B) Seismic Zone V (Very High Damage Risk)
(C) Seismic Zone IV (High Damage Risk)
(D) Seismic Zone VI (Extreme Damage Risk)

50. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Disaster Response Application / Initiative in UP)
P. Damini App
Q. Sachet Portal
R. Aapda Mitra
S. Team-11
List II: (Target Function)
1. Lightning early warning and alerts
2. Integrated national disaster alert system
3. Community volunteer training in emergency response
4. Inter-departmental COVID-19 pandemic management core group
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

51. The 'Aapda Mitra' scheme, designed to train community volunteers in disaster response, was initially implemented in selected flood-prone districts of Uttar Pradesh including:
(A) Gorakhpur and Lakhimpur Kheri
(B) Lalitpur and Mahoba
(C) Gautam Buddha Nagar and Ghaziabad
(D) Agra and Mathura

52. Consider the following statements regarding Sendai Framework Target D (reducing damage to critical infrastructure) in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Hospital buildings in flood-prone districts are constructed on elevated plinths.
II. Retrofitting of school buildings in high seismic zones (Zone IV) is prioritized.
III. Critical power sub-stations in Terai regions are safeguarded against flood submergence.
IV. All emergency infrastructure projects in UP are exempted from structural safety standards.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

53. Which of the following statements regarding the State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) of Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) SDRF personnel are permanently barred from participating in flood relief operations in Eastern UP.
(B) It is a specialized state force raised to respond effectively to natural and man-made disasters in the state.
(C) Its personnel receive specialized training in collapsed structure search and rescue (CSSR) and flood rescue.
(D) It works directly under the operational guidance and administrative setup of the UP Police and UPSDMA.

54. Which United Nations agency partnered with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and state authorities in India to standardize the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) tool?
(A) Universal Postal Union (UPU)
(B) International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
(C) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
(D) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

55. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction succeeded the Hyogo Framework for Action in 2015.
Statement II: Uttar Pradesh updated its State Disaster Management Plan to incorporate Sendai Framework targets and SDGs.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

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Disaster Management Authority (UPSDMA) is INCORRECT?
(A) The Governor of Uttar Pradesh acts as the ex-officio District Magistrate of all 75 districts for disaster management.
(B) The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh serves as the ex-officio Chairperson of the State Disaster Management Authority.
(C) The State Executive Committee (SEC) of disaster management is chaired by the Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh.
(D) UPSDMA functions systematically under the statutory legislative framework of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

75. In which year did the United Nations General Assembly designate the 1990s as the 'International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction' (IDNDR)?
(A) 1989
(B) 1995
(C) 2001
(D) 1975

76. What is the main objective of the 'Aapda Mitra' scheme implemented by NDMA in partnership with UPSDMA?
(A) To provide free high-speed public internet Wi-Fi services inside urban municipal buses and bus terminals
(B) To train community volunteers in emergency response skills for flood and multi-hazard situations
(C) To issue motor vehicle driving licenses and vehicle registration certificates to eligible state youth
(D) To promote international cultural tourism, heritage corridor development, and hotel hospitality in cities

77. Which of the following pairs of Disaster Management Terms and their standard UNDRR definition is CORRECTLY matched?
(A) Hazard – A dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life or property
(B) Resilience – The absolute and complete absence of all natural hazards, climate risks, and extreme weather in a country
(C) Vulnerability – The total monetary cost and financial expenditure required for setting up an automated weather station
(D) Risk – The total cumulative annual monsoon rainfall recorded across a state measured strictly in millimeters

78. Which river causes extreme monsoon flooding in the Terai belt districts of Lakhimpur Kheri and Bahraich in Uttar Pradesh before joining the Ganga downstream?
(A) Narmada River Basin System
(B) Tapi (Tapti) River System
(C) Sharda (Mahakali) River
(D) Mahanadi River System

79. Who serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) in each district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) District Superintendent of Police (SP)
(B) Chief Medical Officer of District (CMO)
(C) Senior District Forest Officer (DFO)
(D) District Magistrate (DM) / Collector

80. Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh is classified as a high-vulnerability drought zone under national and global DRR mapping primarily due to:
(A) Continuous heavy snowfall, blizzard conditions, and glacier accumulation throughout the summer season
(B) Severe coastal erosion, tidal surges, and saltwater intrusion caused by strong ocean sea waves
(C) High variability of rainfall, rocky hard-substratum soil with low groundwater retention, and elevated temperatures
(D) Dense coverage of protected evergreen tropical mangrove forests and high-density wetland sanctuaries

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19. (A) Ayodhya
Seven districts in Uttar Pradesh share an international border with Nepal: Pilibhit, Lakhimpur Kheri, Bahraich, Shravasti, Balrampur, Siddharthnagar, and Maharajganj. Ayodhya is an interior district located in central-eastern Uttar Pradesh along the Saryu river and does not share a border with Nepal or lie directly on the international border line.

20. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Global disaster risk reduction targets map directly onto local initiatives in Uttar Pradesh. Sendai Target G corresponds to multi-hazard early warning systems like Sachet and Damini. Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure goals guide resilient expressways. The UNDRR Resilient Cities Campaign addresses Gorakhpur flood micro-planning, while Aapda Mitra trains community volunteers statewide.

21. (A) Rapti and Rohini River Basins
The catastrophic 1998 flood in Eastern Uttar Pradesh is recorded in global disaster databases as one of the most severe riverine floods in the state's history. Excessive monsoon precipitation in Nepal catchments caused massive discharge into the Rapti and Rohini river basins, inundating thousands of villages and urban areas around Gorakhpur.

22. (A) I, II and III only
The India Meteorological Department functions under the World Meteorological Organization Regional Association II framework. A Doppler Weather Radar installed at Lucknow tracks severe weather phenomena, severe convection, thunderstorm formation, and squalls over central Uttar Pradesh. It does not cover South India or coastal regions, rendering the fourth statement completely incorrect.

23. (B) Lucknow
The state headquarters of the Indian Red Cross Society Uttar Pradesh State Branch is situated in Lucknow. The Red Cross plays an active role in aligning state disaster relief activities with international humanitarian standards, providing emergency medical aid, distribution of relief materials, and community health services during major natural floods across Uttar Pradesh.

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24. (A) 1, 2, 3
India's National Disaster Response Force deployed personnel overseas during major global emergencies in strict chronological order. NDRF assisted during the Japan earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear crisis in 2011, responded to the devastating Nepal earthquake under Operation Maitri in 2015, and provided critical disaster relief following the Turkey-Syria earthquake under Operation Dost in 2023.

25. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The State Disaster Response Force was constituted in Uttar Pradesh to ensure specialized, swift response to regional and localized emergency situations. This step aligns with the Sendai Framework's emphasis on strengthening sub-national and local emergency response capacities, thereby minimizing lead times and saving lives during sudden natural disasters in the state.

26. (A) Bundelkhand Zone – Recurring Agricultural Drought
The Bundelkhand agro-climatic zone in southern Uttar Pradesh is characterized by shallow soils, undulating topography, low groundwater recharge, and erratic rainfall patterns, making recurring agricultural drought its primary climatic hazard. Hazards like coastal storm surges, volcanic ashfall, and glacial floods are geographically absent across all regions of Uttar Pradesh.

27. (A) I and II only
Climate action under Sustainable Development Goal 13 in the drought-prone Bundelkhand region involves constructing rainwater harvesting structures, farm ponds, and adopting micro-irrigation systems such as drip and sprinkler irrigation. Creating dense tropical rainforests across the region is geographically unrealistic, making the third statement completely false and scientifically inaccurate.

28. (B) Amausi, Lucknow
To enhance meteorological surveillance and severe weather forecasting in accordance with World Meteorological Organization standards, an advanced Doppler Weather Radar was commissioned at Amausi in Lucknow. This radar tracks cloud formation, convective storms, wind patterns, and precipitation intensity across

10. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Key disaster management facilities in Uttar Pradesh are strategically located across the state. The State Emergency Operations Centre functions in Lucknow, while the 8th Battalion NDRF Base is established in Ghaziabad. The Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority Headquarters and the Civil Defence Training Institute are both located in the state capital, Lucknow.

11. (B) Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority (UPEIDA)
The Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority is the primary nodal agency for developing major expressway networks across the state. In alignment with Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure guidelines, UPEIDA incorporates resilient engineering standards, robust climate-proof drainage systems, and disaster-resistant structural design specifications into mega-highway projects such as the Purvanchal Expressway.

12. (C) I, II, III and IV
Transboundary rivers originating in Nepal cause regular seasonal flooding in North-Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Hydrological data sharing is coordinated through the Central Water Commission and regional frameworks. Key structures like Valmiki Nagar Barrage on the Gandak and Banbasa Barrage on the Sharda provide critical water discharge data to flood control rooms in the state.

13. (A) Sachet
Sachet is the national disaster alert portal and platform developed by the National Disaster Management Authority. It utilizes Common Alerting Protocol standards to send real-time, geo-targeted text message alerts directly to citizens' mobile phones during imminent disaster events such as lightning strikes, severe thunderstorms, flash floods, and extreme weather emergencies.

14. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction was designated for the 1990s by the United Nations. The Hyogo Framework for Action was adopted in January 2005, followed by India enacting its Disaster Management Act in December 2005. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction was subsequently adopted internationally in March 2015.

15. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Eastern Uttar Pradesh districts, including Gorakhpur, Deoria, and Maharajganj, experience severe recurring monsoon floods. These districts are situated in the flat, low-lying Terai plain and receive immense volumes of water discharge from transboundary rivers originating in Nepal, such as the Rapti, Gandak, and Rohini, creating severe annual flooding challenges across the region.

16. (C) Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project (UPWSRP)
The World Bank supported the Government of Uttar Pradesh through the Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project. This long-term initiative focused on modernizing irrigation management, enhancing flood control infrastructure, improving drainage systems, strengthening basin-level water management planning, and building institutional capacity to mitigate climate and water-related disaster risks across the state.

17. (A) III only
The International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly for 1990–1999 to reduce disaster impacts. Uttar Pradesh established its Crisis Management Group during this decade. However, the Sendai Framework was adopted in Sendai, Japan in 2015, making statement III completely incorrect regarding both time and location.

18. (D) Construction of multi-hazard resilient urban infrastructure in KAVL cities (Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Lucknow, Allahabad/Prayagraj)
Sustainable Development Goal 11 focuses on making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. In Uttar Pradesh, constructing multi-hazard resilient urban infrastructure across key major urban centers, known historically as KAVL cities, directly aligns with SDG 11 objectives by protecting urban populations from natural hazards and infrastructure failures.

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real-time hazard data, issuing early warning alerts, coordinating state response forces, and maintaining continuous communication with District Emergency Operations Centres during emergency situations.

39. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II
India plays a leading global role as a founding member and primary champion of the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure. At the state level, infrastructure developments such as the Uttar Pradesh State Highway Development Project integrate CDRI climate-resilient engineering standards to ensure bridges and road corridors withstand severe environmental shocks and flooding.

40. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Technical monitoring for distinct natural hazards in Uttar Pradesh is handled by specialized national institutions. Riverine floods are monitored by the Central Water Commission, earthquakes by the National Centre for Seismology, lightning and atmospheric storms by the India Meteorological Department, and agricultural drought by the Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre.

41. (D) Mandate complete relocation of all riverbank populations to coastal areas
The Sendai Framework outlines seven global targets focusing on reducing disaster mortality, affected people, direct economic loss, and damage to critical infrastructure, while enhancing disaster strategies, international cooperation, and multi-hazard early warning systems. Mandating total relocation of inland riverbank populations to distant coastal areas is not part of the Sendai Framework targets.

42. (A) I, II and III only
The School Safety Programme in Uttar Pradesh, implemented with technical support from UNICEF, focuses on building disaster awareness among students and teachers, conducting structural safety audits of school buildings, and organizing emergency evacuation mock drills. School curricula actively incorporate safety topics rather than excluding environmental education, making the fourth statement incorrect.

43. (B) Multi-hazard community mock drills and early evacuation protocols
Japan is globally recognized for its advanced disaster preparedness and culture of prevention. Lessons from Japanese disaster management models were integrated into Uttar Pradesh's strategies to enhance multi-hazard community mock drills, community-based early warning systems, rapid evacuation protocols, and emergency preparedness at the grassroots level across vulnerable districts statewide.

44. (B) It is updated periodically to align state strategies with NDMA guidelines and Sendai targets.
The State Disaster Management Plan of Uttar Pradesh serves as a dynamic, comprehensive policy document covering all 75 districts. It is periodically updated to reflect National Disaster Management Authority guidelines, global targets of the Sendai Framework, and local hazard vulnerability mapping, ensuring an evolving framework for state disaster risk management.

45. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Remote Sensing Applications Centre Uttar Pradesh plays a crucial role in flood management across the state. By utilizing near real-time satellite imagery and remote sensing technologies, RSAC-UP generates accurate spatial maps detailing flood inundation boundaries, water spread area, and crop damages, facilitating efficient target disaster relief deployment during floods.

46. (C) Transboundary riverine flooding originating from Nepal
The SAARC Disaster Management Centre facilitates regional cooperation and hydrological data exchange among South Asian nations. For Uttar Pradesh, transboundary riverine flooding caused by heavy monsoon discharge from major rivers originating in Nepal represents the primary regional vulnerability addressed through these SAARC forecasting and early warning regional frameworks.

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47. (A) III only
Post-Disaster Needs Assessment provides a standardized methodology for assessing economic losses and damage after disasters. Global institutions like the World Bank offer technical assistance for water resource projects. However, international funding supplements rather than replaces statutory state funds, making statement III completely incorrect as SDRF expenditure remains legally mandatory.

central Uttar Pradesh, enabling timely early alerts for public safety.

29. (B) 4
According to global guidelines established by UNDRR and adopted in state disaster plans, a complete Early Warning System comprises four interlinked core elements: disaster risk knowledge, hazard monitoring and warning services, alert dissemination and communication, and local response capability. All four components must function seamlessly together for effective disaster mitigation.

30. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Critical flood gauge monitoring stations track water discharge levels across key rivers in Uttar Pradesh. The Ghaghara river is monitored at Elgin Bridge in Barabanki district, the Sharda river at Banbasa and Paliakalan, the Yamuna river at Naini in Prayagraj, and the Ganga river at Phaphamau in Prayagraj to issue timely riverine flood warnings.

31. (D) UP SDRF Headquarters – Mirzapur
The headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Response Force is established at Lucknow, not Mirzapur. All other listed institutional locations are correctly matched: the State Emergency Operations Centre and Remote Sensing Applications Centre operate from Lucknow, while the 8th NDRF Battalion headquarters is permanently stationed in Ghaziabad district.

32. (A) I, II and III only
During the COVID-19 pandemic, Uttar Pradesh instituted the high-level Team-11 administrative committee, deployed Integrated Command and Control Centres in every district, and conducted active rural door-to-door case tracking praised by the World Health Organization. Essential public health services were continuously maintained rather than suspended, rendering statement IV completely incorrect.

33. (B) Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group (GEAG)
The Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group is a prominent non-governmental organization that pioneered community-led micro-planning, urban flood resilience models, and climate change adaptation strategies in Gorakhpur. Their innovative initiatives earned international recognition at UNDRR forums and brought global attention to local disaster risk reduction practices across Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

34. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
Disaster management administration in Uttar Pradesh follows a clear top-to-bottom hierarchy. The State Disaster Management Authority functions at the apex state level, followed by the Divisional Commissioner Level Coordination Unit, then the District Disaster Management Authority at the district level, and finally the Gram Panchayat Disaster Management Committee at the village level.

35. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Community-Based Disaster Risk Management is heavily emphasized across flood-prone Terai districts of Uttar Pradesh because local community members are present at the site and act as immediate first responders during emergencies. Building community awareness and response skills significantly reduces immediate casualties and damage before specialized external relief teams arrive on scene.

36. (A) 1070
In Uttar Pradesh, 1070 functions as the dedicated 24x7 toll-free emergency helpline number operated by the State Emergency Operations Centre in Lucknow. Citizens and district officials can use this helpline to report natural hazards, receive multi-hazard warnings, request emergency relief assistance, and coordinate disaster response efforts across all 75 districts.

37. (A) I and II only
Climate-smart agriculture in Uttar Pradesh aligns with global risk reduction goals by promoting drought-tolerant crop varieties in Bundelkhand and submergence-tolerant rice varieties like Swarna Sub-1 in Eastern floodplains. Total banning of paddy cultivation across the state is an incorrect assertion, as paddy remains a major staple crop essential for food security.

38. (D) To act as the central 24x7 control room for disaster information collection, coordination, and alert management in UP
The State Emergency Operations Centre located in Lucknow serves as the primary 24x7 command and control hub for disaster management in Uttar Pradesh. Its main purpose is collecting

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Remote Sensing Applications Centre Uttar Pradesh (RSAC-UP), Lucknow
The Remote Sensing Applications Centre Uttar Pradesh, situated in Lucknow, serves as the primary nodal agency in the state for satellite-based hazard mapping and flood monitoring. This institution utilizes spatial technology, satellite imagery, and geographic information systems to support disaster risk reduction, aligning with the first priority of the Sendai Framework for Action.

2. (D) Damini
Damini is a specialized mobile application developed by the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology under the Ministry of Earth Sciences. It provides real-time monitoring and advance early warnings for lightning strikes within a localized radius. The Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority integrated its alert systems with Damini to minimize lightning fatalities.

3. (A) Gorakhpur
Gorakhpur was featured internationally as a key case study under the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction Making Cities Resilient campaign. The city demonstrated effective micro-planning models, community involvement, and local ecosystem management to enhance urban resilience against frequent monsoon flooding and waterlogging issues prevalent in the Eastern Uttar Pradesh region.

4. (B) 2007
Following the enactment of the national Disaster Management Act of 2005, states were mandated to establish dedicated administrative authorities. The Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority was formally constituted in 2007 under Section 14(1) of the Act. It acts as the apex policy-making body for disaster preparedness, mitigation, and planning across the state.

5. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 8th Battalion of the National Disaster Response Force based at Ghaziabad is designated for rapid international deployment during overseas humanitarian crises. Its strategic location near Hindon Air Force Station in Ghaziabad facilitates immediate airlift capabilities, allowing search and rescue teams and equipment to be dispatched swiftly for international disaster relief operations worldwide.

6. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II
The Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015 was adopted internationally at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction held in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan. In alignment with these global goals, Uttar Pradesh formulated its first comprehensive State Disaster Management Policy in 2005, laying down systematic strategies for hazard risk reduction, institutional capacity building, and emergency response.

NODIA

(A) I and II only
Targets B and D of the Sendai Framework focus on reducing the number of affected people globally and minimizing disaster damage to critical infrastructure, such as health and education facilities. Uttar Pradesh has actively integrated these targets into state planning, whereas total elimination of all disaster risks across all districts is practically impossible.

8. (C) The practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters.
Disaster Risk Reduction encompasses systemic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters. Standard UNDRR terminology defines it as reducing exposure to hazards, lessening vulnerability of people and property, managing land and the environment wisely, and improving preparedness for adverse events, rather than attempting the impossible task of eliminating hazards entirely.

9. (D) Pilibhit
Pilibhit district lies in the northern Terai belt of Uttar Pradesh, near the Himalayan foothills, placing it within Seismic Zone IV, which is classified as a High Damage Risk Zone. In contrast, districts located in the southern plateau region, such as Lalitpur, Mahoba, and Banda, fall within the lower-risk Seismic Zone II.

48. (C) BHIM
BHIM is a unified financial payments application developed for digital banking transactions. In contrast, Damini, Sachet, and Mausam are specialized early warning and meteorological applications used in India and Uttar Pradesh for disaster management, tracking lightning strikes, broadcasting emergency hazard alerts, and monitoring real-time regional weather conditions.

49. (A) Seismic Zone II (Low Damage Risk)
According to the Vulnerability Atlas of India, the southern plateau region of Uttar Pradesh, which includes the entire Bundelkhand region, is situated on stable peninsular basement rock. Consequently, this region falls primarily under Seismic Zone II, which represents a Low Damage Risk Zone for seismic earthquake hazards.

50. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Major disaster management tools in Uttar Pradesh serve targeted functions. The Damini App sends early warnings for lightning strikes, while the Sachet Portal serves as an integrated national alert system. The Aapda Mitra scheme trains community volunteers in disaster response, and Team-11 was formed for COVID-19 pandemic emergency administration.

51. (A) Gorakhpur and Lakhimpur Kheri
The Aapda Mitra scheme was initially launched by the National Disaster Management Authority in selected flood-prone districts across the country. In Uttar Pradesh, districts like Gorakhpur and Lakhimpur Kheri were selected in the pilot phase due to their extreme vulnerability to annual riverine flooding and heavy seasonal monsoon water inundation.

52. (A) I, II and III only
Target D of the Sendai Framework emphasizes protecting critical infrastructure. In Uttar Pradesh, hospitals in floodplains are elevated, retrofitting of school buildings in Seismic Zone IV is prioritized, and power sub-stations in Terai areas are flood-proofed. Exempting emergency infrastructure from safety standards is incorrect, as structural adherence remains legally mandatory.

NODIA

53. (A) SDRF personnel are permanently barred from participating in flood relief operations in Eastern UP.
The State Disaster Response Force is a dedicated, specialized force raised under Uttar Pradesh Police to handle natural and man-made disasters. SDRF personnel undergo intensive training in collapsed structure search, rescue operations, and flood rescue, actively deploying in Eastern UP during annual monsoon floods, making the statement barring them completely incorrect.

54. (D) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
The United Nations Development Programme partnered with the National Disaster Management Authority and state governments across India to introduce and standardize the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment methodology. This tool helps systematically evaluate physical damages, economic losses, and recovery priorities across various socio-economic sectors following severe natural disaster events.

55. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II
The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction was adopted in 2015 as the successor framework to the Hyogo Framework for Action. Following its adoption, Uttar Pradesh updated its State Disaster Management Plan to integrate Sendai targets, global Sustainable Development Goals, and enhanced local disaster risk reduction measures across the state.

56. (A) Enactment of Disaster Management Act in India – 2005
India enacted the central Disaster Management Act in December 2005, establishing the legal foundation for disaster management authorities nationwide. Correct operational dates show that the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority was formed in 2007, the Sendai Framework was adopted in 2015, and the Hyogo Framework was adopted in 2005.

57. (D) Rapti
The Rapti River originates in the southern hills of Nepal, enters Uttar Pradesh, and flows through vulnerable North-Eastern districts like Shravasti, Balrampur, Siddharthnagar, and Gorakhpur. Heavy seasonal monsoon discharge in its upper catchment regularly causes flash floods and extensive riverine inundation across

the region before merging directly into the Ghaghara.

58. (A) Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport, Lucknow
The Get Airports Ready for Disaster workshop was conducted at Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport in Lucknow by UNDP and Deutsche Post DHL. The programme prepares airport management, logistics personnel, and emergency responders to manage air freight, humanitarian relief supplies, and emergency rescue operations smoothly following major natural disaster crises.

59. (B) Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group (GEAG)
The Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group gained widespread international recognition at UNDRR forums for its pioneering work on community-led urban flood mitigation, micro-climate resilience, and sustainable agricultural practices. Based in Gorakhpur, GEAG has successfully developed scalable community adaptation models that integrate local ecological knowledge with formal municipal disaster management plans statewide.

60. (B) To provide immediate local first-responder aid and rescue during disasters before official forces arrive
The primary objective of establishing Aapda Prabandhan Mitras at the village level is building grassroots community capacity. Trained local volunteers act as immediate first responders during floods, fires, or structural collapses, providing prompt rescue assistance, basic first aid, and organized community evacuation in rural areas before professional emergency response teams arrive.

61. (A) Kobe, Japan
The Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015 was adopted at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction held in Kobe, Hyogo Prefecture, Japan, in January 2005. It established a comprehensive global blueprint for disaster risk reduction efforts, guiding national and sub-national disaster policies, including initial framework formulations across Uttar Pradesh.

62. (C) Tajewala / Hathnikund Barrage network
The Tajewala and Hathnikund Barrage network located upstream on the Yamuna river serves as the primary gauge monitoring point for predicting flood surges along the river corridor. Regulated water discharge from Hathnikund flows downstream through Delhi to Western Uttar Pradesh, providing critical advance flood warnings for Mathura and Agra districts.

63. (D) It dispatched specialized rescue personnel and dog squads to Turkey for earthquake relief operations.
Under Operation Dost in February 2023, India deployed search and rescue teams from the 8th Battalion NDRF based at Ghaziabad to Turkey. NDRF personnel, along with trained canine squads and heavy emergency equipment, conducted urban search and relief operations in collapsed structures following the devastating earthquake that struck Turkey and Syria.

64. (C) Seek immediate shelter in a sturdy building and avoid open fields, tall trees, and metal structures
When a Red Alert for extreme severe lightning is issued via the Sachet application, standard safety protocol mandates seeking immediate shelter inside a sturdy enclosed building or hardtop vehicle. Individuals must immediately stay clear of open fields, tall isolated trees, water bodies, and metallic structures to prevent direct lightning strike casualties.

65. (B) Lalitpur – Frequent Coastal Tsunami Waves
Lalitpur is a landlocked district located in the southern Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. Being entirely landlocked and hundreds of kilometers away from any coastline, Lalitpur has zero vulnerability to coastal tsunami waves. Its primary climate hazard is agricultural drought, rendering the tsunami association geographically incorrect and completely impossible.

66. (D) UNISDR
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction was established in December 1999 and was previously known officially by the abbreviation UNISDR, standing for United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. The organization was later rebranded as UNDRR in May 2019 to reflect its broader mandate under global framework agreements.

67. (A) 2015–2030
The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction was adopted at the Third United

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Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan, in March 2015. It spans a 15-year official operational timeframe from 2015 to 2030, outlining global targets and priorities for action to prevent new risks and reduce existing disaster risks.

68. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II
The Government of Uttar Pradesh declared heatwave as a state-specific notified natural disaster. This statutory declaration enables state administration and local authorities to utilize the State Disaster Response Fund to execute preventative heat action plans, set up cooling shelters, provide emergency drinking water, and disburse ex-gratia financial relief to affected victims.

69. (A) Konkan Coastal Zone
Planning bodies classify Uttar Pradesh into nine distinct agro-climatic zones, including the Bundelkhand Zone, North Eastern Plain Zone, and Western Plain Zone. The Konkan Coastal Zone is a coastal belt located along the western coast of Maharashtra and Goa, making it geographically unrelated to the landlocked state of Uttar Pradesh.

70. (A) Rs. 4 Lakh
Under standard financial norms prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs and adopted under the State Disaster Response Fund in Uttar Pradesh, ex-gratia financial assistance of Rs. 4 Lakh per deceased person is provided to the next of kin in the event of death caused by notified natural disasters, including floods, lightning, and heatwaves.

71. (B) UNDRR
The Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction is convened biennially by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. It serves as the primary global multi-stakeholder forum for reviewing progress, sharing knowledge, and discussing global developments in implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction across national and sub-national jurisdictions.

72. (C) It monitors lightning activity in real-time and provides location-specific warnings within a 20-kilometer radius.
The Damini mobile application is an early warning system designed by the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology. It tracks lightning strike activity in real-time using atmospheric sensors and provides location-specific advance warnings and audio-visual safety alerts to users within a 20-kilometer radius, significantly reducing casualties in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh.

73. (D) IIT Kanpur
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur frequently collaborates with meteorologists and government agencies on atmospheric research, aerosol studies, and fog visibility monitoring across Northern India. IIT Kanpur has developed advanced fog prediction models and atmospheric sensing technologies to help mitigate transport disruptions and major highway accidents caused by severe winter dense fog.

74. (A) The Governor of Uttar Pradesh acts as the ex-officio District Magistrate of all 75 districts for disaster management.
Under the Disaster Management Act of 2005, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh serves as the ex-officio Chairperson of the State Disaster Management Authority, while the Chief Secretary chairs the State Executive Committee. Individual District Magistrates head District Disaster Management Authorities in their respective districts, making the statement regarding the Governor completely incorrect.

NODIA

75. (A) 1989
In December 1989, the United Nations General Assembly passed Resolution 44/236, officially designating the 1990s (1990–1999) as the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction. The goal was to foster international cooperation and policy measures to reduce loss of life, property damage, and social disruption caused by natural disaster hazards worldwide.

76. (B) To train community volunteers in emergency response skills for flood and multi-hazard situations
The Aapda Mitra scheme, executed jointly by NDMA and UPSDMA, focuses on capacity building of grassroots disaster response volunteers. The primary goal is training community volunteers in essential disaster response skills, basic rescue techniques, emergency first aid, and organized community evacuation procedures during floods and other multi-hazard situations across vulnerable districts.

77. (A) Hazard – A dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life or property
Standard UNDRR terminology defines a hazard as a dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity, or physical condition that may cause loss of life, injury, property damage, or environmental degradation. In contrast, resilience refers to system recovery capacity, vulnerability reflects susceptibility to damage, and risk represents the probability of adverse disaster outcomes.

78. (C) Sharda (Mahakali) River
The Sharda River, known as Mahakali in Nepal, originates in the Himalayas and flows into Uttar Pradesh through the Terai region. Excessive seasonal monsoon discharge causes severe riverine flooding and bank erosion in Lakhimpur Kheri, Pilibhit, and Bahraich districts before merging into the Ghaghara, which subsequently joins the Ganga downstream.

79. (D) District Magistrate (DM) / Collector
Under Section 25(2) of the Disaster Management Act of 2005, the District Magistrate or District Collector serves as the ex-officio Chairperson of the District Disaster Management Authority in every district of Uttar Pradesh. The DM leads local disaster planning, emergency response coordination, resource allocation, and relief distribution across the district.

80. (C) High variability of rainfall, rocky hard-substratum soil with low groundwater retention, and elevated temperatures
Bundelkhand is classified as a high-vulnerability drought zone due to its specific physical and meteorological characteristics. High intra-seasonal rainfall variability, shallow rocky hard-substratum soils with poor groundwater percolation, high evapotranspiration rates, and elevated summer temperatures collectively lead to acute water scarcity and recurring agricultural drought across the entire Bundelkhand region.

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CHAPTER 31

Data Interpretation: Tables, Graphs and Statistical Analysis

1. According to Census 2011, what was the decadal population growth rate recorded for Uttar Pradesh during the decade 2001–2011?
(A) 17.70%
(B) 20.23%
(C) 21.54%
(D) 23.85%

2. Out of the total population of Uttar Pradesh of 19.98 crore as per Census 2011, the rural population accounts for 15.53 crore. What is the approximate percentage of the rural population in the state?
(A) 67.7%
(B) 72.3%
(C) 77.7%
(D) 82.3%

3. Consider the following statements regarding the sex ratio of Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2011:
Statement I: The overall sex ratio of Uttar Pradesh improved from 898 in 2001 to 912 in 2011.
Statement II: The child sex ratio (0–6 years) in Uttar Pradesh improved from 902 in 2001 to 916 in 2011.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

4. Data collected directly by field investigators through first-hand surveys for statistical purposes in Uttar Pradesh is classified as:
(A) Secondary Data
(B) Derived Data
(C) Primary Data
(D) Administrative Data

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5. Which of the following pairs of Uttar Pradesh Agro-Climatic Zones and their statistical characteristics is correctly matched?
(A) Western Plain Zone — Highest canal density and crop intensity
(B) Tarai Zone — Lowest total annual rainfall recorded in the state
(C) Vindhyan Zone — Highest percentage share of tube-well irrigation
(D) Bundelkhand Zone — Highest average annual rainfall recorded in the state

6. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (District of UP)
P. Ghaziabad
Q. Varanasi
R. Lucknow
S. Lalitpur
List II: (Population Density per sq km as per Census 2011)
1. 242
2. 3971
3. 2395
4. 1816
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2

7. According to Census 2011 statistical tables, the overall literacy rate of Uttar Pradesh is 67.68%. By how many percentage points did it increase compared to the literacy rate recorded in Census 2001 (56.27%)?
(A) 10.41 percentage points
(B) 11.41 percentage points
(C) 12.51 percentage points
(D) 13.11 percentage points

8. Into how many Agro-Climatic Zones has Uttar Pradesh been classified by the Planning Commission for agricultural planning and statistical reporting?

(A) 7
(B) 9
(C) 11
(D) 12

9. Which of the following components represents the largest sector in the Land Use Pattern pie chart of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Forest area
(B) Fallow land
(C) Land put to non-agricultural uses
(D) Net Sown Area

10. Consider the following statements regarding Census 2011 literacy statistics for Uttar Pradesh:
I. Male literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh is 77.28%.
II. Female literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh is 57.18%.
III. The gender gap in literacy in Uttar Pradesh is exactly 10.00%.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

11. As per Census 2011, the rural sex ratio in Uttar Pradesh is 919 while the urban sex ratio is 894. What is the simplified ratio of rural to urban sex ratio in UP?
(A) 894 : 919
(B) 919 : 894
(C) 902 : 912
(D) 912 : 902

12. Select the correct sequence of districts of Uttar Pradesh in descending order of their total population as per Census 2011:
(A) Prayagraj, Moradabad, Ghaziabad, Azamgarh
(B) Ghaziabad, Prayagraj, Azamgarh, Moradabad
(C) Prayagraj, Ghaziabad, Moradabad, Lucknow
(D) Moradabad, Prayagraj, Azamgarh, Ghaziabad

13. In a statistical sample of 5 districts from the Eastern Plain zone of Uttar Pradesh, the annual rainfall recorded (in mm) was 1020, 980, 1100, 1050, and 950. What is the mean annual rainfall of this sample?
(A) 1000 mm
(B) 1020 mm
(C) 1040 mm
(D) 1060 mm

14. Which of the following pairs of statistical report and publishing authority in Uttar Pradesh is incorrectly matched?
(A) Statistical Abstract of UP — Directorate of Economics and Statistics, UP
(B) State Income Estimates of UP — Planning Department, UP
(C) Annual Health Survey UP — UP Forest Department
(D) UP Agricultural Statistics — Department of Agriculture, UP

15. Consider the following statements regarding demographic indicators of Uttar Pradesh from Census 2011:
I. Gautam Buddha Nagar has the highest literacy rate among all districts.
II. Shravasti has the lowest literacy rate among all districts.
III. Jaunpur has the highest sex ratio among all districts.
IV. Gautam Buddha Nagar has the highest sex ratio among all districts.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

16. In statistical analysis of operational landholdings in Uttar Pradesh, a frequency distribution where the class interval represented by 0–1 hectare contains over 79% of total holdings forms a distribution that is:
(A) Symmetrically normal
(B) Negatively skewed (left-skewed)
(C) Positively skewed (right-skewed)
(D) Uniformly distributed

17. Uttar Pradesh's total population of 19.98 crore in Census 2011 constitutes what percentage of the total population of India?
(A) 14.22%
(B) 16.51%
(C) 18.35%
(D) 20.10%

18. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):

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Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in India according to Census 2011.
Reason (R): Uttar Pradesh recorded a decadal growth rate higher than 30% during the decade 2001–2011.
In the context of the above statements, which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

19. The urbanization rate in Uttar Pradesh shows the urban population percentage as 19.8% in 1991, 20.8% in 2001, and 22.3% in 2011. What is the net percentage point increase in urban population share from 1991 to 2011?
(A) 1.5 percentage points
(B) 2.5 percentage points
(C) 3.5 percentage points
(D) 4.5 percentage points

20. To calculate the exact average population per district in Uttar Pradesh for Census 2011, which of the following datasets is strictly sufficient?
(A) Total population of Uttar Pradesh and total land area of Uttar Pradesh
(B) Urban population of Uttar Pradesh and total number of divisions in Uttar Pradesh
(C) Total population of Uttar Pradesh and total number of districts in Uttar Pradesh
(D) Population density of Uttar Pradesh and total land area of Uttar Pradesh

21. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (Expressway in UP)
P. Purvanchal Expressway
Q. Bundelkhand Expressway
R. Yamuna Expressway
S. Agra-Lucknow Expressway
List II: (Operational Length in km approximate)
1. 165 km
2. 296 km
3. 302 km
4. 341 km
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

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22. In the context of operational landholdings in Uttar Pradesh, if the modal category of landholding is "Marginal" (less than 1 hectare), this means that:
(A) Marginal landholdings cover the largest total geographic land area in UP.
(B) Average size of a marginal landholding is equal to the state median value.
(C) Marginal landholdings produce over 90% of total state grain production.
(D) Marginal landholdings occur with the highest frequency in the state.

23. Moradabad contributed Rs. 10,000 crore out of a total state handicraft export of Rs. 25,000 crore from Uttar Pradesh in a given financial year. What is Moradabad's percentage share?
(A) 30%
(B) 35%
(C) 40%
(D) 45%

24. Which of the following statistical statements regarding sugarcane production in Uttar Pradesh is correct?
(A) Uttar Pradesh ranks second in total national sugarcane production right after Maharashtra.
(B) Sugarcane yield per hectare in UP is recorded highest in the southern Bundelkhand region.
(C) UP accounts for the largest area under sugarcane cultivation in India.
(D) Sugarcane cultivation accounts for less than 1% of the gross cropped area in UP state.

25. Consider the following statements regarding forest cover data for Uttar Pradesh as per the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2021:
I. Total forest cover in UP is approximately 6.15% of its geographical area.
II. Sonbhadra district recorded the largest area under forest cover in the state.
III. Bhadohi (Sant Ravidas Nagar) recorded the lowest area under forest cover in the state.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

26. Statistical dispersion of district sex ratios in Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2011 ranges from a minimum of 851 in Gautam Buddha Nagar to a maximum of 1024 in Jaunpur. What is the range of this statistical dataset?
(A) 163
(B) 173
(C) 183
(D) 193

27. Arrange the following Census operations in post-Independence India in chronological order of their execution:
1. 15th National Census (Census 2011)
2. 11th National Census (Census 1971)
3. 13th National Census (Census 1991)
4. 9th National Census (Census 1951)

Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 4, 2, 3, 1
(B) 4, 3, 2, 1
(C) 2, 4, 3, 1
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

28. If literacy increases from 50% to 60%, what is the actual percentage increase in literacy?
(A) 10%
(B) 15%
(C) 20%
(D) 25%

29. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Uttar Pradesh is recorded as Rs. 15 lakh crore in Year 1 and Rs. 18 lakh crore in Year 2. What is the simple annual growth rate of GSDP?
(A) 15%
(B) 18%
(C) 20%
(D) 22%

30. Consider the following statements regarding source-wise net irrigated area in Uttar Pradesh as per official agricultural statistics:
I. Tube-wells form the single largest source of irrigation in UP.
II. Canals constitute the second largest source of net irrigation in UP.
III. Tanks and lakes irrigate less than 2% of the net irrigated area in UP.
IV. Bundelkhand region has the highest concentration of canal irrigation in the state.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

31. In a pie chart representing sector-wise contribution to Uttar Pradesh's GSDP, the Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary sectors occupy angles in the ratio 3 : 2 : 5 respectively. What angle does the Tertiary sector represent?
(A) 108 degrees
(B) 144 degrees
(C) 180 degrees
(D) 200 degrees

32. Which primary statistical agency under the Uttar Pradesh government is responsible for releasing the official state income estimates and annual economic survey figures?
(A) Revenue Council and Land Records Department, Uttar Pradesh
(B) State Bank of India Regional Lead Bank Office, Lucknow
(C) Directorate of Economics and Statistics, UP
(D) State Finance Commission and Economic Board, UP

33. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Tube-well irrigation accounts for nearly three-fourths of the net irrigated area in Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): The flat alluvial plains and high groundwater table in major parts of the Gangetic plain facilitate rapid installation of private tube-wells.
In the context of the above statements, which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

34. As per Census 2011 data, the urban population of Uttar Pradesh is 4.45 crore and the rural population is 15.53 crore. What is the approximate ratio of urban to rural population in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 1 : 2.5
(B) 1 : 3.5
(C) 1 : 4.5

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(D) 1 : 5.5

35. According to Census 2011 statistical records, which district in Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest female literacy rate?
(A) Kanpur Nagar
(B) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(C) Lucknow
(D) Ghaziabad

36. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (Crop in UP)
P. Sugarcane
Q. Wheat
R. Pulses
S. Rice
List II: (Leading Producing Zone / Region)
1. Bundelkhand Region
2. Western Uttar Pradesh
3. Eastern Uttar Pradesh
4. Upper Gangetic Plain
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

37. Which of the following pairs of district and its sex ratio ranking (Census 2011) is correctly matched?
(A) Jaunpur — Highest sex ratio in UP (1024)
(B) Azamgarh — Lowest sex ratio in UP
(C) Gautam Buddha Nagar — Highest sex ratio in UP
(D) Mahoba — Highest child sex ratio in UP

38. If the total wheat production in Uttar Pradesh is 32 million tonnes and the total area under wheat cultivation is 10 million hectares, what is the yield per hectare?
(A) 2.8 tonnes/ha
(B) 3.2 tonnes/ha
(C) 3.6 tonnes/ha
(D) 4.0 tonnes/ha

39. Which of the following statistical facts about Scheduled Castes (SC) population in Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2011 is incorrect?
(A) UP has the highest total SC population among all states in India.
(B) Sonbhadra is the district with the lowest absolute SC population in UP.
(C) Sitapur district recorded the highest SC population count in UP.
(D) Kaushambi recorded the highest percentage of SC population relative to its total district population.

40. Consider the following statements regarding Livestock Census 2019 statistics for Uttar Pradesh:
I. Uttar Pradesh ranks first in total livestock population in India.
II. Uttar Pradesh holds the highest position in total cattle population in India.
III. Uttar Pradesh leads the country in total buffalo population.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are incorrect?
(A) II only
(B) I and III only
(C) III only
(D) I, II and III

41. When district crop yield figures are rounded off to the nearest whole integer, this statistical technique is known as:
(A) Extrapolation
(B) Interpolation
(C) Sampling bias
(D) Approximation

42. Select the correct order of the following UP districts in decreasing order of overall literacy rate as per Census 2011:
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar, Kanpur Nagar, Auraiya, Etawah
(B) Kanpur Nagar, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Etawah, Auraiya
(C) Gautam Buddha Nagar, Auraiya, Kanpur Nagar, Etawah
(D) Auraiya, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Kanpur Nagar, Etawah

43. In a pictograph representing wildlife sanctuaries, 1 tree symbol represents 50 sq km of protected forest. If Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary is represented by 41 tree symbols, what is its represented area?
(A) 1025 sq km
(B) 2050 sq km
(C) 2500 sq km
(D) 4100 sq km

44. In Uttar Pradesh agricultural statistics, Cropping Intensity is defined as the ratio of:
(A) Net Sown Area to Gross Cropped Area multiplied by 100

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(B) Gross Cropped Area to Net Sown Area multiplied by 100
(C) Total Irrigated Area to Total Unirrigated Area multiplied by 100
(D) Fallow Land to Net Sown Area multiplied by 100

45. Consider the following statements regarding the administrative setup statistics of Uttar Pradesh:
I. Total number of administrative divisions in UP is 18.
II. Total number of districts in UP is 75.
III. Total number of Nagar Nigams (Municipal Corporations) in UP is 17.
IV. Total number of police zones in UP is 18.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

46. Which district in Uttar Pradesh recorded the lowest population density in Census 2011?
(A) Mahoba
(B) Chitrakoot
(C) Lalitpur
(D) Hamirpur

47. Consider the following statements regarding child population (0–6 years) in UP as per Census 2011:
Statement I: Child population accounts for approximately 15.41% of the total population of Uttar Pradesh.
Statement II: Balarampur district recorded the highest child sex ratio (950) in Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

48. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Western region of Uttar Pradesh exhibits significantly higher agricultural productivity per hectare compared to Eastern region.
Reason (R): Western region has a higher percentage of net irrigated area, superior canal network, and greater farm mechanization.
In the context of the above statements, which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

49. Total geographical area of Uttar Pradesh is 2,40,928 sq km. What percentage of the total land area of India (32,87,263 sq km) does UP occupy?
(A) 5.33%
(B) 7.33%
(C) 9.33%
(D) 11.33%

50. Across three divisions in Uttar Pradesh, Division A has 1,200 primary schools, Division B has 1,500 primary schools, and Division C has X primary schools. If the total number of primary schools across all three divisions is 4,000, what is the value of X?
(A) 1100
(B) 1200
(C) 1300
(D) 1400

51. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (UP Region)
P. Western Region
Q. Bundelkhand Region
R. Eastern Region
S. Central Region
List II: (Dominant Economic Characteristic)
1. High agricultural yield and industrial development
2. High density of population and high pressure on land
3. Lowest irrigation density and drought-prone climate
4. Balanced agro-industrial base around state capital
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

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52. Which of the following is NOT a measure of central tendency used in statistical reports of UP state economics?
(A) Arithmetic Mean
(B) Median
(C) Standard Deviation
(D) Mode

53. If the landholding sizes of 7 farmers in a village are 0.5, 0.8, 1.2, 1.5, 2.0, 3.5, and 5.0 hectares, what is the median landholding size?
(A) 1.2 hectares
(B) 1.5 hectares
(C) 2.0 hectares
(D) 2.1 hectares

54. Which of the following pairs of district and its urbanization status as per Census 2011 is incorrectly matched?
(A) Ghaziabad — Highest urban population percentage in UP
(B) Shravasti — Lowest urban population percentage in UP
(C) Lucknow — Second highest urban population percentage in UP
(D) Kanpur Dehat — Highest urban population count in UP

55. Consider the following statements regarding Uttar Pradesh State Budget allocation patterns:
I. Capital outlay focuses heavily on infrastructure projects such as expressways and industrial corridors.
II. Revenue expenditure includes interest payments, salaries, and pensions.
III. Fiscal deficit target for UP state budget is generally kept within the limits set by the FRBM Act.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

56. The length of operational expressways in UP grew from 165 km (Yamuna Expressway) to approximately 1221 km across multiple expressways by 2023. What was the approximate percentage increase in expressway network length?
(A) 540%
(B) 640%
(C) 740%
(D) 840%

57. As per Census 2011, which district of Uttar Pradesh has the lowest sex ratio?
(A) Baghpat
(B) Banda
(C) Mathura
(D) Gautam Buddha Nagar

58. Which district in Uttar Pradesh recorded the lowest total population in Census 2011?
(A) Mahoba
(B) Hamirpur
(C) Shravasti
(D) Chitrakoot

59. A continuous decline in the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) over two decades in a state statistical report primarily indicates:
(A) Widespread deterioration in regional public healthcare facilities
(B) Improvement in maternal and child healthcare services
(C) Prolonged stagnation across major social welfare indicators
(D) Continuous decline in overall population life expectancy

60. Consider the following statements regarding Scheduled Tribes (ST) population in Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2011:
I. Scheduled Tribes constitute less than 1% of the total population of UP (0.57%).
II. Sonbhadra district has the largest ST population count in UP.
III. Baghpat district recorded zero ST population in Census 2011.
IV. Deoria has the highest ST percentage share in the state.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are incorrect?
(A) IV only
(B) I and II only
(C) III and IV only
(D) None of the above

61. Out of total literates in UP (Census 2011), 6.82 crore are males and 4.61 crore are females. What is the approximate ratio of male to female literates in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 1.48 : 1
(B) 2.10 : 1
(C) 1.10 : 1
(D) 3.20 : 1

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(A) 23 females per 1000 males
(B) 33 females per 1000 males
(C) 43 females per 1000 males
(D) 53 females per 1000 males

80. Uttar Pradesh accounts for approximately what percentage of the total sugarcane production in India?
(A) 25%
(B) 30%
(C) 45%
(D) 65%

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(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

71. For four districts of Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Barabanki), the literacy rates recorded are 77.2%, 66.4%, 67.2%, and 61.8% respectively. What is the simple mean literacy rate of these four districts?
(A) 67.15%
(B) 68.15%
(C) 69.15%
(D) 70.15%

72. In a pie chart depicting operational landholdings in UP by size class, Marginal holdings (below 1 hectare) account for 79.5% of total holdings. What central angle in the pie chart corresponds to marginal holdings?
(A) 250.2 degrees
(B) 275.4 degrees
(C) 286.2 degrees
(D) 300.0 degrees

73. According to Census 2011 statistical tables, which district of Uttar Pradesh records the lowest overall literacy rate?
(A) Bahraich
(B) Balrampur
(C) Budaun
(D) Shravasti

74. In demographic statistical analysis of Uttar Pradesh, the Dependency Ratio is calculated as:
(A) (Population aged 0–14 and 65+ / Population aged 15–64) × 100
(B) Total working population aged 15–64 divided by total population, multiplied by 100
(C) Total rural population divided by total urban population, multiplied by 100
(D) Total female population divided by total male population, multiplied by 100

75. Consider the following statements regarding mineral production statistics in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Limestone is predominantly mined in Sonbhadra district.
II. Bauxite reserves are located in Banda and Rajapur (Chitrakoot).
III. Silica sand is found in major quantities in Allahabad (Prayagraj) district.
IV. UP is the leading producer of copper in India.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

76. Consider the following statements regarding the sugar industry in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of sugar in India.
Statement II: Private sector sugar mills account for more than 70% of total sugar produced in UP.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

77. The head office of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), Uttar Pradesh is situated in which city?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Kanpur
(D) Varanasi

78. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Mahoba is the least populated district of Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2011.
Reason (R): Mahoba is located in the plateau region of Bundelkhand with stony terrain and limited groundwater for intensive agriculture.
In the context of the above statements, which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

79. The overall sex ratio of Uttar Pradesh was 879 in 1991, 898 in 2001, and 912 in 2011. What was the net increase in the sex ratio from 1991 to 2011?

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62. What is the standard formula used for calculating Cropping Intensity in agricultural statistics?
(A) (Net Sown Area / Total Geographical Area) × 100
(B) (Total Irrigated Area / Gross Cropped Area) × 100
(C) (Gross Cropped Area / Net Sown Area) × 100
(D) (Net Irrigated Area / Net Sown Area) × 100

63. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Gautam Buddha Nagar district has the highest literacy rate (80.12%) in Uttar Pradesh according to Census 2011.
Reason (R): It has experienced rapid planned urbanization, expansion of educational institutions, and inflow of skilled professional population in Noida and Greater Noida.
In the context of the above statements, which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

64. The rice yields of 4 divisions in Uttar Pradesh are recorded as Devipatan: 20 q/ha, Gorakhpur: 22 q/ha, Varanasi: 24 q/ha, and Ayodhya: 22 q/ha. Assuming equal weight for each division, what is the mean yield?
(A) 21 q/ha
(B) 22 q/ha
(C) 23 q/ha
(D) 24 q/ha

65. According to Census 2011, what is the Work Participation Rate (WPR) recorded for Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 22.3%
(B) 32.9%
(C) 42.1%
(D) 51.5%

66. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (UP State Welfare Scheme/Portal)
P. Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana
Q. ODOP Scheme
R. Nivesh Mitra
S. Abhyudaya Yojana
List II: (Target Sector / Focus Area)
1. Free coaching for competitive examinations
2. Single Window Clearance for businesses
3. Promotion of local crafts and indigenous products
4. Financial incentive for girl child education and health
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

67. Which of the following statistical facts about Uttar Pradesh's transport infrastructure is incorrect?
(A) Bundelkhand Expressway connects Lucknow directly to Varanasi.
(B) UP has the highest number of operational international airports among all states in India.
(C) National Highways network length in UP is the longest in India after Maharashtra.
(D) UP is the only state in India with 5 functional Metro Rail networks.

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68. Scheduled Castes constitute 20.70% of Uttar Pradesh's population according to Census 2011. If UP's total population is 19.98 crore, what is the total SC population in the state?
(A) ~3.15 crore
(B) ~4.13 crore
(C) ~5.10 crore
(D) ~6.20 crore

69. According to the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2021, which district of Uttar Pradesh has the largest area under Very Dense Forest (VDF)?
(A) Lakhimpur Kheri
(B) Sonbhadra
(C) Chandauli
(D) Pilibhit

70. Consider the following statements regarding power generation stats in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Thermal power constitutes the largest share in total installed power capacity of UP.
II. Narora Power Station is the only nuclear power plant operating in UP.
III. Rihand Hydroelectric Project is located in Sonbhadra district.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only

ANSWERS

1. (B) 20.23%
Census 2011 records the decadal population growth rate of Uttar Pradesh at 20.23 percent for the decade spanning 2001 to 2011. This growth rate marked a notable reduction compared to the 25.85 percent growth registered during the preceding decade of 1991 to 2001, reflecting ongoing demographic transitions and stabilization trends within the state.

2. (C) 77.7%
Demographic figures from Census 2011 show that Uttar Pradesh had a total population of approximately 19.98 crore people, with 15.53 crore residing in rural areas. Calculating this proportion yields approximately 77.7 percent, highlighting that the vast majority of the population in Uttar Pradesh continues to inhabit rural regions and agricultural villages.

3. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Official demographic data confirms that the overall sex ratio in Uttar Pradesh increased from 898 females per thousand males in 2001 to 912 in 2011. Conversely, the child sex ratio in the age group zero to six years declined from 916 in 2001 down to 902 in 2011, displaying a downward trend.

4. (C) Primary Data
Primary data refers to original statistical information gathered directly from source subjects by field investigators through original observations, interviews, or surveys for a specific study objective. In contrast, secondary data consists of previously compiled or published datasets obtained from administrative records, government census releases, annual departmental reports, or existing organizational repositories.

5. (A) Western Plain Zone — Highest canal density and crop intensity
The Western Plain Zone of Uttar Pradesh features extensive canal networks, high cropping intensity, and advanced agricultural infrastructure. Conversely, the Tarai Zone records high annual rainfall rather than the lowest, the Vindhyan Zone lacks heavy tube-well reliance, and the Bundelkhand Zone experiences low, uncertain rainfall and frequent drought conditions across its territory.

6. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
According to Census 2011 figures, Ghaziabad stands as the most densely populated district in Uttar Pradesh with 3971 persons per square kilometer. Varanasi records a density of 2395, Lucknow records 1816, and Lalitpur registers the absolute lowest population density in the entire state at merely 242 persons per square kilometer overall.

7. (B) 11.41 percentage points
Statistical data from demographic census surveys indicates that the overall literacy rate of Uttar Pradesh grew from 56.27 percent in 2001 to 67.68 percent in 2011. Subtracting the earlier literacy value from the later value yields an increase of exactly 11.41 percentage points over the decadal ten-year period between the two censuses.

8. (B) 9
For systematic agricultural policy formulation and regional data collection, the Planning Commission divided Uttar Pradesh into nine distinct agro-climatic zones. These include the Tarai Region, Western Plain, Mid-Western Plain, South-Western Semi-Arid Plain, Central Plain, Bundelkhand, North-Eastern Plain, Eastern Plain, and Vindhyan Zone, each defined by distinct soil types, rainfall, and climate.

9. (D) Net Sown Area
In official land use statistics of Uttar Pradesh, Net Sown Area forms the single largest proportion of total reported land, covering approximately 68 percent of the state's geographical area. Forests, fallow lands, land put to non-agricultural uses, and uncultivable barren tracks occupy significantly smaller individual slices in the statewide land utilization framework.

10. (A) I and II only
Demographic figures from Census 2011 record male literacy in Uttar Pradesh at 77.28 percent and female literacy at 57.18 percent. Subtracting female literacy from male literacy yields a

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gender gap in literacy of 20.10 percentage points, demonstrating that the third premise stating a gap of 10.00 percent is statistically inaccurate overall.

11. (B) 919 : 894
In Census 2011 demographic data, the rural sex ratio for Uttar Pradesh stands at 919 females per thousand males, whereas the urban sex ratio stands at 894 females per thousand males. Placing rural sex ratio first followed by urban sex ratio gives the direct statistical comparison formatted as 919 to 894.

12. (A) Prayagraj, Moradabad, Ghaziabad, Azamgarh
Census 2011 data establishes Prayagraj as the most populous district in Uttar Pradesh with approximately 59.5 lakh residents, followed by Moradabad with 47.7 lakh, Ghaziabad with 46.8 lakh, and Azamgarh with 46.1 lakh. Arranging these districts in descending demographic order yields Prayagraj first, followed sequentially by Moradabad, Ghaziabad, and Azamgarh overall.

13. (B) 1020 mm
To calculate the arithmetic mean of a dataset, sum all observed values and divide by the total number of observations. Adding the five rainfall recordings yields 1020 plus 980 plus 1100 plus 1050 plus 950, equaling 5100 mm. Dividing 5100 by 5 yields a mean annual rainfall value of 1020 mm.

14. (C) Annual Health Survey UP — UP Forest Department
The Annual Health Survey is conducted under the Registrar General of India alongside state health agencies, not the UP Forest Department. The Forest Department is responsible for forestry, wildlife censuses, and timber production reports. Other statistical releases listed correctly correspond to their respective state departments, including economic abstract releases and agricultural statistics.

15. (A) I, II and III only
In Census 2011, Gautam Buddha Nagar recorded the highest literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh at 80.12 percent, Shravasti registered the lowest literacy rate at 46.74 percent, and Jaunpur recorded the highest sex ratio at 1024 females per thousand males. Gautam Buddha Nagar actually recorded the lowest sex ratio in the state.

16. (C) Positively skewed (right-skewed)
A frequency distribution where the vast majority of observations cluster at the lower end of the scale with a long tail extending toward higher landholding values exhibits positive skewness. Because marginal holdings under one hectare constitute nearly 80 percent of all landholdings in Uttar Pradesh, the resulting data curve is distinctly right-skewed.

17. (B) 16.51%
India recorded a total population of approximately 121.08 crore in Census 2011, while Uttar Pradesh recorded a total population of 19.98 crore. Dividing the state's population by the national population yields approximately 16.51 percent, confirming Uttar Pradesh as the most populous state in India while occupying 7.33 percent of its geographical land.

18. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
According to Census 2011, Uttar Pradesh is indeed the most populous state in India with a population of 19.98 crore. However, its decadal population growth rate during 2001 to 2011 was recorded at 20.23 percent, which is significantly lower than 30 percent, rendering the supporting reason factually incorrect in demographic analysis.

19. (B) 2.5 percentage points
Net percentage point increase is calculated by subtracting the initial percentage share from the final percentage share. Subtracting the 1991 urban population share of 19.8 percent from the 2011 urban population share of 22.3 percent yields 22.3 minus 19.8, which equals exactly 2.5 percentage points across the twenty-year overall time period.

20. (C) Total population of Uttar Pradesh and total number of districts in Uttar Pradesh
Calculating average population per district requires dividing the total population of the state by the total count of administrative districts. Having the overall population figure alongside the district count provides all necessary numeric components. Land area or division numbers provide density or divisional averages instead of per-district population metrics in analysis.

21. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Official infrastructure records specify operational lengths of major expressways in Uttar Pradesh:

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Purvanchal Expressway measures approximately 341 km, Bundelkhand Expressway spans 296 km, Yamuna Expressway covers 165 km between Greater Noida and Agra, and Agra-Lucknow Expressway spans 302 km, forming vital transport corridors across the entire state territory.

22. (D) Marginal landholdings occur with the highest frequency in the state.
In statistical terms, the mode represents the value or category in a distribution that occurs with the highest frequency. Identifying marginal landholdings under one hectare as the modal category indicates that this class contains the largest absolute count of operational landholdings across Uttar Pradesh compared to small, medium, or large holdings.

23. (C) 40%
To determine the percentage share, divide Moradabad's contribution by the total state handicraft exports and multiply by one hundred. Dividing 10000 crore by 25000 crore yields 0.40. Multiplying 0.40 by 100 gives 40 percent, demonstrating Moradabad's substantial share in brassware and export handicrafts from Uttar Pradesh state trade.

24. (C) UP accounts for the largest area under sugarcane cultivation in India.
Agricultural statistics confirm that Uttar Pradesh leads all Indian states in total area dedicated to sugarcane cultivation, accounting for over 45 percent of the national total area under sugarcane. Additionally, UP ranks first in total sugarcane production, while Bundelkhand is primarily a pulse-growing belt rather than a sugarcane production center.

25. (D) I, II and III
As per the India State of Forest Report 2021, Uttar Pradesh has a forest cover of 14,818 sq km, representing 6.15 percent of its geographical area. Sonbhadra district possesses the largest forest area in UP at 2,436.75 sq km, while Bhadohi records the lowest forest cover in the state at 3.71 sq km.

26. (B) 173
In statistical analysis, range measures dispersion calculated as the absolute difference between the maximum and minimum values in a dataset. Subtracting the minimum district sex ratio of 851 recorded in Gautam Buddha Nagar from the maximum district sex ratio of 1024 recorded in Jaunpur yields 1024 minus 851, which equals 173.

27. (A) 4, 2, 3, 1
Chronological ordering requires arranging historical events from earliest to latest execution year. The 9th National Census took place in 1951, followed by the 11th National Census in 1971, the 13th National Census in 1991, and the 15th National Census in 2011. This timeline corresponds strictly to the numeric sequence 4, 2, 3, 1.

28. (C) 20%
The actual percentage increase measures relative growth relative to the initial value. Subtracting initial literacy (50%) from final literacy (60%) yields an absolute change of 10 percentage points. Dividing 10 by the initial base of 50 gives 0.20, which multiplied by 100 represents a 20 percent relative increase in literacy rate.

29. (C) 20%
Simple annual growth rate of GSDP is calculated using the formula: ((GSDP Year 2 minus GSDP Year 1) divided by GSDP Year 1) multiplied by 100. Substituting the given values yields ((18 minus 15) divided by 15) multiplied by 100, which equals (3 divided by 15) multiplied by 100, resulting in 20 percent growth.

30. (A) I, II and III only
In Uttar Pradesh, tube-wells command nearly 75 percent of net irrigation, making them first, followed by canals at around 15 percent. Tanks, lakes, and ponds cover under 2 percent. However, Western Uttar Pradesh, not Bundelkhand, possesses the highest concentration of canal networks, making the fourth statement factually incorrect in irrigation analysis.

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31. (C) 180 degrees
A full circle in a pie chart measures 360 degrees. The total ratio sum of Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary sectors equals 3 plus 2 plus 5, which equals 10. The Tertiary sector's share corresponds to 5 parts out of 10. Multiplying (5 divided by 10) by 360 degrees yields exactly 180 degrees.

32. (C) Directorate of Economics and Statistics, UP
The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, functioning under the Planning Department of Uttar Pradesh, is the nodal statistical agency

is calculated by taking the sum of dependents (children aged zero to 14 and elderly aged 65 and above), dividing by the working-age population aged 15 to 64, and multiplying by 100 to express as a percentage.

75. (A) I, II and III only
In Uttar Pradesh mineral statistics, limestone is centered in Sonbhadra for cement manufacturing, bauxite deposits exist in Banda and Chitrakoot, and high-quality silica sand occurs along riverbeds in Prayagraj. However, copper reserves in UP are extremely minor (found in Sonrai area, Lalitpur), while Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh lead copper production in India.

76. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Uttar Pradesh is the leading sugar-producing state in India, competing closely with Maharashtra. Within Uttar Pradesh's sugar milling sector, modern private sector sugar mills generate over 70 percent of total sugar output, with cooperative and public sector mills contributing the remaining share, making both statements factually accurate in industrial economic analysis.

77. (A) Lucknow
The head office of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), Uttar Pradesh is headquartered in Lucknow, the capital city of the state. Functioning as the apex statistical body under the State Planning Department, DES coordinates statistical collection across all 75 districts and publishes state GDP, price indices, and economic surveys.

78. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Census 2011 lists Mahoba as the least populated district in Uttar Pradesh with 8.75 lakh residents. Its geographical location in rocky, drought-prone Bundelkhand restricts agricultural productivity, groundwater availability, and industrial urbanization, historically limiting population settlement density and carrying capacity, thereby validating the causal connection between terrain and district population size.

79. (B) 33 females per 1000 males
Net increase in sex ratio across the twenty-year period from 1991 to 2011 is calculated by subtracting the 1991 sex ratio value from the 2011 sex ratio value. Subtracting 879 from 912 yields 912 minus 879, which equals a net gain of 33 females per thousand males overall.

80. (C) 45%
Agricultural statistics published by the Ministry of Agriculture establish that Uttar Pradesh produces approximately 44 to 45 percent of the total sugarcane grown in India. Uttar Pradesh maintains the largest sugarcane area and output nationwide, followed by Maharashtra and Karnataka, solidifying its position as India's premier sugarcane and sugar producing state.

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produces Gautam Buddha Nagar first, followed by Kanpur Nagar, Auraiya, and Etawah.

43. (B) 2050 sq km
In pictographic data representation, total magnitude equals symbol count multiplied by the scale value represented per symbol. Multiplying 41 tree symbols by 50 sq km per symbol yields 41 multiplied by 50, which equals 2050 sq km. Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary is indeed the largest wildlife sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh Pradesh state.

44. (B) Gross Cropped Area to Net Sown Area multiplied by 100
Cropping intensity measures the frequency with which crops are raised on the same land parcel within a given agricultural year. It is statistically calculated as Gross Cropped Area divided by Net Sown Area, expressed as a percentage by multiplying by 100. Higher cropping intensity indicates greater multi-cropping and land utilization efficiency.

45. (A) I, II and III only
Official administrative records show that Uttar Pradesh comprises 18 administrative divisions, 75 districts, and 17 municipal corporations (Nagar Nigams), Shahjahanpur being the 17th. However, Uttar Pradesh police administration is structured into 8 police zones and 18 police ranges, making the statement regarding 18 police zones factually incorrect in analysis.

46. (C) Lalitpur
Census 2011 records Lalitpur district in the Bundelkhand region as having the lowest population density in Uttar Pradesh, with only 242 persons per square kilometer. In comparison, state density stands at 829. Sonbhadra (270) and Hamirpur (275) also feature low density figures, but Lalitpur remains the absolute lowest recorded statewide.

47. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Demographic tables from Census 2011 indicate that children in the age group zero to six years numbered 3.07 crore, representing approximately 15.41 percent of Uttar Pradesh's total population. Furthermore, Balrampur recorded the highest child sex ratio among all districts in UP at 950 girls per thousand boys, validating both statements completely.

48. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Agricultural data shows Western Uttar Pradesh consistently outperforms Eastern UP in yield per hectare for crops like wheat and sugarcane. This performance is directly driven by higher irrigation density, canal systems, tubewell access, early Green Revolution adoption, high fertilizer usage, and extensive tractor mechanization, providing a complete causal logical explanation.

49. (B) 7.33%
Uttar Pradesh covers a total geographical area of 2,40,928 square kilometers. Dividing this value by the total geographical land area of India, which is 32,87,263 square kilometers, and multiplying by 100 yields approximately 7.33 percent. Consequently, Uttar Pradesh ranks fourth in total land area among all Indian states overall.

50. (C) 1300
To solve for the unknown variable X, set up the total sum equation: 1200 plus 1500 plus X equals 4000. Adding 1200 and 1500 gives 2700. Subtracting 2700 from 4000 gives X equals 4000 minus 2700, which results in 1300 primary schools for Division C in this educational dataset.

51. (A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
Economic profiles across regions in Uttar Pradesh show distinct patterns: Western Region exhibits high crop yields and industrial growth, Bundelkhand suffers from drought and low irrigation density, Eastern Region faces dense population pressure on land, and Central Region maintains a balanced agro-industrial economy surrounding Lucknow, matching these respective regional economic characteristics.

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52. (C) Standard Deviation
In descriptive statistical analysis, measures of central tendency identify the single central or representative value within a distribution, represented by arithmetic mean, median, and mode. Standard deviation, however, is a measure of dispersion or variability, quantifying how data points spread around the mean rather than locating central positional value.

53. (B) 1.5 hectares
The median is the middle value when a dataset is arranged in ascending order. Here, seven

responsible for compiling and publishing State Income Estimates, Gross State Domestic Product figures, Statistical Abstracts, and Annual Economic Reviews. Other departments handle tax revenue, land records, or monetary functions rather than statistical releases.

33. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Tube-well irrigation covers nearly 73.4 percent of net irrigated land in Uttar Pradesh, making it the dominant irrigation mode. Hydrogeological conditions across the Gangetic plain, such as deep soft alluvial aquifers, accessible groundwater tables, and flat topography, directly enable widespread installation of electric and diesel tube-wells, fully supporting the stated assertion.

34. (B) 1 : 3.5
Dividing the rural population of 15.53 crore by the urban population of 4.45 crore yields 15.53 divided by 4.45, which equals approximately 3.49. Simplifying this expression to standard ratio form gives 1 to 3.5, indicating that for every urban resident in Uttar Pradesh, there are roughly 3.5 rural residents overall.

35. (A) Kanpur Nagar
Census 2011 figures reveal that Kanpur Nagar recorded the highest female literacy rate among all 75 districts in Uttar Pradesh at 75.05 percent. Lucknow followed closely with 71.54 percent, Ghaziabad with 69.79 percent, and Gautam Buddha Nagar with 66.60 percent, despite Gautam Buddha Nagar leading in overall total literacy rate.

36. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
In agricultural crop distribution across Uttar Pradesh, Western UP leads in sugarcane production due to rich soils and canal irrigation, Upper Gangetic Plain dominates intensive wheat farming, Bundelkhand specializes in pulse crops under semi-arid conditions, and Eastern UP dominates rice production due to heavy monsoon rain and low-lying alluvial plain land.

37. (A) Jaunpur — Highest sex ratio in UP (1024)
Census 2011 data confirms Jaunpur recorded the highest overall sex ratio in Uttar Pradesh with 1024 females per thousand males. In contrast, Gautam Buddha Nagar recorded the lowest sex ratio in the state at 851, while Azamgarh ranked second highest in sex ratio with 1019, making the matched pair factually accurate.

38. (B) 3.2 tonnes/ha
Agricultural yield per hectare is calculated by dividing total crop production by the total cultivated area. Dividing 32 million tonnes of wheat by 10 million hectares yields 32 divided by 10, which equals 3.2 tonnes per hectare. This calculation reflects standard agronomic productivity measures utilized in statewide agricultural reporting.

39. (B) Sonbhadra is the district with the lowest absolute SC population in UP.
According to Census 2011, Baghpat district records the lowest absolute Scheduled Caste population in Uttar Pradesh, not Sonbhadra. Sitapur district holds the highest absolute SC population, Kaushambi leads in percentage share of SC population at 34.72 percent, and Uttar Pradesh contains the highest overall SC population in India overall.

40. (A) II only
According to the 20th Livestock Census 2019, West Bengal ranks first in cattle population, while Uttar Pradesh ranks second. However, Uttar Pradesh ranks first nationally in overall total livestock population with 67.8 million animals and holds the top rank in total buffalo population, making statement II the only incorrect stated assertion.

41. (D) Approximation
Rounding off statistical figures to the nearest whole integer or simplified decimal is defined as approximation or estimation. This technique simplifies complex continuous datasets for operational reporting. In contrast, interpolation estimates intermediate values within known points, extrapolation projects values beyond known data, and sampling bias represents systematic error in data selection.

42. (A) Gautam Buddha Nagar, Kanpur Nagar, Auraiya, Etawah
As per Census 2011 figures, Gautam Buddha Nagar leads Uttar Pradesh districts in literacy at 80.12 percent, followed by Kanpur Nagar at 79.65 percent, Auraiya at 78.95 percent, and Etawah at 78.41 percent. Arranging these districts in descending statistical sequence

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districts, proving that the reason fully explains the observed demographic assertion.

64. (B) 22 q/ha
Mean yield is calculated by summing the yield figures of all four divisions and dividing by the total number of divisions. Summing 20, 22, 24, and 22 gives 88 quintals per hectare. Dividing 88 by 4 divisions produces a mean rice yield equal to 22 quintals per hectare overall.

65. (B) 32.9%
Census 2011 defines Work Participation Rate as the percentage of total workers (main plus marginal) relative to total population. In Uttar Pradesh, total workers numbered 6.58 crore out of 19.98 crore people, establishing the Work Participation Rate at 32.9 percent, with male WPR at 46.8% and female WPR at 17.9% overall.

66. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Scheme mappings reflect state initiatives: Kanya Sumangala Yojana provides conditional cash transfers for girl health and education, One District One Product (ODOP) promotes local specialized handicrafts, Nivesh Mitra acts as a single-window web portal for enterprise approvals, and Abhyudaya Yojana provides free coaching guidance to underprivileged students for competitive entrance exams.

67. (A) Bundelkhand Expressway connects Lucknow directly to Varanasi.
Bundelkhand Expressway connects Chitrakoot district to the Agra-Lucknow Expressway at Kudrail in Etawah district, spanning 296 km across Bundelkhand. It does not connect Lucknow to Varanasi; that connectivity is served by Purvanchal Expressway and National Highways. All other infrastructure statements regarding international airports, highways, and metro rails are factual and accurate.

68. (B) ~4.13 crore
To calculate the Scheduled Caste population count, multiply the total population by the SC percentage share. Multiplying 19.98 crore by 20.70 percent (0.2070) yields 4.1358 crore, which rounds to approximately 4.13 crore. This demographic figure gives Uttar Pradesh the highest total Scheduled Caste population in India among all states.

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69. (A) Lakhimpur Kheri
The India State of Forest Report 2021 records Lakhimpur Kheri as having the largest area under Very Dense Forest (VDF) in Uttar Pradesh, covering 804.91 sq km, largely due to Dudhwa National Park. While Sonbhadra has the largest total forest cover, its forests consist predominantly of Open Forest and Moderately Dense Forest.

70. (D) I, II and III
In Uttar Pradesh's power sector, coal-based thermal power accounts for over 70 percent of installed generation capacity. Narora Atomic Power Station in Bulandshahr district is the state's sole nuclear power installation. Rihand (Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar) Dam project operates in Sonbhadra district, confirming the factual accuracy of all three statements completely.

71. (B) 68.15%
To calculate the simple mean literacy rate, sum the literacy percentages of the four districts and divide by four. Summing 77.2 plus 66.4 plus 67.2 plus 61.8 yields 272.6 percent. Dividing 272.6 by 4 yields a simple mean literacy rate of 68.15 percent for this district group in UP.

72. (C) 286.2 degrees
Central angle in a pie chart is determined by multiplying the percentage share by 360 degrees and dividing by 100. For marginal landholdings representing 79.5 percent, multiplying 0.795 by 360 degrees yields 286.2 degrees. This reflects the predominant sector slice occupied by marginal farmers in state agricultural land distribution pie charts.

73. (D) Shravasti
Census 2011 demographic statistics confirm Shravasti district in Devipatan division as having the lowest overall literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh at 46.74 percent. Bahraich ranks second lowest at 49.36 percent, Balrampur third lowest at 49.51 percent, and Budaun fourth lowest at 51.29 percent, making Shravasti the lowest performing literacy district statewide.

74. (A) (Population aged 0–14 and 65+ / Population aged 15–64) × 100
In demographic economics, the Dependency Ratio measures the economic burden carried by the productive working-age population. It

observations are ordered: 0.5, 0.8, 1.2, 1.5, 2.0, 3.5, and 5.0. For seven items, the middle position is the fourth value ((7 + 1) / 2), which corresponds to 1.5 hectares in total.

54. (D) Kanpur Dehat — Highest urban population count in UP
Census 2011 statistical records demonstrate that Ghaziabad recorded the highest absolute urban population count as well as the highest percentage share of urban population (67.6%) in Uttar Pradesh. Kanpur Dehat is predominantly rural, making the statement attributing the highest urban population count to Kanpur Dehat factually incorrect in census.

55. (D) I, II and III
Public finance framework in Uttar Pradesh allocates capital outlay toward long-term asset creation like expressways, airports, and industrial parks. Revenue expenditure covers operational liabilities including government salaries, pensions, and interest servicing. Budgetary management adheres to Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) guidelines, maintaining fiscal deficit within prescribed GDP statutory limits.

56. (B) 640%
Percentage increase is calculated using the formula: ((Final Length minus Initial Length) divided by Initial Length) multiplied by 100. Subtracting 165 km from 1221 km gives an absolute expansion of 1056 km. Dividing 1056 by 165 yields 6.4, which when multiplied by 100 equals a 640 percent network growth rate.

57. (D) Gautam Buddha Nagar
Official demographic tables from Census 2011 confirm that Gautam Buddha Nagar registered the lowest overall sex ratio among all 75 districts in Uttar Pradesh, with only 851 females per thousand males. Other low sex ratio districts include Hardoi (868), Mathura (863), and Baghpat (861), but Gautam Buddha Nagar remains the lowest.

58. (A) Mahoba
Demographic figures from Census 2011 show that Mahoba district in the Bundelkhand region recorded the lowest total population in Uttar Pradesh, with approximately 8.75 lakh residents. Chitrakoot ranks second lowest with 9.91 lakh, Hamirpur third with 11.04 lakh, and Shravasti fourth lowest with 11.17 lakh total residents overall.

59. (B) Improvement in maternal and child healthcare services
Infant Mortality Rate measures the number of infant deaths under one year of age per thousand live births. A sustained downward trend in IMR directly reflects progress in maternal nutrition, expanded neonatal care, immunization coverage, institutional delivery expansion, and improved public sanitation, signaling enhanced child survival and health service overall quality.

60. (A) IV only
Census 2011 data confirms Scheduled Tribes represent 0.57 percent of Uttar Pradesh's population, Sonbhadra holds the largest ST population count, and Baghpat (alongside Kannauj) recorded zero ST population. However, Sonbhadra also holds the highest ST percentage share (10.34%), not Deoria, rendering the fourth statement incorrect in demographic census reporting.

61. (A) 1.48 : 1
To calculate the ratio of male literates to female literates, divide the male literate count by the female literate count. Dividing 6.82 crore males by 4.61 crore females yields 6.82 divided by 4.61, which equals approximately 1.48. Expressed relative to unity, this ratio equals 1.48 to 1 overall.

62. (C) (Gross Cropped Area / Net Sown Area) × 100
Cropping intensity measures agricultural land use efficiency by assessing how many times crops are grown on physical agricultural land in one year. Statistically, it is calculated as Gross Cropped Area divided by Net Sown Area multiplied by 100, reflecting the extent of multiple cropping practiced across agricultural holdings overall.

63. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Gautam Buddha Nagar holds the top literacy rank in Uttar Pradesh at 80.12 percent. Rapid urban growth in Noida and Greater Noida attracted educated workforce, professional migrants, and higher educational hubs, which elevated the literacy profile beyond traditional agricultural

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